

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

NO. 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the pension and the urgent deficiency appropriation bills.

The general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is practically complete to the satisfaction of both governments, and its presentation to congress may be expected in the near future.

THREE agents of the Women's Monument association, of New York, called on the commissioners at Washington and asked about a site for a memorial, to cost \$3,000,000, to be erected to the women who made sacrifices during the war.

It was authentically reported at Washington that the department of justice contemplated early foreclosure action by the government against the Union Pacific railroad, with the probability also of similar proceedings against the Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific systems. Such a step was considered imperative to protect the government's interest in these holdings.

SENATOR WOLCOTT was said to be busily engaged in preparing a plan to submit to the senate for securing an international agreement for the recognition of silver as money.

The children of the president and of the entire cabinet circle held carnival at the white house library on Christmas day, a large fir tree being loaded with presents for them.

A six days' international go-as-you-please bicycle race was started at Washington on the 28th.

It was denied officially at the state department at Washington that any European government had, either directly or indirectly, made any representations to the United States government to restrain or prevent its free action in connection with the Cuban insurrection.

THE public hearings on the new tariff bill commenced on the 28th before the house ways and means committee.

SECRETARY FRANCIS, of the interior department, said on the 28th that he would name allotting agents before congress meets, which is a decided step towards the opening of the Wichita reservation.

GENERAL NEWS.

A LETTER received in New York from London stated that William Waldorf Astor, the multi-millionaire, had renounced his American citizenship and sworn allegiance to Queen Victoria.

THE leading London weeklies devote much space to the Cuban situation, and the Statist thinks there is very little prospect that Spain will soon be able to assert her authority in Cuba, and urges Great Britain, with or without the consent of some of the great European powers, to offer her good offices to the United States and Spain.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's there were 327 business failures in the United States for the week ended the 24th, against 316 the same week last year, and 45 in Canada against 30 last year.

A RECENT dispatch from Toledo, O., said that the sugar trust agents had secured almost complete control of the Woolson Spice Co.'s stock.

A SYRACUSE, Neb., dispatch on the 25th said that 75,000 bushels of corn had been cribbed there during the past six weeks and 55,000 bushels of new corn had been shipped out by the elevators during the past two weeks. An extra freight train for corn from that point was required every day.

TROUBLE was reported as being likely to break out in Rountt county, Col., the cattlemen being determined to make sheep owners remove their stock over the boundary line as they say their cattle range is being utterly devastated by the sheep.

AT Rathbunville, N. Y., William Allen, William Harrington and Cloyd Myers quarreled about the possession of a buffalo robe and Harrington and Allen afterwards went to Myers' house and demanded it when Myers shot and killed them both.

FIRE in San Francisco on Christmas day destroyed the plant of Francis Valentine & Co., one of the largest printing firms in that city. Loss, \$50,000; partly insured.

THREE children of Mrs. McKim, at Franklin, Pa., were burned to death on the 23d. They had been left at home while the mother went visiting and set the house on fire.

SEVENTEEN passengers were more or less injured by an accident on the Grand Trunk railway near Danville, Me., caused through a broken rail.

THE boiler of a freight locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, exploded near Fair Oaks, Ark., and the engineer and fireman were fatally scalded.

THE Chickamauga park commission reports the purchase of the battlefield of Lookout mountain as an addition to the park and that New York and Pennsylvania will erect imposing monuments early in the spring.

LUM BATES, of Monticello, Ky., tried to kill his father but his aim was bad. He then turned his pistol to his own head and committed suicide. His father opposed his marriage to the girl of his choice.

THE French government in Madagascar has issued a decree abolishing slavery in the island and forbidding all traffic in human beings.

THE bank of West Superior, Wis., closed its doors on the 23d. It was a depositor in the suspended Bank of Illinois at Chicago.

ALFRED HOLT, colored, the murderer of Policeman A. White, was taken from jail at Owensboro, Ky., by a mob at 2:30 a. m. on the 26th and hanged to a tree in the courthouse yard. This makes the seventh man who has met death at the hands of a mob in Kentucky within a week.

THE New York World said on the 27th that a number of rich men, who had been influenced by the recent Moody meetings, had provided for a great series of revival meetings in New York.

THE big McKinley horn, which was being carried from Tuscola, Ill., to Washington by four republicans for appearance at the inauguration, was left on the street at Trafalgar, Ind., surrounded by a crowd of curious people and they broke it to pieces while the horn bearers were at dinner.

THE grand stand at the Buffalo (N. Y.) driving park was destroyed by fire on the 26th entailing a loss of \$25,000. This is the fourth fire that has occurred there at short intervals and nothing now remains but the track.

JAMES BROWN, a farmer 68 years old, died at Millington, Mich., from wounds inflicted by robbers the night before. After being shot Brown and his wife were gagged and chloroformed and their house was ransacked by the robbers.

FIVE persons were injured and one killed by an electric car being struck by a passenger train at a grade crossing at Allentown, Pa., on the 25th.

THE London Times on the 25th stated that the Washington government had been confidentially informed that the European powers would not remain passive should the United States recognize the Cuban insurgents and that Germany was ready at once to take Spain's side should the United States show a disposition officially to side with the rebels.

AN engine on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway jumped the track near Warrenton, O., and the engineer was killed and the fireman fatally injured.

IT took just 27 seconds for Peter Maher, the Irish pugilist, to knock out Steve O'Donnell, the Australian boxer, at Coney Island, N. Y., on the 25th.

IT is proposed that, as the central attraction of the semi-centennial exposition to be held in Milwaukee, a colossal beer palace shall be constructed entirely of beer casks, barrels and kegs, and towering 250 feet in the air.

JOHN KILKENNY shot at his divorced wife and wounded her and then killed himself on the street at Omaha, Neb.

A LETTER has been received at New York from Dr. Maximo Zertucha, who is accused of having betrayed Gen. Maceo to his death. Dr. Zertucha declares that Maceo was killed in open battle; that a Mauser bullet entered the right side of the chin, causing a fracture of the lower jaw in three places, coming out of the left lateral side at the base of the neck. The bullet, in its course, tore the carotid artery, bringing on a mortal hemorrhage, which caused death in a minute.

CHARLES H. GRIMM, of Clear Lake, Ia., is the champion shot of America. In the match at Chicago between Grimm and Carver at 100 birds for \$200 a side and the championship of America Grimm won by a score of 98 to 95.

GEORGE GREEN, while intoxicated, was recently placed in jail at Cascade, Ia., and he set fire to the bedding and before help arrived he was so badly burned that he died soon afterwards.

THOMAS BRACKEN was fatally shot at a dance near Russellville, Ky., and another man was wounded. Peter Gillin did the shooting.

EBENEZER SCOTT, of Peoria, Ill., who had recently filed his wife with shot, was found dead on the 24th on the river bank. Jealousy caused the tragedy.

A MADRID dispatch of the 23d said that Capt.-Gen. Weyler's advance in Pinar del Rio is the first stage in a policy concerted between him and the Spanish government for a vigorous movement with 30,000 men in ten columns to clear the province of Pinar del Rio of the rebels, who will be obliged to submit or fly from the province.

JUAN VIDRIO had trouble with the employes on his ranch in Guadaluajara, Mex., and 30 attacked him. He was wounded, but took refuge in his house and killed two of his assailants and wounded seven others. Twenty of the men have been arrested and will probably be shot.

A NUMBER of young men started in for a holiday spree at their club room in Mattoon, Ill., and drank a mixture containing wood alcohol. Two have died and many more were dangerously sick from the effects of the poison.

TWENTY-FIVE members of Capt. Parker's detachment of cavalry at West Point, N. Y., were poisoned recently from eating canned headcheese. Four of them were reported to be in a critical condition.

NATHANIEL MILLER died at Patchoque, L. I., on the 23d, aged 81 years. In 1849 he went to California and amassed a fortune. He assisted in forming the first vigilance committee in San Francisco and erected the first building on Battery street in that city.

FRED JOBLINSKI and son were murdered and his wife wounded on the night of the 23d. Joblinski was a farmer living near Madelia, Minn., and had opposed the marriage of his daughter to the hired man.

Two children of Mrs. Christine Carlisle, at Wakefield, O., aged two and four, were burned to death. The mother locked them in the house and went to a neighbor's to visit and the house caught fire in her absence.

THOSE on board the filibustering steamer Three Friends were much alarmed on the 27th over the consequences of their firing on a Spanish gunboat. It was reported that the United States government had ordered an investigation into the matter and if it is found to be as reported Spain may make a requisition upon this government for their delivery as pirates and this government would have no alternative but to turn them over to the Spaniards.

A TERRIFIC explosion of fire damp occurred in the mine of the Maule Coal Co. at Princeton, Ind., on the 23th and six miners were killed, one was reported missing and eight others were rescued almost lifeless. The scenes around the mine were most pathetic, wives, mothers and children stood weeping bitterly and with blanched faces, waiting for the bodies to be brought up.

A LITTLE band of 15 Texans, fighting for the insurgents in Cuba, were driven into a hole by the Spanish troops and were entirely wiped out, but the Texans sold their lives dearly, refusing to surrender under a flag of truce and went down one by one crying "Viva Cuba Libre!"

A PASSENGER train on the Birmingham Mineral railroad went through a bridge 27 miles from Birmingham, Ala., and 20 people were killed, five fatally injured and two badly wounded. The entire wreck then took fire and most of those killed were burned beyond recognition. The accident was thought to have been caused by the removal of a rail on the bridge. A relief train set to the scene was run into by a construction train and one man was crushed to death and several others were more or less hurt.

CHARLES H. HOFFMAN, librarian of the United States supreme court since 1873, died at his home in Frederick, Md., on the 27th of pneumonia, aged 67.

THE decomposed bodies of Charles Becher, his wife and three children, were found by hunters in their house near Hewitt, Minn. Murder was suspected.

A FIRE at New York on the 25th partially destroyed the Polyclinic hospital and compelled the removal of its patients and drove a score of families from their homes in adjoining buildings. The damage done was \$500,000.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSEN has been convicted of wife murder at Clarke, S. D., and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

GEORGE E. DENMARK, seven years old, was killed by a trolley car at Chicago on Christmas day and a mob tried to lynch the motorman. A riot call was sent to the police and they looked up the motorman and conductor.

THE crown prince of Corea made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide recently. Poverty and political troubles were the cause.

GEORGE WHITTON, the marshal of Stamping Ground, Ky., was shot and fatally wounded by Tom Brunner. Whiskey was the cause.

RAWLING & HAYNES' department store and the Columbia club at Anderson, Ind., were destroyed by fire on the 24th. Loss, \$100,000; one-third insured.

AT Helenwood, Tenn., Lewis Pemberton, a saloonkeeper, appeared on the streets drunk and began firing off his Winchester rifle. Town Marshal Hugette attempted to arrest him, when Pemberton's son tried to shoot the marshal and was shot dead by the latter. Old Pemberton then inflicted a flesh wound on the marshal, but was killed by the latter.

THE Windsor hotel, four saloons, two clothing stores, three restaurants, one grocery store, two livery stables and two barber shops, composing a large portion of the business section of Potsdam, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at \$100,000; partly insured.

GEORGE KREICHBRAUN and his aged wife were burned to death by a fire in a grocery store under their rooms at Providence, R. I.

THREE masked men held up Mrs. Mary Bernhardt in her saloon at 131 West Twelfth street, Chicago, and took \$450 from the cash drawer. There were two customers in the place at the time playing dominoes. The robbers escaped.

WILLIAM WALKER attempted to board a moving train near Pekin, Ill., and fell under the wheels and was killed.

GEORGE SPRINGER, married, and Maek Mullen, a bachelor, quarreled over a young woman at a dance near Morehead, Ky., and slashed each other to pieces with their knives until they fell mortally injured.

A LANDSLIDE occurred at Ratsmore, Eng., on the night of the 27th and a laborer's house was overwhelmed and the man, his wife and seven children were buried.

SECRETARY OLNEY and Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question, which will be submitted to congress when it reconvenes on January 5. Spain asks the good offices of the United States in mediating and proposing certain conditions to the Cuban insurgents.

FORTY families were burned out on the 28th by a fire in an apartment house on West Fifteenth street, New York.

A LANDSLIDE destroyed the village of Santa Ana de Pelago, Italy, demolishing 118 houses and rendering 150 families homeless.

The large furniture house of Julius Lansburg and some adjacent structures at Washington were destroyed by fire on the 28th. Loss, \$300,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Masonic home at Wichita, which opened to the public only a few days ago, has 18 to care for.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says Kansas banks are in better condition now than for several months.

The Santa Fe railroad traverses 70 counties in Kansas and pays taxes aggregating \$630,000 annually.

The black leg has appeared among the herds of the Arkansas valley, and a great many cattle have died.

The first instance of a white couple being married by a colored minister occurred in Doniphan county last week.

Rev. C. H. Vaughn, pastor of the M. E. church at Dodge City, was deposed for engaging in legal controversies with his brethren.

In Greenwood county from December 1 to 14, \$170,000 of borrowed capital was invested in cattle as shown by the chattel mortgage record.

Scores of horses have died throughout northwestern Kansas from a mysterious disease, and all efforts of veterinarians to check the epidemic have been futile. Many farmers are without animals for their work.

The latest scheme in musical circles in Kansas is for all the larger towns to get up choruses and practice "Creation" and give a rendition at home previous to a grand meeting of all choruses at Forest park, Ottawa, next June.

A man in Dover township, Shawnee county, did an unusual thing the other day. At the last election he was chosen justice of the peace, but he now writes to the county clerk frankly admitting that he considers himself incompetent for the position.

The only federal prison in the United States is at Fort Leavenworth. A bill now before congress appropriates \$25,000 toward building a new one, and in a few days work will begin. It will mostly be built by federal prisoners and when completed will cost about \$250,000.

John P. Harris has finally given notice that he will contest the election of M. S. Peters to congress from the Second district. Harris alleges fraud in Wyandotte county. Mr. Peters has engaged Congressman Miller, a republican, to represent his interests at Washington.

A Topeka dispatch said that pledges had been obtained from a sufficient number of members of the legislature to insure the repeal of the metropolitan police law. Gov.-elect Leedy will be asked not to appoint any police boards until after the legislature has a chance to repeal the law.

Gov. Morrill on Christmas day pardoned Willis Jackson, convicted in Sumner county in 1873 of murdering William McDowell, a cook, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Recently a man named Elkins died and on his deathbed confessed that it was he, and not Jackson, who killed McDowell.

William Huckaby and May Archibald, of Stafford county, were married at Great Bend the other day, but before they got out of town the girl's irate father appeared on the scene and had the groom arrested and cast into prison for alleged perjury in swearing to the age of the girl, the father claiming she was only 13.

John Whitman Leedy, governor-elect of Kansas, is a descendant of German Dutch, and was born in Ankenytown, O. At the age of 14 he ran away from home to join the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio volunteers. He was not permitted to enlist, but was allowed to follow the regiment until the war closed.

The coming legislature is almost certain to amend the present ballot law in several particulars. It is said over 30 bills will be presented to this end. The appointment of judges and clerks will probably be taken from the township trustees and election commissioners and given to the different political parties. The provision regarding the printing of ballots will also be changed.

The school board at Osage City issued an order recently prohibiting lady school-teachers from attending dances, alleging that it was "a bad example to set for their pupils." Thereupon a number of the friends of the teachers held an indignation meeting and requested the members of the board to refrain from the use of tobacco, claiming that good results along that line could not be accomplished as long as members of the board indulged in the practice.

In 1858 John Brown celebrated Christmas by going over into Missouri with his followers, where he liberated 154 slaves. The governor of Missouri offered \$3,000 reward for him, and President Buchanan increased it \$250. Brown conveyed the negroes to Jackson county, this state, and there an attempt was made to capture him by men from Atchison. They were whipped away, however, and the affair passed into history as "The Battle of the Spurs."

D. M. Lower, of Kansas City, Mo., with his mother and sister, who live in Hutchinson, will bring suit in the federal court at Wichita to get possession of 160 acres of land in the center of Eldorado. The value of the property is estimated at \$250,000. They allege that the land in question was deeded by the father and husband, E. L. Lower, after he had been declared insane, and the suit will be based on the law that he could not dispose of the property until he had been declared sane by a competent court.

TERMS FOR CUBA.

Spain Asks for Uncle Sam's Mediation with the Insurgents.

OLNEY AND SENOR DE LOME AGREE.

The Powers Sounded as to What Course They Would Take in the Event of War Between Spain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to congress when it convenes on January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the secretary of state. The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices Spain assures this government she sincerely deprecates the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbance. She assures us she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products, and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated. Premier Canovas says Spain cannot, of course, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator and to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba. The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bond of union with the mother country. Autonomy, as enjoyed by the Canadians, can never be granted in Cuba. What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the Indies, and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home government.

A Madrid dispatch says: An evidently inspired editorial in the Epona, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish government and President Cleveland, has caused a profound sensation in Spain. The Epona, the organ of the conservative party now in power, says: "American intervention in Cuba is materially logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and it is eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict, while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

THE POWERS SOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Chronicle has a Rome dispatch which says: "Spain has questioned England, France and Italy as to their attitudes in the event of war between Spain and the United States. France and England replied indefinitely that 'everything depends on the course of events.' Italy offers to assist in producing an amicable arrangement without promising to support Spain against the United States. I am informed negotiations are continuing between Spain and the European cabinets. The vatican absolutely favors the Spanish cause. King Alfonso has written a Christmas autograph letter to the pope, asking for his prayers for the success of the campaign in Cuba."

The Paris correspondent of the Times this morning renews his surmises regarding opposition by European powers to intervention by the United States in Cuba. He says: "The Austrian court and the government have long been uneasy over the attitude of American financiers toward Spain, and such uneasiness has long been the subject of diplomatic talks. The queen regent of Spain is one of the most beloved princesses of the Austrian house. The love and respect she has won from the Spaniards have strengthened the affections reserved for her in her own family, and there will be no hesitation in demonstrating that affection whenever it becomes a question of defending the interests of the country whose honor she protects with unmixed enthusiasm, and which has become as dear to her as if she had been born of its soil."

Mrs. Beecher Probably a Cripple for Life.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is visiting in this city, was attacked with dizziness yesterday and fell. Her hip was broken in such a manner that she will probably never be able to walk again without the use of crutches. Owing to her advanced age of 84 years her condition is admittedly serious.

TO VISIT CUBA.

Senator-Elect Money Wants to Find Out the True Situation of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, whose term in the house does not expire until March 4, and who is one of the democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee, has determined to visit Cuba and find out for himself the true situation of affairs in the island. According to a letter received from him yesterday by one of his personal friends he will leave Tampa to-day for Havana, and calculates to remain a week or ten days in Cuba. Col. Money has provided himself with all necessary letters and passports. It is his purpose to seek an audience with Capt.-Gen. Weyler as soon as possible after arriving at Havana. Col. Money proposes to request the captain-general to provide him with an escort and a flag of truce, so that he can go into the heart of the territory occupied by the insurgents with a view of finding out what is going on.

CONVICT BUILT RAILROADS.

Interesting Proposition of Gov.-Elect Jones, of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—Gov.-elect Jones authorizes the statement that in his inaugural message to the legislature he will recommend the building of a railroad by convicts, and that he will bend all his energies to its successful issue. "I am very much impressed with the feasibility and practicality of the scheme," said the governor-elect. "My idea is that there should be two trunk lines, one north and south, one east and west. This would open up vast resources and be of inestimable value to all parts of the state. I believe that in ten years these lines would create a revenue which would pay the taxes of the state, and they could be operated at a practically nominal expense. I cannot say that I am in favor of the state actually operating the roads, but after they are built they can be leased to other parties."

WEYLER IS CONFIDENT.

The Spanish Leader Says the Insurgents Are Now at His Mercy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Camp Arroyo Grande, Cuba, says: In an interview with your correspondent, Capt. Weyler said: "I have 26 battalions, ranging from 800 to 1,000 men each, occupying all the hills of the province. These columns have destroyed everything in sight and have been able to subsist on the cattle of the insurgents, which were found grazing in the hills, and with whose destruction died the remaining hope of sustenance. They must either starve or submit and some may prefer to do the former, owing to their remarkable apathy."

HIS MONEY RECOVERED.

A Montana Miner Has an Exciting Experience in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—John Hurth, a wealthy Montana miner on a trip around the world, was robbed of \$7,500 in German money, a collection of rare coins, deeds to mining property in Butte, Mont., and a gold nugget worth \$300 by several colored women on the levee yesterday. For three hours Hurth was on the verge of insanity, but the police succeeded in restoring his lost valuables and his mental equilibrium, and locked up the thieves as well. Hurth furnished a description of his assailants and the police did the rest. The old German wept for joy on recovering his treasure.

TARIFF THE MAIN ISSUE.

Maj. McKinley Said to Be More Intent on the Passage of a Tariff Bill Than Anything Else.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Tribune publishes what purports to be an authorized article from Canton, concluding as follows: "Maj. McKinley is more intent on the passage of a tariff bill than anything else, and to gain this end he will become one of the most aggressive fighters who ever entered the white house, if this is necessary. He will give no quarter nor ask any until that bill is passed. His cabinet will be selected with the idea of forwarding the prospect of the bill and everything he is doing to-day has its inspiration in that idea."

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

Honey Diluted in Water Gives Relief in the Worst Cases.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Experiments made with small-pox patients in Oaxaca show that by administering honey diluted in water to small-pox patients the pustules of the worst variety disappear and the fever is immediately diminished. The matter attracts much attention. The remedy was accidentally discovered by a young girl who was down with the disease who secretly refreshed herself with honey and water with the astonishingly curative results, and it was then tried on soldiers sick with the disease.

To Open the Wichita Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Francis has changed his mind concerning the opening of the Wichita reservation. He decided that he need not wait until the department of justice passes upon the suits pending there. So he will name allotting agents early next week and let them get to work clearing away the preliminary routine. Secretary Francis said that the allotting agents would be named before congress met.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

AN ALUMNI DINNER.

BY GEORGE ADE.



...were received by Lucas Ashby, class of '86.

The alumni association has a full set of officers, an executive committee and a poet, but Ashby does the work.

He sends out the invitations for the annual dinner.

He writes the letters to the "boys," urging them to "turn out."

He contracts for the dinner, and then, when there is a deficit in the treasury, he makes futile efforts to collect money.

In the end he pays the amount out of his own pocket.

If it were not for unselfish men of the Ashby kind, there would be no college reunions.

Ashby has a sheet of Coldwater songs printed at his own expense. Ashby gives his time, his stationery and his postage stamps—all in the hope of keeping alive an interest in "old Coldwater."

The sons of Coldwater straggled into the hotel.

Ashby was there as early as six o'clock, resplendent in evening dress, with a knot of the academy colors in his lapel.

Prof. Evans, a present member of the faculty, came soon after. He wore a ministerial costume.

Two members of the class of '97, with football hair and their first long cutaways, were among the early arrivals. They roamed into the reception room, saw the professor, and then went downstairs to smoke cigarettes.

A bearded man who had spent two months at the academy in the fall of 1882, then came. Even Ashby, who was an authority on the subject of Coldwater alumni, did not recognize the bearded stranger, who was compelled to introduce himself.

He was given a place on the sofa beside Prof. Evans, and the two entered into a lengthy discussion of weather conditions.

After that the "boys" came in twos and threes and among them was Dr. Glenn, a graduate of '71.

Ashby received the prominent physician with much warmth and presented him to the others. At seven o'clock there were 25 persons, ranging in age from 17 to 46, gathered in the reception room inquiring names of one another.

Ashby, who had made himself personally responsible for 28 plates at \$1.50 a plate, was beginning to worry.

He went from one man to another checking names off a long list which he carried.

Some one told him that four members of the class of '89 were at the bar downstairs. This encouraged him to believe there would be a full attendance, so he proposed to give the yell.

The academy yell was then given by Ashby and four others, the remainder of the company solemnly listening.

"Ki-yi! Ki-yi! Ki-yippy! Ki-yi! Coldwater! Coldwater! Hi! Hi! Hi!"

A member of '90, who had a black silk handkerchief folded inside of his dress vest, then offered to go to the bar and bring away the four members of '89.

He was absent ten minutes and two other men went in search of him. At 7:15 the seven men came from the bar in a body, and Ashby, who had been fretting with impatience, tried to form the

company into double file and march it into dinner.

Dr. Glenn, who was to be toastmaster, sat at the head of the table with Ashby at his right.

The other members sought their own places and one member of '97 found himself wedged between Prof. Evans and a post-graduate student from the theological seminary.

The "theolog" asked a blessing, and the four members of '89, who sat together at the foot of the table, made a new effort to start the yell.

Ashby leaped to his feet and gave them frantic assistance.

The result was fairly creditable. Ashby observed that the waiters, who were bringing in some large blue pickers, looked at one another and snickered, so he felt rather gratified at the way things were starting off.

The courses came in slowly—consomme, baked trout, filet of beef, with a mushroom, and so on.

After the entire the four members of '89, who had been providing the only music, excused themselves for a few moments.

They said that they wished to go out

and send a telephone message to a friend.

The two members of '97 looked apprehensively at Prof. Evans.

A '92 man attracted some attention by lighting a cigarette and smoking it, while he ate the lettuce salad.

During the performance, the bearded man, who had matriculated in 1882, looked on with puzzled interest, and appeared to be learning something.

As nearly as could be learned afterward it was one of the '89 men who ordered a box of cigars.

Ashby had not contracted for them, and when the item of \$4.25 appeared as an extra in the bill he was naturally distressed, inasmuch as he was already \$3.50 short, the '90 man with the black silk handkerchief having, to use a college expression, "stood him off."

However, the cigar bill was a minor and sordid consideration. Dr. Glenn, in his opening address, told two good stories which provoked intemperate laughter.

Ashby again proposed the yell, and then led off in singing some verses of his own composition to the tune of "Down on the Bingo Farm."

At the moment when Dr. Glenn sat down the reunion was under magnificent headway.

The Coldwater men were smoking furiously as they applauded, and a member of '89 was demanding: "What's the matter with Doc Glenn?"

It was announced that Prof. Evans would respond to the toast, "The Faculty." The professor was given respectful applause.

He made a short introductory speech, pleading lack of preparation, expressing his pleasure at meeting so many of the alumni and defining the hope that the association would go on from year

to year having these dinners, the success of which, he had been given to understand, depended quite largely upon the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Ashby. (Faint applause for Ashby.)

He recounted the changes that had been effected under the able management of President Griswold (applause from Ashby), and read a long list of the kinds of apparatus newly purchased for the physical laboratory.

Incidentally he told what the attendance had been year by year from 1866 up to the present time.

After he had spoken for 15 minutes, one member of '89 was asleep, with his head pillowed against the shirt bosom of a true friend.

The alumni and students listened attentively.

They took long drinks of water, reached for cigars (from the box which Ashby was already regarding with suspicion), and then settled back for more listening.

After talking for 30 minutes, Prof. Evans sat down. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Harry Pond, class of '90 (the man with the black handkerchief), was then called upon to respond to the toast, "Alma Mater." It will never be known why Ashby selected him for this task.

"Mr. President, gentlemen and members of the Coldwater Academy Alumni association," he began.

"Where are the gentlemen?" asked the '89 man, waking up.

"Keep still," said the man who was acting as pillow.

"I hardly know why I have been selected to respond to this toast," said the speaker, looking intently at a fragment of toasted cracker. "I—ah—am glad, of course, to be able to—ah—see the old boys here. (Pause.) We are all proud of our alma mater and—ah—although it is not as large as some other—ah—institutions, still we think it has turned out some very good men."

The '89 man—it turned me out. (Prolonged laughter and applause. Hit of the evening. The '89 man had been expelled during his third year.)

The speaker (very red and nervous)—The interruption from my friend here reminds me of a little story I heard not long ago.

He told the story, which was old and had no application. (Forced applause.)

An '89 man then attempted to speak in regard to "The Ladies."

He made three sad beginnings and was pulled down by the coat-tails.

The toastmaster waited for him to resume and there was an awkward pause which was finally broken by Ashby. He suggested that the company sing another of his songs.

After this song the bearded stranger excused himself on the ground that he had to catch a suburban train.

Ashby followed him into the hallway and collected \$1.50.

While the poem was being read Ashby moved down the table and collected from the others.

There were two speeches after that and at 11 o'clock the annual election was held.

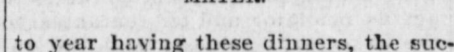
Ashby reported a shortage of funds and the whole matter was referred to a committee.

Which was always the way.

But Ashby did not care.

The dinner had been a success.—Chicago Record.

RESPONDS TO THE TOAST: "ALMA MATER."



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MAKING "SCOPE" PICTURES.

Interesting Process of Photographing a Moving Street Crowd.

A few days ago an unpretentious-looking vehicle was standing near the curb on Pennsylvania avenue near the Seventh street transfer station. In the wagon was a large pine box, and upon this a smaller box of cherry. This smaller box proved, upon inquiry, to be a camera for making the long bands of pictures used in phantoscope, cinematograph, vitascope and all the various members of the constantly growing family of "scopes" and "graphs" devices for exhibiting a series of rapidly-shifting photographic transparencies, arranged successively, so that one blends into the other uninterceptedly, giving the impression of objects in motion. A photograph of the moving crowds at the transfer was being made by Mr. C. Francis Jenkins, who told a reporter about the methods and mechanism employed in the process.

In company with Mr. Jenkins, who carried the box in his hand, the reporter visited the laboratory, which was a dark room, where the strip containing the pictures was removed from the box. And dark the room is, too, after being out in the bright sunlight, the only light visible being a red globe swinging from the ceiling.

Upon entering the room a tick, tick, tick, not unlike the sound of a clock, is noticed, and as soon as the eyes become accustomed to the semi-darkness of the subdued illumination it is found to proceed from the far side of the room, where a little machine is busy stamping out the tiny square holes along the edge of the tape, or "film," as it is called. These little holes are punched along the edge of the film to insure perfect register, as was explained.

The punching must be done with extreme accuracy, but so skillfully is the mechanism designed, and so delicately made that it can be trusted to care for itself, running all night, when occasion requires, without attention, punching out myriads of little squares of celluloid, which for all the world resembles in miniature the piles of sawdust in the mills. The pictures are three-quarters by seven-eighths inches, and are laid on, in the camera, at the rate of 2,000 a minute and up.

After the photographs are made the film is developed and dried and automatically fed, in contact with a like strip of sensitive film, beneath a powerful incandescent lamp and "positives" printed therefrom, very much as a cylinder press prints the long strips of newspaper. This exposed film is taken into another dark room, where it is spirally laid on to a large cylinder rotated by an electric motor. This cylinder is supported in half-moon shaped bearings at the ends of a large trough resembling the great wooden sugar troughs in which our grandfathers used to catch the sap of the maples.

The "developer," a dark-colored fluid, is poured on from a pitcher, the film continuing to rotate therein until fully developed. The end of the film first laid on is then fastened to another cylinder, which quickly rolls it off the first and passes it through another bath until it is "fixed," whatever that may mean. Then the film is given a thorough washing under a long tube pierced with dozens of little holes from which the water is projected in tiny streams against the passing film. The washing is continued for half an hour, when the film is reeled off onto a drying rack and hung up, where under the forceful action of electric fans, it is soon converted into a hard-surfaced, flexible band, 50 feet long, containing 800 pictures, but which is rolled up until it is scarcely larger than a double spool of cotton.

Aside from the extreme simplicity of the apparatus, its automatic character is a most fascinating feature. The chemist in charge stated that he would rather develop 100 feet of this film than two dry plates. "And then," said he, "you take pardonable pride in knowing that your pictures are going all over the world. An American who is so fortunate as to be elsewhere than in Washington, either at home or abroad, on the 4th of next March, may, shortly after step into a convenient theater and see the triumphant march of the inaugural party along the avenue, with the capitol of his country in the distance. And yet, for all this, the art of photography is still said to be in its babyhood."—Washington Star.

Iceland's Earthquakes.

The terrible earthquakes which have recently occurred in Iceland, beginning in the last week of August, have been more severe than any that have shaken that island since 1784. In the extent of country affected they are the greatest ever known there. During the worst shock landslides rushed from the mountains, huge rocks fell from the steeper peaks, pastures were buried, farmhouses were destroyed—though fortunately with very little loss of life—new geysers were formed and old ones ceased to flow, and deep chasms and fissures opened in the ground. It is reported that the natives earnestly hope that one of the great volcanoes will break into activity, as they believe that would put an end to the earthquakes by relieving the subterranean stress.—Youth's Companion.

The Armenian Nation.

The Armenians at present are believed to number about 4,000,000, and of these 250,000 live in Russia, 150,000 in Persia and the east, while 100,000 are scattered among the nations of Europe, and 5,000 are on the other side of the Atlantic. The Armenians claim to be the most ancient nation on the earth, and are doubtless, like other Aryan races, of the line of Japhet. They have often been compared with the Jews, and they exhibit Semitic characteristics. Their business shrewdness is well known, and there exists a cynical proverb which states that it takes two Jews to cheat a Greek, and two Greeks to cheat an Armenian.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

How the Vote is Counted and Transmitted to the Capitol.

Just how or where or when the electoral vote is cast seems to be something of a mystery to many voters who are well-informed on all other subjects.

The votes are cast in each state, on the same day, in accordance with a provision of the United States which reads:

"The electors for each state shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December, in the year in which they are appointed, at such place in each state as the legislature of each state may direct."

In Ohio and in most of the other states, there is special legislation providing that the votes shall be cast at the state capitol.

The federal statutes have provided for any contingency that might arise. Each state may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote.

In Ohio, should a vacancy occur, the Ohio electoral college has power to elect persons to fill such vacancies, and should it happen that two persons receive the same number of votes, the governor makes the choice by lot. It will be seen, therefore, that no adverse state administration could affect the electoral vote.

After the votes are formally cast, three certificates are made, in which the votes for president and vice president are given in separate lists.

The college then chooses a person, not necessarily a member of its body, to personally take one certificate to Washington. This he must deliver to the president of the senate before the first week in January. In the event of that officer not being in Washington when the messenger arrives, the secretary of state is empowered to take charge of the certificate.

The second certificate must be sent to the president of the senate by mail, so as to reach Washington before the first week in January.

The third certificate is delivered to the federal judge of the district in which the electoral college meets.

On the second Wednesday of February, congress is in session, and the electoral vote is formally canvassed.

Should it happen that neither of the two certificates reach Washington by the second Wednesday in February, the secretary of state at once sends a special messenger to the federal judge who is in possession of the third certificate, and that is then taken to Washington.

Each messenger is paid mileage upon the surrender of the certificate, to the amount of 25 cents for each mile he has traveled by the most direct route. As his transportation does not usually exceed six cents per mile for the round trip, he is a few dollars to the good. Messengers from the remote states are thus quite well paid for their time. The man who will carry the certificate for California will be ahead about \$600 on the trip.—Toledo Blade.

BETTER THAN STEAM PIPES.

The Transmission of Power by Electricity on Naval Vessels.

There can be no question that electric transmission of power will in the near future largely displace the objectionable steam-piping, of which such a great amount is now necessary in our modern naval vessels in order to supply steam to much of the auxiliary machinery. It is easy to see that such piping is objectionable to many ways. It is bulky and takes up valuable space when protected, as it must be, from non-conducting covering. The covering is subject to more or less deterioration with the vibration of the ship and the machinery. The heat from the pipes is objectionable in every closed space, while the necessity of providing for the exhaust and of keeping the pipes drained of water of condensation is a constant source of trouble. More serious still is the danger which such steam-pipes threaten in time of action, since the cutting of any one of them by a projectile would result in severe injury to all within reach. To meet these objections suggestions have been made advocating the substitution of hydraulic power, while others again point to the advantages which compressed air possesses under these particular conditions. As to what can be done in the latter direction is shown by the very complete installation with which the United States monitor Terror has been equipped. On this vessel compressed air is used for performing all the various mechanical operations on board, from moving the rudder to hoisting ammunition. This is far superior to a system of steam-pipe distribution or to the scattering of donkey boilers over various parts of the vessel, and, as we have said, the only system that promises even better results is electrical power distribution. It would appear that compressed air would be superior to this in simplicity for direct hoisting, while where a rotary motion is required the electric motor would have the advantage. So far as injury during action is concerned, it is, however, clear that the electrical system has the advantage, since injury to the air pipes might easily occur, while it would be far more difficult to make them good than would be the case with an electric cable.—Mechanical World.

How the Bostonian Proposed.

Dick—And how did you proceed?

Fred—Why, I just went up to her and asked her if she would marry me.

"Without first telling her how much you loved her and all that sort of thing?"

"Of course; I did not want to prejudice her judgment."

"My dear boy, don't you know that when folks fall in love they don't have any judgment?"—Boston Transcript.

The cobra is said to be the only serpent that emits a cry, which resembles the squeak of a rat.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Sir Walter Besant, in collaboration with Mr. W. H. Pollock, is about to publish a volume of eight drawing-room plays.

—Kenneth Grahame, whose book, "The Golden Age," has won universal admiration, holds a post in the Bank of England.

—The representatives of Mr. William Morris have entrusted the preparation of an authoritative record of his life and work to Mr. J. W. Mackail.

—Aubrey Beceicault, son of the late Dion Bouceicault, announces that he will retire from the stage and devote himself to literature in the future.

—Mrs. Manningham Caffyn's new story has a very mild title: "A Quaker Grandmother," which leads one to hope that she will write no more Yellow Aster novels.

—Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, sister of Julian, and wife of George Parsons Lathrop) has decided to devote her life to nursing patients.

—Bit by bit the immensely valuable real estate in Denver once owned by Senator Tabor has passed out of his possession, till now the only property standing in his name consists of 16 lots surrounding the family homestead.

—Capt. David P. Thomas, who recently died at his home in New Haven, was widely known by the older newspaper men of the country through the fact that he was for many years P. T. Barnum's press agent. He was once city editor of the New Haven Courier.

TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Ordinary Rates Are Charged, Except for Fireworks.

"The transportation of dynamite, fireworks, and, in fact, all kinds of explosives," said a leading manufacturer of dynamite to a Tribune reporter the other day, "is almost as common as that of dry goods or groceries. High explosives are shipped to all parts of the world by rail and by water, and whether they are on land or sea, they are not particularly dangerous if they are properly stowed and cared for. I wouldn't be afraid to make a voyage around the world in a stateroom filled with dynamite if it was properly stowed and there were no fulminating caps to ignite it. Dynamite does not explode by spontaneous combustion. It is carefully packed for shipment in paper cartridges, which are placed in sawdust in strong wooden boxes, which are marked on the tops and sides: 'Explosive. Dangerous.'"

"Steamships which carry passengers have magazines for dynamite, and, in fact, also for black powder and all kinds of explosives. When the explosives are properly placed in the magazine and not interfered with afterward, they are not a source of danger under ordinary circumstances. When they are shipped on railroads they are generally placed in separate cars apart from other kinds of freight. The rate of freight on explosives is about the same as that on dry goods or any other commonplace commercial commodity. The rate of insurance is also about the same as on other goods. There are some English and some American insurance companies that will not take risks on explosives, but there are plenty of companies which issue policies, so that there is no trouble experienced in having shipments fully covered. Dynamite, with proper care, can be handled as safely as any ordinary commodity."

A prominent producer of fireworks said: "Fireworks can be shipped by most lines of railroads and steamships, but only at double first-class freight rates. The sound steamers will not take fireworks, but the Metropolitan outside line will, because they carry no passengers. Most of the fireworks sent east from here are shipped on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The Old Dominion and other southern steamship lines will carry explosives, but only in separate compartments on their upper decks. Fireworks and other explosives are also shipped on canal-boats without difficulty. No large stocks of explosives are kept on hand in this city. There are four magazines for storing them near Fort Lee, and, as they are transported in small quantities, the danger is reduced to a minimum."—N. Y. Tribune.

Most Idle Nation.

The palm would probably go to the Transvaal republic as regards its original burgher population. The Boer does just as little work as will keep himself and family alive, and the most of that he gets done by Kaffir servants, who, in the more out-of-the-way districts, at any rate, are practically slaves. In and about the gold fields and industrial centers he just lets his land on mining and other leases to the Outlander, and does hardly anything at all. Of European countries it would be hard to choose between Spain and Turkey. In Spain constitutional indolence, fertile soil and a magnificent climate combine to make life one long dawdle. In Turkey the natural thrift and industry of the real Turkish population are paralyzed into idleness and apathy by the hopelessness of winning anything worth having which will not at once be stolen by official corruption.—N. Y. Times.

Newest Engagement Ring.

A pretty revival of an old-time custom is a proof that sentiment has not passed wholly out of fashion. The engagement ring, which is almost a facsimile of the one worn by the modern girl's great-grandmother, is really three rings in one. Three slender bands must encircle the finger of the engaged maiden. And each band is studded with jewels of a different sort. The middle band is set with diamonds, which should be small but perfect gems, uniform in size. The lower band must be set with the girl's own birthstone, and the upper one with the birthstone of her fiancé. That is to say, if she chanced to be born in February and the other in October, the diamond would be surrounded by opals and amethysts.—St. Louis Republic.

Better Hood's Sarsaparilla. Than cure is prevention. If subject to rheumatism, ward off its attacks by purifying your blood now with a thorough course of Hood's Pills.

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

Calendar for 1897 showing months from January to December with days of the week and dates.

HIS LAST CHARACTER.

As a Hero the Actor Sunk with the Ship at Sea.

"As brave as the hero he so often impersonated, Brooke met his death in that stormy January of 1866," says "Shakespeare's Heroes of the Stage."

"Under the terrible strain of the situation the actor's sister, who had accompanied him, died on board and the brother would not leave the ship."

"Day after day he had labored incessantly with the crew at the pumps. At last, when the men made ready on January 6 to put off from the steamer, on whose deck remained only the captain and the solitary passenger, they cried: 'Come with us, Mr. Brooke!' But he stood composurely, yet sadly, leaning against the half-door of the companionway, resting his chin on his hands, upon the top of the door, and made answer: 'No, my good fellows, no. Good-by. Give my last farewell to the people of Melbourne.' A few minutes later and the London had passed out of their sight."

"At Brighton, weeks afterwards, a bottle was picked up bearing the following message:

"11th of January on board the London.—We are just going down. No chance for safety. Please give this to Avonia Jones, Surrey theater.—Gustavus Vaughan Brooke."

"Accompanying this was another note, addressed to Warden, Belfast theater, and reading:

"Do what you can for poor Avonia."

"Poor Avonia, the actress who had accompanied him on his last tour and had become his wife, died a year afterwards in New York."—N. Y. World.

CONDEMNED.

When an innocent man is condemned for any crime he doesn't lose hope. His lawyers appeal from one court to another.

They are bound to save him, if he can be saved. It is the same way with a good doctor when his patient seems condemned to death by disease.

But doctors make mistakes sometimes; they lose heart too soon. After they have tried everything they know

SENATORS SPIN YARNS.

How Jones, of Nevada, Got Even with Senator Brice.

Amusing Experience of a Buffalo Man in Bohemia—How Ben Butler Once Upon a Time Averted a Catastrophe.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It was a dull day in the senate, and the statesmen were in a story-telling mood in the cloak rooms. Senator Jones, of Nevada, the silver champion, is one of the best and wittiest story-tellers in congress, and Senator Brice, of Ohio, is like unto him. When they get together the play of wit and repartee is as glittering and brilliant as the play of forked lightning. They are constantly chaffing each other. Senator Brice told a perfect string of stories on Senator Jones this afternoon, holding him up to ridicule, and keeping up such a rapid fire of conversation that Jones couldn't get in a word edgewise. Finally, when Brice was taking a drink of water, Senator Jones said:

"I want a chance to tell what I heard about Brice in Paris. I was coming home from the Brussels monetary conference. Senator Allison and Senator Morgan preceded me through Paris, and I was all alone in my hotel. Somehow it got abroad through the hotel that I was a United States senator, and then there was trouble for me. You see Brice had stopped at the same hotel the previous summer. I did not know that. Consequently I was surprised one morning when a chambermaid asked me for my pocketbook. When I showed it to her she bowed, smiled, thanked me, and left the room, carrying with her my pocketbook which contained about \$50. One of the bell boys took my watch off of the bureau, put it into his vest pocket, bowed to me, and went away. The waiter in the cafe brought me a bill for dinner, which was four times the amount charged on the bill of fare. That all happened in one day. I sent for the chief clerk and asked him what kind of a robbery he kept. I told him to give me my bill, recover my purse and watch, and I would go away. He replied:

"Sair, eet moost be all von grand meestake. Zey 'ought ze monsieur is a sen-nat-or from ze Amerik. Las' soomer ze gre't sen-nat-or Breezy vos here. He vos mooch reeteh. All ze sairvants sech ze gre't Sen-nat-or Jones, he is also reeteh, an' zey take what zey vant, for ze gre't Sen-nat-or Breezy, he nevair care for ze moony, he haf moony to boorn."

"I informed him," continued Jones, "that I was indeed a member of the United States senate, but that all members of that body were not natural born fools, nor all of them possessed of money to 'boorn.' I told him that fortunately there was but one Senator Brice, and that he gave away money to make himself popular in spite of his homeliness."

So, you see, that the statesmen are thus given to chaffing each other at times, just as the boys chaff each other at school. As has been said before: "Men are only boys grown tall. Hearts don't change much, after all."

"Speaking of Europe," said Senator Cullom, of Illinois, "reminds me of a story Bob Ingersoll used to tell just after the close of the civil war. Col. Bob went to Europe for a summer trip



JONES AND THE CHAMBERMAID.

and while riding in an English compartment car he was tackled by a pompous Britisher who affected to know all about America. He was abusive of the people of the north, and expressed his deep regret for the defeat of the confederacy. Ingersoll quietly and unpretentiously prodded him with epigrams. The Englishman denounced the freedom of the slaves, but Ingersoll defended the emancipation proclamation in his incisive way, until the others in the compartment were roaring with laughter. The angry Briton finally resorted to the old argument, saying: "I suppose you would let your daughter marry a nigger, wouldn't you?"

Ingersoll replied: "No. Nor an Englishman either, if I could help it." Senator Sherman told of a Col. Markbreit, of Cincinnati, who was obliged to remove his Loyal Legion button while he was in Europe, because it was taken as an insignia of royal favor, and wherever he went he was charged double and triple prices for whatever he bought, from a pin to a dinner.

This reminded Senator Davis of a story by Eugene Field concerning one James I. King, of Buffalo, who visited the Bohemian spa for treatment, and the local press by a natural blunder reported him as James I. King of Buffalo, America. The blunder seemed humorous enough at first, but presently serious symptoms were exhibited. The parvenus, the sycophants, the tuft hunters, the snobs, the parasites and the beggars swooped down on poor King; the hotel people fleeced him, and there seemed to be a general conspiracy to mulet him. In vain he sought to convince his persecutors that it was a hideous mistake—that he was no royal personage. He actually had

to leave town, and wherever he went afterwards he registered as Thomas Thompson, of Boston. Only by living under an alias could he afford to "do" Europe.

"Your story about Ingersoll," said Senator Perkins, of California, "reminds me of an American gentleman who was recently at a dinner party in London, and had a rather curious experience. There was also present an extremely aristocratic but insular Briton, with that large contempt for things American that even to-day a few Englishmen display. Nevertheless he deigned to notice the American gentleman so far as to ask him a great number of questions about the United States, some of them very ludicrous. Finally the question of geography came up, and the Englishman inquired as to the relative size of Texas, the largest state. "Well," replied the American,



INGERSOLL REPLIED "NO."

"It is about as large as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal and Greece combined." It became at once evident that the questioner not only disbelieved the statement, but was indignant at what he regarded an attempt to chaff him. Indeed, after dinner he complained to the host about "the ill-breeding of the American in trying to hold up to ridicule an English gentleman."

Senator Lodge, who just came into the cloak room, and had not heard the stories of Europe, told a good story about Ben Butler. At one time Ben Butler, then living in Lowell, was chairman of a meeting held in the town hall. Rufus Choate, great orator and jurist, was booked for an address. The hall was filled—packed in fact—with many thousands of people. Mr. Choate was about to begin his address when a man crawled up to Butler and whispered to him that the joists in the floor and the supporting beams were giving way because of the heavy pressure on the floor and they were likely to collapse at any moment and loss of life ensue. Butler turned to the man and whispered to him: "Keep quiet." Then turning to the audience he said: "Ladies and gentlemen: We are assembled here to hear the matchless oratory of the great Rufus Choate. A man has brought me information that outside of this hall there are not less than 20,000 people who are clamoring for admission. Now, I don't think it will be fair for us to monopolize the utterances of Mr. Choate, and therefore I propose to adjourn this meeting to the common, where all can hear him. Now, follow my advice and we can get out quickly and easily without any difficulty. You men down in the back rows next the doors, arise, leave your seats and leave the hall. As soon as you have gone the next row to you rise and do the same, and so on until we leave the hall. Now start along there, and just see how quickly we can empty this hall." Meanwhile Choate was tugging at Butler's coat tails and saying: "Ben, don't! Stop, Ben! Why, bless me, man, I can't speak without my manuscript; I can't see to read on the common; my voice won't carry in the open air; I can't make them hear," and so on. After so much of the audience had left that Butler was satisfied that the strain on the timbers supporting the floor had been relieved, he turned to Choate and said: "Say, Choate, would you rather deliver this speech here on the common or in hell?"

SMITH D. FRY.

Instancing an Exception. "At any rate, it pays to be polite and accommodating."

"Not always. In leaving a train the other morning I saw a lady of my acquaintance had left an umbrella in her seat. In my haste to pick it up and run after her to restore it I left my gold-headed cane behind, and I'm out \$6.75 on the transaction."—Chicago Tribune.

Defined.

"Some people seem to believe that it is witty to say: 'I don't think' every time anybody ventures an observation." "Yes," replied Miss Pepperton, "and in most cases, it isn't witty at all. It's merely a commonplace utterance of truth."—Washington Star.

Filial Protection.

"Did you read that touching story of the little boy who saved his mother from a blood-thirsty lion?" "No. How did it happen?" "Why, the lion ate the little boy."—Chicago Record.

A Kind Husband.

"Pore Jim was always mighty good to me," sobbed the weeping widow. "With all the beatin's he gimme he never hit me where the marks would show so the neighbors could see 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Old Trick.

"Bodkins seems to think that it's his mission in life to crack jokes from one year's end to the other." "Yes, and the truth is he cracks nothing but chestnuts."—Detroit Free Press.

A Capital Operation.

"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?" "Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.—Chicago Journal.

AN ARMY COQUETTE.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

In civil life, the good old days were at a time not nearer than 50 years past; but in the service, a sun that rose ten years ago shone on a good old day. There are railroads now, and big garrisons near towns, and there are no Indians (as good old soldiers, understood Indians), and gambling is in discredit, and colonels whose orders are obscured by liquor fumes have decreased 98 per cent., and there are houses with every improvement instead of wall-tents and adobe huts, and the men have as many rights as women in Wyoming, and the officers have fresh oysters and don't pay a dollar a bottle for beer, and their wives have more interesting subjects to consider than each other's most sacredly private business—wherefore there is no longer war in time of peace. Nevertheless, 10, 15, 20 years ago—when all these things were not—was the good old time before the service had begun to go to the particular bow-wow.

This that I am going to tell happened in the good old days. It could not very well happen now, because, as I say, things have changed. At the time Betty Mandeville's father was in command at Apache and Betty was engaged to be married to an unusually fine fellow, whose name is not part of the story. He was a second lieutenant and he was in love, with all the beautiful disregard of the facts of life that is characteristic of the enamored state.

Of course the post knew of the engagement before either of the two most interested parties did. This was because this happened in the good old days. For the same reason—though it can occur sometimes even now—opinions on the match flew thick and fast and obscured the sky of charity. They said that the second lieutenant was making a fool of himself, which was the only unkind remark he fell heir to. But Betty fared worse. She came of a bad strain. There were things in the histories of both her parents that every one knew and no one was supposed to know. Her father was English and had been a jockey. He was the son of a concert-hall singer and a man whose only nobility was his birth.

Miss Mandeville, who was more Mexican than Spanish—bore a good Castilian name which covered a multitude of sins.

There were any number of Mandeville children younger than Betty, and all unmistakably favoring their swarthy mother. They were so dirty that they were a disgrace to the post. But Betty was tidy—as to dress—and was blonde; fluffily, curliously blonde, with a fine skin and innocent blue eyes and a rosebud mouth. It was said she looked like an English professional beauty; but there was no one to recognize the startling likeness to the concert-hall grandmother. She had a taste for laces, and hosiery, and high-heeled slippers, that may have been either a Spanish or theatrical inheritance. And she was beautiful beyond a question, with a beauty that was only skin deep.

After she had promised to marry the second lieutenant, Betty went down to Lowell to visit her aunt, who was her mother's sister and was the wife of Capt. Locke. Betty knew that she would enjoy herself more if the engagement were kept a secret. She could keep it quiet, because it was in the good old days and news traveled slowly and distances were great.

On the second day of her stay her aunt took her to stay over night with Senor Franquelo in Tucson. Which was the beginning. The Franquelo family was large, and most of it dwelt in the one house—an adobe with the external whitewash broken off in odd-shaped pieces, and built as all adobes were built in the good old days—one story around a courtyard. There was nothing in the courtyard but chickens and ollas—broken and otherwise—for the soil of Tucson is not fertile. Outside, where the narrow doorway faced upon the street, hardly less white under the burning sun than the whitened walls that lined it, a mocking-bird cage of willow hung against the house, with a red chili stuck between its bars. It was the first time Betty had been under the ancestral roof.

Besides her grandmother, who was more unrepentant than the aunts, there were many cousins, male and female. Of these, two—second cousins—were in love. They were Carlos and Ines. In less than ten minutes Carlos had deserted black-browed Ines and was languishing at Betty with his two soft eyes. Ines was openly wretched. Carlos openly infatuated, Betty openly flirting. But Carlos did not know that.

Betty and her aunt went back to Lowell the next day, and the same evening Carlos rode over to the post to see her.

There were six officers calling on Miss Mandeville, so Carlos sat apart and sulked; but he outstayed them all. When they had gone, after a supper of canned oyster stew and tamales, he drew his chair close beside the sofa upon which Betty was half reclining.

"Why do you like doze coffeees better dan me?" he asked her.

"I don't," said Betty; "they're a bore."

"Do you noot, truly?"

"Of course I don't; how could I?"

Carlos was not accustomed to Betty's like, and, as even those who should have known better, had believed her, because of her round, blue eyes, he was not to be blamed for his faith. "Would you rader talk to me?"

"A great deal rather."

"But dey haf stayed so late dat I must soon go."

"It's not late. It's only half-past twelve. It would be too bad of you to go just when we begin to get a chance to settle down to a nice, cozy talk."

Carlos persisted coyly. "But you weel weesh to sleep."

"Very well," Miss Mandeville shrugged her shoulders, "then you had better go. Ines may get angry if you stay, and you like her more than you do me."

Carlos denied this in words that were neither kind nor just to Ines; but Betty damned her with faint praise.

She was not a clever conversationalist, nor was Carlos Franquelo, but they kept each other interested until very late, and when Carlos went home Betty stepped out to the front porch with him and put her hand in his, with the least bit of a pressure.

"Can I kiss you?" Carlos asked, baldly.

"I suppose so—because we're cousins, you know," Betty assured him, as she raised her innocent face to his handsome Mexican one.

He whispered: "I love you, oh! I love you. You are beautiful, beautiful," and Betty laughed a little, and told him he was silly, when they had only known each other for two days.

Now, with Betty's beauty and other attractiveness, it was natural that she should have a great deal of attention from the bachelors, but Carlos' devotion was so marked that they drew off one by one, leaving the field pretty much to him. They resented Betty's permitting the young Mexican to follow her about incessantly, even though he were a second cousin. As for the girl, until it was too late she did not see the harm she was doing. Then all the officers had deserted her and there was only Carlos. Well, Carlos was handsome and good enough game, so she led him on.

It was not her fault, surely, that she didn't know the ways of Mexican lovers. She had told plenty of other men that she loved them, and nothing had happened. But one night she told this to Carlos at his urgent request, and the next day, at about "stables," as she was swinging lazily in the hammock on the porch, she saw three buccies, containing two men each, coming up the line. In the first sat Carlos and his brother, in the others, remoter male relatives.

Betty guessed the truth at once, and her pink cheeks turned white. She ran into the house, and screamed loudly for her uncle.

"Oh! Uncle Nat," she begged, when she found him in his room. "Carlos, and Jose, and all his nasty old relatives are coming here. Send them away, won't you? Please do." She clung to his arm.

"Why shall I send them away? Are they going to murder the poor little girl?"

"No, no, no. But I think they're going to ask you to let me marry them!"

"All of them?"

Betty lost her temper and flew into a white rage. "Stop your fool joking, and do what I say! You tell them I'm sick, and tell that—Carlos that I hate him." She ran and hid just as the bell clanged.

Carlos found the captain, and made his demand in due form. The young lady's father not being there, he felt that her uncle could take the place of a parent. He wished to ask the hand of his beautiful niece, knowing that she herself was willing to bestow it.

"How do you know that?" the captain asked.

"She tell me so."

"When?"

"Las' night. She tell me dat she lofed me, so to-day I come for to ask her from you."

"Are you sure she said she loved you, Franquelo?"

"Oh! yiss, sairntly. She kees me, also."

The captain left the room and went to find his niece. "Elizabeth, that fellow says that you told him you loved him. Did you?"

"The old fool!"

"Did you?"

"Supposing I did? He made me. He's an idiot to think I mean every little thing I say."

"Did you kiss him?"

"No."

The captain's face cleared—then he bethought him of the ways of women.

"Did you let him kiss you?"

"Perhaps, I don't know."

He caught her hand. "Come in here to Franquelo and explain yourself. You'd better say you'll marry him after that proceeding."

Betty was frightened. Her defiance changed to pleading. "Please don't make me see him, Uncle Nat, dear. Please."

"Come on."

"But, Uncle Nat, I can't say I'll marry him. I was only fooling. I'm engaged to another man."

Capt. Locke dropped her hand and returned to the sitting-room.

"Franquelo," he said, coldly, for he disliked his nephew sincerely, "I regret that this unpleasant thing should have happened to you under my roof. My niece tells me that she was not in earnest, and she is soon to marry another man. However, she will not stay another day with me to trouble you or anyone else. I shall send her home tonight."

Carlos' face, as he silently left the room, was an ugly sight.

Betty was sitting sulkily in the waiting-room at the Tucson station about 7:30 o'clock the same night. Her uncle was seeing to the checking of her trunk outside. When he came back, a man whom he recognized even in the late twilight as Carlos Franquelo ran past him, toward a horse that stood in the street a few yards away; and, going hurriedly to where he had left his niece he found her lying full length on the floor and dead. Her yellow curls were wet and dark with blood, and her face was quite disfigured because the pistol had been held close to it.

When the news was broken to the second lieutenant, he called Providence a great many hard names. Which is frequently all the thanks Providence gets for doing us a good turn.—San Francisco Argonaut.

ANOTHER M'KINLEY LAW.

The Chinese Wall of Protection Is to Be Rebuilt.

Within the past few days two of Maj. McKinley's bosom friends, Congressman Grosvenor and Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, have given out evidently inspired information which should fill the great mass of the republican party with alarm. For it spells repudiation and defeat in 1898 and 1900. This information is that the major is still inflamed with his single and singular idea that he was elected for the sole purpose of rebuilding the Chinese wall of high tariff, and that the clique that surrounds him is going to take full advantage of his infatuation. Instead of keeping their implied pledge to the nation that there would be no immediate reopening of the question, they are apparently determined to keep their expressed pledge to the tariff robbers that the Wilson bill would not stand a month after McKinley's inauguration.

To begin with, according to inspired Prophet Grosvenor, chief of the corps of vaticination, Mr. McKinley and his friends intend to abolish ad valorem imposts, which have in the Wilson bill approximated to honesty, and to return to the old specific duty system, which enables the tariff robbers to levy "all the traffic will bear," in the immortal words of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, without letting the people know where the wound is that is draining their blood.

Then they are going to restore high taxes on wool, lumber, coal and the products of the farm; and information is nonchalantly given that the duties on "glass, tin, pottery, chemicals and some other products will be moved up a peg or two." Not the least interesting of the proposed changes is the imposition of what is brazenly called a "reciprocity duty on sugar," which indicates that the Havemeyers have been pretty well represented on Mr. Hanna's list of contributors to the McKinley campaign fund. It is designed to have the bill completed by March 4, so that it can be rushed through congress the first week of the extra session in March.

Meanwhile there is no hint from any source to show that the republicans have the slightest intention of giving the country relief from the present dangerous condition of the financial system. Though this was the sole issue of the campaign that resulted in McKinley's election, and though every republican leader, in speech or in print, practically promised that there would be no renewal of tariff agitation, the Canton clique are going to hurry us back to the McKinley basis as soon as possible, in order to please their friends and patrons, the mill bosses, and are going to ignore everybody else.

Evidently Mr. Mark Hanna has adopted the philosophy of one of the most eminent of his predecessors—"After me the deluge."—N. Y. Journal.

THE TARIFF TROUBLE.

Republicans Dealing Unfairly with the People.

The Canton correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that "Maj. McKinley believes in a protective tariff, and thinks the revision of the existing revenue law the first step toward producing a perfect restoration of confidence in the commercial world. The men who have been invited to confer with him on this subject say that his conversation is an inspiration, and that his ideas about tariff revision are so broad, so clear, so just, and at the same time so exact and so freighted with the wisdom of long practical experience, that they inevitably sink deep into the minds of the listeners and give definite form to the purposes of those whose task it is to grapple with the tariff at Washington."

It is a pity that Maj. McKinley does not say in public what he tells those who are invited to confer with him. The public needs inspiration, and the lack of knowledge as to the exact ideas of McKinley on tariff legislation is producing a feeling of anxious uncertainty in business circles. Business needs inspiration, and it cannot come too quickly. For our own part we believe that a public announcement by McKinley that he approved the suggestion of President Cleveland that the present tariff be permitted to stand a trial under the new conditions would be a real inspiration. The New York Herald says:

"The mere suggestion that there may be an extra session of congress to again rip up the tariff has sent a chill through the country and checked the advances which started when the victory for sound money was won. The caution now displayed by industrial and commercial circles is based on good grounds."

The republicans justify the tariff ripping crusade by declaring that the St. Louis platform demanded protection, and the people voted for the St. Louis platform. This is ingenuous, because there was never a national platform so completely smothered and repudiated by the declarations of candidates, newspapers and party orators as was the republican platform of 1896. It is within the bounds of reason to say that if the republican campaign had been conducted upon its platform McKinley's election would be jeopardized. The St. Louis platform was kept in the background, and for McKinley and his party to assume that the people voted for something that was swept out of the canvass at the beginning is scarcely dealing honestly with the people.—Utica Observer.

The thing for democrats who have faith in the future of the party to do is to be patient, watch developments and leave it to time to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties and differences that have disturbed the party. Not for nearly two years will the democracy be required to make another general demonstration of its party strength. Meanwhile many things may happen. It is by no means a reckless prediction that the radical course of the republican party will do more to solidify the democratic ranks than would 100,000 peacemakers.—Rochester Herald.

PROTECTION PRIVILEGES.

Devices of the McKinleyites for Favoring the Trusts.

A paragraph found in the news columns of the press within a few days to the effect that the fruit growers of southern Illinois are moving to establish local branches of the American Fruit Growers' union, with a view to solving the problem of securing proper distribution of fruits and vegetables among the various markets in the country, has a wider significance than appears on the surface.

When an individual has secured possession of land adapted to the growing of any crop and succeeds in producing it the problem of disposing of it seems on its face very simple. But from what has been said of it in various quarters it is far from being simple.

To go a long way from home for an illustration, there are regions in Arizona peculiarly well adapted to the production of semitropical fruits, but when certain owners lately brought these lands into cultivation and found themselves in possession of rich crops they found at the same time that certain combinations of California fruit growers—whether this American union or some other is immaterial—had virtual possession of the markets by reason of some kind of arrangement with the managers of the rail lines of access to those markets, and because of this the crops of the new would-be competitors practically went to waste on their hands.

Whether this American union has any such restricting arrangement with transportation agencies is not known. Probably it has, and if so it is only one manifestation of the constantly widening and ramifying problem of "controlling trade," through the operation of which the general public is more or less deprived of the advantages which should naturally flow from increased production and increased facilities for intercommunication.

It may seem hardly necessary to add that all such restrictions and hamperings of what should be free commercial movement operate ultimately to restrict consumption and so chill the general prosperity. But it should surprise nobody that such clandestine and semi-clandestine devices for "protecting" a favored few are thus privately resorted to among a people whose national government makes similar protection of the interests of the favored few at the expense of all its openly-avowed policy.—Chicago Chronicle.

EXPOSED THE DINGLEY BILL.

Republican Hypocrisy Revealed in the Senate.

Senator Vest did good service for the country and the democracy by exposing in the senate the hypocrisy of the republicans with regard to the Dingley bill in particular and the tariff in general.

His vigorous attack on the bill and on the republican attitude with regard to the tariff brought out the statement from the republican side of the senate that the republicans did not expect to pass the bill and regarded it as dead.

Senator Teller added to the interest and significance of the revelation by asserting that it never was the intention of the republicans to pass the bill, but that it was drawn up and introduced for political effect in the campaign. It was intended to serve as a sop and an appetite whetter to the manufacturers, from whom the republicans wanted aid in the election.

The republican talk about the Dingley bill is, therefore, pure moonshine. The leaders admit they cannot pass it, and that, if they could, would not pass it. As a matter of fact, they would regard its passage as a great party calamity, because it would take away the excuse for calling an extra session and passing a bill which would be satisfactory to the horde of bounty seekers the party has on its hands.

The debate thoroughly punctured the revenue and prosperity bluster of the republicans. It emphasized the fact that McKinleyism means less revenue for the treasury and the checking of general prosperity. It showed that the kind of revenue and prosperity the republicans are preparing to create are private, not public.—St. Louis Republic.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Before trying it on outsiders, might it not be well for the republican party to establish reciprocity between Billy McKinley and Tommie Reed.—Kansas City Times.

—One of the most remarkable developments of the period is the republican politician who accepts a fat office only because he wants to spite somebody.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—There are evidences that some of the republican statesmen are beginning to grow weary of Mark Hanna, and this will bring up the old question, what are they going to do about it?—Peoria Herald.

—There is nothing startling in the announcement that the chairman of Mr. Hanna's inaugural committee has "large corporate interests." That is the kind of a man Mr. Hanna is.—N. Y. Journal.

—The Dingley bill is dead, but the corpse contains the germ of a far more fruitful measure for the bounty pickers who are getting ready to swoop on Washington when McKinley goes in.—St. Louis Republic.

—The trusts are all at work on their respective schedules now. The woolen, glass and iron and steel concerns have already made their demands public, and the rest will be heard from in good time. They are all in the saddle, and Mr. Hanna has the reins.—Charleston News and Courier.

—It is believed that by inserting attractive want advertisements in the great papers of the country the government would sell enough postage stamps to make the post office department self-sustaining. It is just as proper to swindle the people that way as by doing so by means of a true-fostering protective tariff.—Dallas (Tex.) News.

LISTEN TO OUR GENTLE RACKET. A MINUTE.

More than five hundred people owe us from \$1.50 to \$10 on subscription, and some even more than that.

Yet we are paying interest on a good deal of borrowed money, and have been doing it for years.

Now, this isn't business, is it? Times have been awful hard, and we have not had it in our heart to press our friends. We believe they appreciate our patience.

But, say, wouldn't it be nice if all these five hundred people would "strain a p'int," if need be, and pay up? Just think how the editorial heart would palpitate over a thing like that!

Look at the label on the margin of your paper. It tells you the time to which your paper is paid for.

We have sent statements to most of those who owe for one year or more. If you receive one, don't slam it down on the floor and do violence to your Sunday School education in the language you use concerning it; don't light your pipe with it; don't lay it aside and promise yourself to attend to it some other time.

But go right off and buy a postoffice order and take the cost of it, if need be, out of the sum due us, and send us the money. Or, if you can't send it all, send all you can. Or, if you don't get a statement, send what you owe any way.

EMPORIA HOLDS HER OWN.

IN THE GUN SHOOT YESTERDAY B. W. JAY WON FIRST PRIZE.

A crowd of about 200 men and boys gathered at the grove yesterday afternoon to witness the live bird shoot. The weather was all that could be desired and the afternoon's sport was satisfactory, both to the marksmen and the spectators.

There were eleven entries, all of which were credited with good scores. The pigeons were extra fast. Out of a possible ten birds, J. W. Lortutter killed 4, James Plumb, 5, W. E. Dowden, 4, J. W. Rhinehart, Abilene, 5; Bowers, 1; Edgar Jones, Guthrie, 7; Dr. Hamme, Cottonwood Falls, 6; Dr. C. L. Conway, Cottonwood Falls, 4; W. J. McNea, Cottonwood Falls, 6; Will Romigh, Cottonwood Falls, 5; Bart W. Jay, 8. The cash prizes were awarded as follows: First, B. W. Jay; second, Edgar Jones; third, divided between Dr. Hamme and J. W. McNea and in the fourth honors were tied and shot off between James Plumb, Will Romigh and J. W. Rhinehart, the latter won. Owing to an accident in which one coop of birds escaped, the live bird shoot was out short. After the judges' decision in the above shoot, a blue rock clay pigeon shoot was held in which out of a possible twenty birds Dr. Hamme shot 14, W. J. McNea, 16, Will Romigh, 18, Edgar Jones, 18, C. L. Conway, 16, James Plumb, 16, J. W. Rhinehart, 16, B. W. Jay, 17. The prizes were awarded to Messrs. Will Romigh and Edgar Jones first, B. W. Jay and A. L. Bennett, second, W. J. McNea, and C. L. Conway and James Plumb, third; Dr. Hamme fourth. The shooting was called on account of darkness. Another shoot will be arranged for the near future.

—Emporia Republican, Dec. 26.

The Kansas hotel keepers are asking for a law making it a criminal offense to jump a hotel bill. Many States have such a law, but we could never quite understand why a hotel proprietor was entitled to such protection against dead-beats any more than any other business men. What's the matter with making it a capital offense for a man to take a newspaper year after year and then go to Oklahoma or Alaska, leaving the poor editor with a bit of paste-board from the postmaster, announcing that John Brown's paper lies mouldering in the office; reason: "gone away—address unknown"? —Lawrence Gazette

"Is Chivalry Dead?" is discussed by a number of well known women in Demorest's Magazine for January making a timely symposium on the public manners of men toward women in business.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1896.

Mrs. Edd Foots.

All the above remaining uncalled for Jan. 13, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

It is raining, this morning. Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, is in town.

Fred. Siler is spending the holidays at Canada.

Miss Nellie Zane is visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. C. F. Shipman has had an addition built to her house.

Miss Maude Johnson returned home, last week, from Wichita.

Miss Nora Siler, of Lawrence is visiting at her uncles, Wm. Silers.

Hurbert A. Clark is here from Lawrence, spending the holidays.

Mason Young and three sons left, last week, in wagon, for Georgia.

Miss Alma Holz went to Topka, yesterday, on a visit to relatives.

C. J. Lantry, of Topeka, was at Strong City, last week, on business.

Mrs. C. B. Hunt has just returned home from a visit in Lyon county.

Matti Bros. shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

As the days are growing longer, Good resolves are getting stronger.

Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.

Paris Mills, of Syracuse, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway.

S. A. Breese was in the north part of the State the fore part of last week.

Bert Chamberlain and wife, of Strong City spent Christmas in Topeka.

The Dress Cutting School will open again three doors north of postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham are at Topeka, attending the State Teachers meeting.

Charlie Davis is home from the Ottawa University, spending the holidays.

Miss Ida Clay, of Strong City, spent Christmas with friends at Peterton.

Mrs. T. W. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Ann Roberts.

White enameled Beds, trimmed with brass, from \$3.75 to \$10, at L. R. Holmes.

During the rush of work, Mrs. T. H. Grisham assisted in the County Clerk's office.

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Okla., spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle.

L. R. Holmes has moved his stock of furniture into the store room south of Holmes & Gregory's.

W. Y. Morgan and wife, of Hutchinson, spent Christmas with Mr. Morgan's parents, in this city.

Chet Wotring had his butcher shop decorated in handsome style for Christmas and the holidays.

C. W. Trowbridge, mail clerk, on the Superior branch, has moved into the Lowther residence, in this city.

Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco"

FOR RENT—In South Cottonwood Falls, a good barn. Apply to oct28 Mrs. L. E. CRAWFORD.

FOR RENT—A first class room for a good lawyer, Apply to G. W. Newman, in Strong City. oct22-1f

I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.

The largest stock of rockers and dining chairs, ever shown in the county, at bed rock prices at L. R. Holmes.

Mrs. John Headley, who was visiting her old home in this county, has returned to her home, in Perry, Oklahoma.

Geo. and Ed. King and Mrs. J. E. Duchois enjoyed a visit this week, from their brother, John King, from Colorado.

Mrs. Gertie Dothard and her brother, Wm. M. Jones, are spending the holidays with their mother, at Carbondale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Silverwood and son, Robert, are visiting Mrs. Silverwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran.

Len and Bessie Stroggin, of Kansas City, are spending the holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scribner.

Ed. R. Ferlet, of Hamilton, Greenwood county, is visiting his parents, Alf, York, of Junction City, is in town for the holidays.

Supt. G. T. Allen and about one half of the teachers are at Topeka, attending the meeting of the State Teachers Association.

John H. Martin and M. M. Kuhl are again at home, from thirty-nine days' service as jurors in the United States Court, at Topeka.

Post-office Inspector W. E. Cochran, of Hutchinson, inspected the post-office in this city, last week, and found everything O. K.

Yearling steers for sale, one hundred head. All natives and dehorned and no brands. E. P. ALLEN, Elmdale, Kansas.

To-morrow will be New Year's Day, and the post-office in this city will be open until 9:30 in the morning, and from 2:30 to 3:30 in the afternoon.

To-morrow being New Year's Day, we will now wish each and every reader of the COURANT "A Happy New Year," and many returns of the same.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. 15204f

Fine pastel pictures, 18x28, a good 4 inch frame, at \$1.10 apiece; a good line of wall pockets and rugs; prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$4, at L. R. Holmes.

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 8f

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale. Snd you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

Chas. J. Lantry, who lives at Topeka and has a 13,000 acre farm in Chase county, is issuing annual passes to his friends, granting them permission to hunt on his farm.—Emporia Republican.

Strayed, one bay mare, 5 years old, weight about 1150 star in forehead, no marks or barned, one roan pony, white hind foot, mane cropped. Liberal reward for any information concerning them.

G. R. SIMMONS, Matfield Green, Kan.

Married, on Saturday, December 26, 1896; at the residence of a friend of the bride, in Westport, Mo., Dr. E. P. Brown, of this city, and Miss Perry Watson, of Kansas City, daughter of the late C. C. Watson, of this city, the Rev. Dr. Browning officiating. A number of the friends of the happy couple were present, among whom, who are well known in this vicinity, were: Mrs. Lottie Melburn and daughter, Mrs. Lillie Hildebrand Chase, and husband, Dr. Chase, Mrs. Presberry, Miss Jessie Brown and the bride's mother. The COURANT extends Dr. and Mrs. Brown its most hearty congratulations.

Pursuant to call of the Old Settlers' League, a number of the old settlers met at the office of the Probate Judge, and being called to order by the president Matt. McDonald, proceeded to reelect officers for the ensuing year. After the reading of the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance of \$122.27. On motion of H. L. Hunt, Matt. McDonald was re-elected President for the ensuing year. On motion, O. H. Drinkwater, was elected Vice President. Wm. Norton was re-elected Treasurer for the coming year, and W. S. Romigh was elected Secretary. It was decided to hold an Old Settlers Reunion on February 19th, next. A motion was adopted that all settlers prior to 1870 be declared honorary members of the League and admitted to the League meetings free. On motion the officers were directed to appoint the necessary committees for the coming year. The meeting directed that two halls be engaged and that the younger people occupy one and the older people the other.

W. S. ROMIGH, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Pleasant Jones, an old and honored citizen of Chase Co., died at his home in Grant Co., Oklahoma, of compaction of the bowels, aged 76 years 6 months. Mr. Jones came to Chase Co., in the year 1875, where he has resided, until about a year ago when he moved to Grant Co., Oklahoma. The deceased leaves an aged wife and seven children to mourn his loss. Four of the former, who live in Chase county are Mr. Jesse Jones, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. W. P. Evans, and Mrs. S. I. Speer. One daughter and two sons are in Oklahoma. The remains were brought here for burial and were laid to rest in the burial ground near his old home on South Fork; where it was his wish to be buried. During Mr. Jones' residence in Chase county he formed a large acquaintance. He was a true and faithful husband and father, and made many friends wherever his lot was cast. He was ready for the change; and sacred to his memory we use these lines.

He has passed away from our sight. To a land that is fairer than day Where all are cheerful and bright, But none are proud or gay.

It was hard to part with him now, Our father so precious and dear; But Christ, our dear Savior, showed how By crossing the river so dear.

And then he arose from the tomb, And ascended to heaven above, To prepare for the faithful a home, Where all will be joy, peace and love.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

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

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found.

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

Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need.

For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION.

All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado.

An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

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

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.

NINETY-SIX-NINETY-SEVEN.

The moan of a dying man I hear, And the babble of baby laughter; 'Tis the parting sigh of the sad, old year.

'Tis the new year dancing after; O! sorrow's bitter rain will fall, And joy's sweet sunshine sometimes beam.

Although each year, repeating all, Renew and breaks the dream, Smiles and tears still intermix, As light and shade at even; Bring oypress boughs for ninety-six, And roses for ninety-seven.

Brightened by hope must the requiem be, Shadowed with doubt the greeting, Fair days and foul, each year, we see And both we see are fleeting, The strongest promises the old year, made.

By the new year may be broken, And much of good the new may bring, Where the old gave never a token, Fortune, who plays such shabby tricks,

Some favors still has given; Not all of these are for Ninety-Six, Nor those for Ninety-Seven.

A few of the wrongs which the old year saw, By the new year may be righted; But abuses will be sanctioned by law, And the masses remain benighted; Many will give sad virtue a frown, And smile upon gilded vice;

And be it a bauble or be it a crow, Who is it but has his price? Lazarus will get only curses and kicks, Dives in his carriage be driven, For Gold was God in Ninety-Six, And will be in Ninety-Seven.

Priests will chant, old fables will groan, Fops and fine ladies will flutter; But the will of gods grinds slowly on, Whoever may sneer or mutter; The ponderous wheels plod patiently round, No sound meets the listening ear, But ignorance and vice to the dust will be ground,

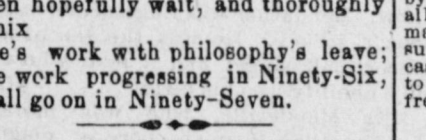
And Mammou, the god disappear, Then hopefully wait, and thoroughly mix Life's work with philosophy's leave; The work progressing in Ninety-Six, Shall go on in Ninety-Seven.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.



"R. MONARCH" AND "KENTUCKY CLUB" PURE WHISKIES.

Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us.

1 gallon 5 years old, \$3.45
1 " 8 " " " " " 4.25
1 " 10 " " " " " 5.50
Case 12 qts. 5 years old, \$11.00
Case 12 qts. 8 years old, \$13.00
Case 12 qts. 10 years old, \$15.00

Packed and Bottled at Distillery.

In The Above Style Packag FOR FAMILY USE AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY.

Send money with order to avoid delay.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN



Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended—a very significant fact.

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

"COMPOUND OXYGEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"

is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca

Executors Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS COUNTY OF CHASE. In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1897, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

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. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at this office until the next regular meeting of the County Commissioners in January for doctering the poor of this county, in the county, the poor farms, 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 all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal affixed this 14th day of December, 1896.

M. G. NEWTON, County Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Chase County National Bank, at Cottonwood Falls, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, December 17, 1896.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$118,157.18. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, 9,902.59. U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 12,500.00. Stocks, securities, etc., 2,535.25. Banking houses, furniture and fixtures, 6,000.00. Other real estate and mortgages owned, 8,000.00. Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents), 7,904.68. Due from State Banks and Bankers, 7,463.57. Due from approved reserve agents, 7,315.00. Checks and other cash items, 218.99. Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, 6.74. Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie, \$10,379.25. Legal-tender notes, \$1,299.00. 11,779.25. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation), 262.50. TOTAL, \$185,448.55.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$50,000.00. Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, 2,720.25. National Bank notes outstanding, 11,250.00. Due to State banks and bankers, 51.25. Individual deposits subject to check, 49,182.97. Reserve for deposits, 62,236.78. TOTAL, \$185,448.55.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS CHASE COUNTY. I, W. W. SANDERS, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. SANDERS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Dec., 1896. JOSEPH BRIT, Notary Public.

Commission expires May 1, 1898. Correct—Attest: ARCH MILLER, ROSE BRITZ, HENRY BRANDLEY, Directors.

First published in the COURANT November 28, 1896.

Publication Notice.

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

Cynthia Buffalo is hereby notified that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in which Court the petition of the plaintiff is filed against her; that the names of the parties to said suit are J. H. Buffalo, plaintiff, and the said Cynthia Buffalo, defendant; that the said Cynthia Buffalo will be required to answer the said petition, on or before February 5th, A. D. 1897, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant.

COCHRAN & SANDERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. [ATTEST] J. E. FERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH 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. Feb-1f

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

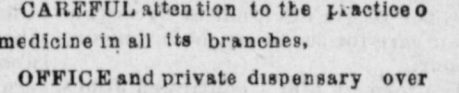
Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1527f

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. A. Howell & Co's Newspaper and Printing Establishment (10 Spruce St., where advertisements may be made for \$1 IN NEW YORK

DELAND & CO'S



GA SHEAF

SODA

Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!

DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y sept. 7-1y

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Notice to Printers.

State of Kansas, County of Chase. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the county clerk until the next regular meeting of the county commissioners of Chase county, for stationery and printing and legal blanks for use of county during the year 1897, as follows:

Packet note-heads, 7 pounds per ream, in 1000 lots, for each county office, Envelopes, white, No. 6 1/2, good, in 1000 lots for each county office. Envelopes, white, No. 10, good, in 500 lots for each county office. Legal cap, 15 pounds per ream, in quantities as may be ordered. And the various blanks used by county and county officers in not less than 100 lots.

Bids will be considered for material separate from printing. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

Terms: per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.15; for six months, \$2.00 in advance.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the County Clerk of Chase County, Kansas,

From October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896, Showing Debits and Credits as Shown by the Records of the County Clerk.

State Fund.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1st '95, To amount tax roll '95, To del tax '94, etc.

County Fund.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1st '95, To J. E. Perry, stenographer, To Matt McDonald, drug-gist permits, etc.

Warrants.

Table with columns: Warrants outstanding last report, Warrants issued Oct '95, Warrants issued Nov '95, etc.

Bazaar Tp. General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1st '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Bazaar Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1st '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Matfield Tp. General.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To balance overpaid, By orders paid, etc.

Matfield Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To order county board, etc.

Cedar Tp. General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Cedar Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Cottonwood Tp. General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Cottonwood Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Diamond Creek Tp. General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Diamond Creek Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Falls Tp. General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Falls Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Toledo Tp. General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Toledo Tp. Road.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Cottonwood Falls City General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

Strong City General.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By orders paid, etc.

Normal Institute Fund.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1 '95, To examination fees, To state treasurer, etc.

District No. 1, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 1, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To bal overpaid Oct 1, 1895, By coupons paid, By orders paid, etc.

District No. 2, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 2, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 2, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 3, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 4, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 5, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 6, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 6, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 6, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 9, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 10, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 11, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 12, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 13, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 14, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 15, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 15, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 15, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 16, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 16, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 16, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To bal overpaid Oct 1, 1895, By coupons paid, By orders paid, etc.

District No. 17, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 18, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 19, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 20, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 21, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 22, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 23, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 31, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 32, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 33, General.

Table with columns: To bal Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 33, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance overpaid, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 34, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 35, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 36, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 37, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 38, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 39, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 40, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 41, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 42, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 42, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 42, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 43, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 43, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 43, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 44, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 49, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 46, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 49, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 50, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 51, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 51, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 51, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 52, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 52, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 52, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 54, General.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 54, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 54, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 54, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance, To amount on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 55, General.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 56, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 56, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 56, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 57, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 59, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 59, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 59, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 60, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 60, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 60, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 61, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 61, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 61, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 62, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 63, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 63, Bond Sinking.

Table with columns: To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, By coupons paid, etc.

District No. 63, Bond Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 64, General.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

District No. 66, General.

Table with columns: To balance overpaid, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

County School Fund.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt on tax roll, To del tax '94, etc.

State School Fund, 1st Division, 1896.

Table with columns: To amt rec'd of state, By co supt orders, balance Oct 1, 1895, etc.

State School Fund, 2nd Division, 1896.

Table with columns: To amt rec'd of state, By co supt orders, balance Oct 1, 1895, etc.

State School Land, Principal.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To sales, By amt state treasurer receipt, etc.

State School Land, Interest.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To interest received, By amt state treasurer receipt, etc.

Normal Interest Fund.

Table with columns: To balance Oct 1, 1895, To amt rec'd of co supt, By co supt orders, etc.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY.

I, M. C. Newton, Clerk in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of said County showing the debits and credits of the County Treasurer in the several funds as shown by the County Clerk's books from October 1st, 1895, to October 1st, 1896.

Given under my hand and the official seal of Chase County, Kansas, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1896. 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 4, 1897.

By order of Board of County Commissioners. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

OLD YEAR AND NEW.



H WE have been true friends for many a day, No matter whether skies were grave or gay.

The old, old year and I, Now, in the hush of midnight, silently It comes and softly whispers unto me: "Good-by, good-by."

Old year, so many blessings you have brought; So many glad, sweet lessons you have taught; And yet so much of pain! Days, both of joy and grief, you gave to me— Sweet songs of interwoven harmony. With many a minor strain.

Old year, could I recall so many a day You gladly gave, would I not haste to say Sweet words I left unaided? But what avails it now that I should weep? Since those they would have gladdened are asleep.

In cities of the dead! Old year, I will be strong; I will not grieve; But in the silence of the past will leave Every regret and tear; And, looking upward, trustfully will say: God give me strength and hope for every day Within the glad new year.

For ere the shadows of the night are flown; Before me stands a hopeful, radiant one— So I both smile and sigh While welcoming the year so glad and new; And, looking backward, whisper unto you: "Old year, good-by, good-by."

—Alice J. Cleator, in Housekeeper.



PINKHAM'S VIGILS.

It was a jolly house-party at Cliveden during the holidays that winter. Cliveden was not an ancestral hall. It was merely the country-seat of Joshua Warren, capitalist, who had built it just three years previously, and it owned neither a ghost nor a gallery of solemn-visaged ancestors. As a matter of fact, Mr. Warren, albeit a quiet man, and one not given to boasting, was rather proud of the fact that he had neither a pedigree nor a family skeleton to keep him awake nights. His principal desire, now that he had made his fortune, was to enjoy life and to make those about him happy without worrying his head about genealogical trees or ways and means of forcing himself into the "upper ten." On these points his wife and their only daughter, Madge, agreed with him—and being agreed, they succeeded in making the most of life. They were jolly entertainers, and always had a houseful, more or less, of company, usually a lot of young people, whom they preferred as being more likely to make things lively; and during these particular holidays they were housing at least a dozen young folks, on account of Madge, who was to be married in the middle of January to Will Braden.

There were all kinds of jolly times during that closing fortnight of the old year. The sleighing was faultless, there were lots of social festivities at Cliveden and neighboring houses, and there was every opportunity in the world to drive dull care away—yet Will Braden, despite his approaching marriage with quite the sweetest girl in the world, was unhappy. Not all the time; for occasionally Madge would devote to him an entire five minutes, all at once, thereby filling him with ecstasy—after which, alas! she would neglect him for hours together to attend to her duties as hostess, whereupon he was plunged into despair, and became gloomy and sullen, much to the amusement of all the rest, who called him "Hamlet," behind his back, and cracked jokes about "green-eyed monsters," and so on, to the mystification of Mrs. Warren, who earnestly insisted that "poor, dear Willie's" eyes were not green, but hazel.

But there was no doubt that Will was jealous, just as most young men are likely to be when the attentions of the adored one are demanded in other quarters, even though by the laws of hospitality. He told himself he didn't mind it, but he did. What galled him particularly was the presence of that pedigreed prig from Philadelphia, Mr. Martindale, whom he had long suspected of a sneaking affection for Madge, who, by the way, was particularly pleasant to him, not to say somewhat confidential with him. For, at least a half dozen times, Will had seen them, apart from the rest, talking in guarded tones about something or other, and at these times both had looked very serious. It was getting past endurance, decided Mr. Braden, and he proposed to put a stop to it. So when they returned from their sleighing party, on New Year's eve, he drew Madge, who had seemed to be flirting desperately all the evening with Martindale, into a recess in the hall, where he proceeded to protest with much vigor against the treatment accorded him.

Madge laughed merrily, then pretended to be offended. "Don't be an idiot, Will," she said, sharply. "I think I know what I'm about."

"You know nothing of the sort, or else you don't care!" declared Will, with some heat. "It seems to me I am entitled to some consideration, instead of which you do your best to make me feel badly and to make a laughing-stock of me. Darling," he went on, more gently, "this is the last year of our single lives. Can't we watch it out and the new one in just by ourselves, since the New Year means so much to us both?"

Madge was touched, but for some inscrutable reason did not choose to let him see it just then. "Don't be a 'spoon,"

Will," she answered, pettishly. "We've all our lives to be 'spooney' in, and, besides, I have other obligations." She turned and left him, regardless of the pleading, reproachful eyes that she knew were following her, and for the rest of the evening she hardly noticed him at all. Indeed, he kept out of the way as much as possible, for all this merriment was to him, in his present mood, gall and wormwood.

He had just returned from a lonely smoke in the library, and, somewhat soothed, was returning to join the others, who were gathering about the big fireplace in what good Mrs. Warren designated as the "sittin'-room," to observe that time-honored custom of watching the Old Year out and the New Year in. He told himself, sentimentally, that he would quietly take a seat at Madge's side, gain surreptitious possession of her hand, and thus they would enter upon the New Year together.

But Madge was not in the group about the fireplace, nor was she in the room; and, even as he looked, the offensively handsome and aristocratic Martindale rose quietly and made his exit toward the other door. For a moment Braden stood dazed—then, with jealous intuition he turned and made his way to the conservatory, and there, not ten feet from the door, he recognized the figure of Martindale. But the latter did not see nor hear the eavesdropper. He was busy kissing the waving lips of some one in feminine attire whose face could not be seen, but whose dress and figure, in the dim light, looked only too familiar to poor Braden. Utterly crushed, the latter turned silently and hastened up to his room.

"Where's Will?" some one asked, suddenly, when New Year's greetings had been exchanged and the merriment had subsided to some extent. No one present had seen him, and Mr. Warren interrogated the servants.

"No, sir, 'e hain't in 'is room, sir, Mr. Braden hain't," said Alfred, the butler. "Hi saw 'im go hout the front door habout a hour ago, sir. Yes, sir, 'e 'ad 'is 'at an' coat on, sir."

It seemed very strange, indeed, until Mr. Warren, who had gone to his study for a good-night smoke, found on his desk a note from Will. In it the young man begged forgiveness for thus abruptly taking his departure, intimating that Madge would doubtless explain



"WE HAVE ALL OUR LIVES TO BE SPOONEY."

and requested that his luggage be forwarded to him at Philadelphia. That was all.

"The young scoundrel!" stormed Papa Warren, as, at a most unseemly hour, he prepared to retire, "to go off like that when—confound it! I suppose my poor little girl will cry her eyes out, but she's well rid of him, just the same!" Which is a way parents have of trying to console themselves in such cases.

Near the end of the one street in a little western prairie town stood a tiny one-story frame building containing two rooms. In front of it two weather-beaten tin "shingles" swung and rattled in the winter winds, making doleful music for the occupants of the "shack" to listen to in bad weather. On one of these signs was painted: "W. A. Braden, J. P.," and on the other "John Pinkham, Constable."

It was a bleak December afternoon, rapidly merging into dusk, when Mr. John Pinkham emerged from the heat and tobacco smoke of the stuffy little office into the frosty outside air. He was a ruddy, corpulent man, with good-humored eyes and a ready laugh that could, it was claimed, be heard all over the township. But this evening he looked serious and neglected to whistle, as usual, on his way up the street.

He walked into the office of the "hotel," and with a profound sigh seated himself by the fire, all by himself. Presently Birch Hunter, the landlord, entered with a supply of firewood.

"Hullo, John!"

"Hullo, Birch!"

Hunter busied himself about the stove for a few minutes, then looked up suddenly and asked:

"Comin' up t' th' New Year's ball, I reckon, John?"

Pinkham shook his head and sighed, ponderously: "Nope. I got t' keep wigil ag'in t'-night."

Hunter nodded understandingly. "Jedge havin' one o' his spells?"

"Yep. Wuss'n ever, this time. Even tells me, while ago, he wisht I'd git out an' leave 'im alone."

"I'd do it, then," said the landlord, warmly. "Tain't right f'r you t' give up all these yere New Year's goin's on jes' t' watch him."

Pinkham shook his head again. "I got a charge t' keep," he quoted, somewhat uncertainly. "F'r three s'e-ceedin' year, Birch, I've kep' this yere New Year's wigil t' keep th' jedge f'r'm doin' 'isself any harm in one o' them blue spells; an' I propose to keep them wigils jes' 'long 's 'e has them spells."

Hunter shook his head deprecatingly. He could not understand why John should give up his enjoyment of the season to watch another who had annual "blue spells." "Ef 'e wants t' git away with 'imself John can't help it—none whatever," he reasoned. But he knew there was no use arguing with the constable, who, as a matter of fact, got not a little mournful satisfaction out of his martyrdom.

"He's wuss'n ever, this time," he repeated. "Sets by th' hour starin' at nothin' an' mutterin', then gets up an' goes walkin', walkin' up an' down an' mutterin' some more. I'm goin' t' watch 'im t'-night ef 'e likes it 'r not. Say, tell th' women t' put up 'is supper in a basket, an' I'll take it when I go back. Th' jedge hain't et all day."

As Pinkham approached the office with Braden's supper, he almost collided with the station agent, who, coatless and hatless, was running madly up the street.

"Hurry!" he panted. "Get the doctor, quick! Get—"

"Here, what's up?" demanded Pinkham.

"Wild engine comin' down from Hill-ton—just got word. No. 4 already left Chapel—sent Jim to flag 'er, but no use—they're bound to meet about here. If it wasn't for them cars—" The agent pointed with a sob toward a line of box-cars on the side track—"we might save 'em. But—" It was all over so quickly that none of the citizens had time to reach the scene of the collision before it occurred. The flagged express halted and had started to back to Chapel, but it was too late. The wild engine bore down upon it too swiftly.

Fortunately, no one was killed, despite the completeness of the wreck, and but few persons were injured. These were at once taken to houses

near the track, to be cared for, while the rest went to the Hotel Hunter.

Will Braden, stalking gloomily up and down the floor of the room occupied jointly by himself and Pinkham, heard not a sound, until the door was suddenly thrown open and Pinkham and some one else entered, supporting an elderly man who had been cut about the head. Behind them came two or three other persons, and one of these, a pretty young woman, halted just at the threshold with a wild cry:

"Will!"

"Madge!"

Then she fainted in his arms, and all was confusion for a time.

"Tell ye what," chuckled John Pinkham to his cronies, Hunter, as they sat by the stove in the hotel office the next night recounting the events of the previous evening, "but ye jest ought t' see how chirped up th' jedge ist! Say, 'twas better'n a play. In we comes, cur-ryin' th' ol' gent, th' gyurl an' 'er mar right behind, an' th' jedge turns on us all of a sudden like 'e'd bite our heads off. Then th' gyurl an' him both screeches, an' she falls over onto 'is neck like she was there t' stay—an' she 'is so t' speak."

"Ye see, it was girl-trouble, jest like I allus allowed. Th' jedge, he was jealous, an' one night, when he thinks 'e sees another feller makin' love to 'er, he up an' slides, 'thout sayin' a word. Come to find out, 'twas 'er cousin th' feller was makin' love to, an' they gits married later. Wa-al," he concluded, in a contented voice, "I'm glad them wigils is over, an' I c'n go an' shake a foot w' th' rest of ye next year. Them wigils o' mine was a sore trial, Birch, a sore trial."

Down at the little shack Will and Madge, hand in hand, with the old folks looking on approvingly, had kept their own New Year wigil, just as they had expected to do on that night gone by.

LESTER KETCHUM.

THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A Good Thing to Begin It by Making Good Resolutions.

With the beginning of the New Year comes the almost universal practice of making good resolutions. All conscientious persons who have been accustomed to indulge in habits that they know are not to be approved by a high standard of aesthetics or morality, ordinarily take occasion to make resolves that they will amend their ways according to the best accepted ideas on such subjects.

It is a curious fact that the breaking of such resolutions is likely to cause as much merriment as regret, and failures to live up to the new determination are regarded by many as huge jokes. It is a good thing to begin with the New Year to lop off some of our mental or moral derelictions and correct whatever physical shortcomings we may have been guilty of. Especially is this the case with young persons. Every year ought to show a distinct and decided advance over the one just before it. Boys and girls have every incentive to strive to elevate and develop their characters. They have the world and life before them, and it rests with them to make the coming generation better than the present and infinitely superior to the one just passing away. Young people who are now entering upon the preliminary duties of life will find it of the greatest advantage if they will select some pursuit to which they can devote whatever spare time circumstances may allot them. The girl who takes up botany, floriculture, bee-keeping, gardening or poultry-raising as a special study, with the determination to make 1897 a red-letter year in her calendar, by reason of her thorough study and comprehensive understanding of the business in hand, will, before long, find herself in an independent and commanding position, able to paddle her own canoe among the rocks and reefs that line the shores of the river of life. It is a good thing to begin a new study with the New Year. It gives something to do from, and an ambition to cover all possible ground during the 365 days before the calendar is to be renewed. The man who makes up his mind to cut loose from all nonsense, to give up everything that sounds like excuses for non-performance of duty, and determines to be prompt, thorough, alert, concentrative and watchful of every opportunity to make himself indispensable, will some day look back to the beginning of the present year and congratulate himself that there is in the world such a thing as good resolutions. There are very many persons who would be the gainer by a determined resolve to divest themselves of the idea that they are of such great importance. Conceit mars more characters than any other of our besetting sins. The world gets along just as well without us, and while for a little time the few may regret us, the many never miss us. When once we become fully reconciled to the idea that we are but particles in the great mosaic of creation and that if we drop out of it there are plenty more that slip almost unconsciously into the spaces we leave vacant we will have removed from our lives some of the leading causes of unhappiness and unrest. January, 1897, is an excellent time to prune, as far as we may, everything in the way of weaknesses and follies and set up a standard higher than we have ever before raised, and register a vow to follow the best models and methods that our most enlightened intelligence can furnish.—N. Y. Ledger.

A New Year's Prayer.

I know a little temple,
Its walls are dim and low,
Yet up and down its darkened aisles
The blessed angels go.

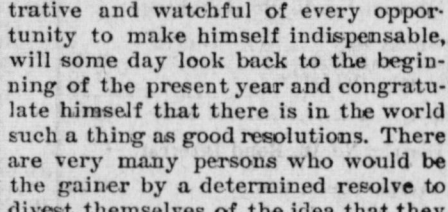
And he who keeps the temple
Should pray to God to-night,
That Faith may light the altar flame,
And Hope may keep it bright;

That love may bring the sacrifice
Which Love delights to give,
And all the angels innocent
May tarry there to live.

And may no evil spirit
Have in it place or part,
What is this temple beautiful?
The temple of the heart.

—Ola Moore, in Youth's Companion.

WHY HE LIKED THE PRACTICE.



"It's too bad," said Willie Washington, "that the good old custom of making calls on New Year's day is slowly but surely dying out."

"Do you like the practice?"

"Verwy much. When you cawn't think of anything else, you can say: 'Happy New Year,' and it's the only time when I eval feel weally at home as a conversationalist."—Washington Star.

A Curious Superstition.

In Scotland there is a superstition that the complexion of the first caller on New Year's day indicates the good or ill-fortune to befall the house during the following year. If the caller is a blonde, the indication is favorable for good luck; if a brunette, the contrary. So much confidence is placed in the indication by some persons that families have been known to have a blonde ready at the door to walk in the moment after the clock strikes 12.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE VOICE OF ENVY.

Mrs. Bricktop (bursting with pride)
—How do you like my new carpet, Mrs. Crosseye?

Mrs. Crosseye (bursting with envy)
—It's—er—very nice, indeed, Mrs. Bricktop, for—for Brussels. By the way, I nearly forgot what I came for. I wish you would lend me your lawn mower a few moments.

"Lawn mower? Why, certainly. But what on earth can you want with a lawn mower at this time of the year?"

"I desire to thin down our velvet-pile carpet in the nursery a little; the children are always losing their marbles in it."—Tit-Bits.

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY.



He Drew the Line.
She—Yuss, William!
She—Before I loved you, Amelyer, I had a monkey.

She—Did yer, William? And 'aven't yer got it now?
He (tenderly)—No; I've got oo—oo—now, ducky; oo—oo!—Pick-Me-Up.

A Soft Answer.
"Your kiss, hold sir," the maiden cried,
"Did of assurance truly smack."
"If you are vexed," the youth replied,
"I shall be pleased to take it back."
—Up-to-Date.

Cholly's Contribution.
"Aw, Miss Feighr," asked Chawles Aignawsky Chapp, "d'ye know why it is I think you are like a mirror?"
"Give it up."
"Well, y'see, you're a—aw—a good looking luss."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

All Explained.
Mrs. Twickenham (to Mrs. Slimson)
—Of late we have had our meals sent in by various caterers.

Willie Slimson (to his mother)—
Mamma, is that what you meant when you said that Mrs. Twickenham didn't know where the next meal was coming from?—Brooklyn Life.

He Died for Her.
"I would die for you!" he said.
But she refused all of his entreaties. He was too old and gray.

A week later, however, she learned that his hair was no longer white; it was a chestnut brown.

Then she became convinced that he had dyed for her.—N. Y. Herald.

Her Irish Was Up.
"What did the lawyer say to you, Bridget?"

"He axed me did I know there was brass enough in me face to make a good-sized kettle; and I told him shure thin there was sauce enough in his tongue to fill it, the ould haythen."—Bay City Chat.

A Lover's Compliment.
"A pretty thing in gloves," she said,
"I wish to get a perfect glove."
"The prettiest things in gloves," said he,
"Are those white hands of yours, my love."
—Boston Courier.

A SEASONABLE PULL.



This man is right in it for the holiday season.—N. Y. World.

The Athlete at Home.
Eer boy hab sech contrariness,
His cits' beyond control;
He wants de bigges' dumbbell an'
De smalles' hod o' coal.
—Washington Star.

Evidence.
Farmer—I b'lieve there's been somebody fishin' in our trout stream behind the barn.

Farmer's Wife—How do you know?
Have you found a line and hooks?
Farmer—No. I found a whisky flask.
—N. Y. Dispatch.

A Little Boy's Reason.
Algy—I don't want you to wash my face!

Grandma—Why, I've washed my face three times a day ever since I was a little girl.

Algy—Yes, and just see how it's shrunk it!—N. Y. Journal.

In the Smoker.
Upcreek—Why does that old duffer occupy two seats, while we have to stand?
Conductor—He says he is sick.

Upcreek—Yes, he is; I'll bet it's trichinosis, too.—Bay City Chat.

More Than He Expected.

An old man was breaking stones one day on a country road in Wales, when a gentleman came riding along.

"Both these stones! Take them out of my way," he said.

"Where can I take them to, your honor?"

"I don't care where; take them to hades, if you like."

"Don't you think, your honor," said the old man, "that I'd better take 'em to Heaven? They'll be less in your honor's way there?"—Spare Moments.

An Eminent Expert.
First Burglar—What are you doin' now?
Second Burglar—I'm in de churs-paper line—reportin' fer de daily Chron-al.

First Burglar—How's dat?
Second Burglar—Well, when dere's a mysterious burglary I examines de premises, an' den I goes back to de office an' dictates to me sec'atery me t'eories about how I done it.—Town Topics.

Just Before the Engagement.
May—There is one good thing about you, Frank; when you take me to the theater you never go out between the acts.

Frank—I don't need to; your beauty is so intoxicating that it answers all purposes.—Bay City Chat.

A Slander.
Boggs—If women were allowed to vote, the inspectors would never get through.

Foggs—Why not?
Boggs—An hour after one had cast her ballot she would sneak back and want to change it.—N. Y. Journal.

Family Secrets.
Julia, you know how George used to love to stuff my sleeves in before we were married?
"Yes."
"Well—now he says: 'Great guns—can't you get some kind of cloak that you can get into by yourself?'"—Chicago Record.

His Great Desire.
"What do you think of my daughter's execution, professor?" asked the fond mamma, as her fair daughter pounded on the piano keys.

"Think, madam!" was the reply; "why, that I should like to be present at it."—N. Y. Tribune.

Why She Went.
The opera's one of her joys,
On everyday shows she frowns,
For music to her is just the noise,
But, ah! she's a critic of gowns.
—Pittsburgh News.

THEY WERE NOT SONG BIRDS.

Mr. Bullfiddle—Goodness gracious, dash is the mosh difficultish piech of mooish dash I have ever tackled.—N. Y. Journal.

His Golden Wedding.
She—So Mr. Sapper has just celebrated his golden wedding.
He—Golden wedding? Why, he's only just got married.
She—Yes, but the girl has £10,000.—Tit-Bits.

In the Boarding House.
"Your coffee never seems to lose its strength," said Mr. Starg.
"Do you know why that is?" asked Mrs. Weirhash, beamingly.
"Because, I suppose, it has never been strained."—N. Y. Journal.

The Way of the World.
"My mother was an elegant cook. There was only one person she couldn't please."
"Who was that?"
"My father. He remembered his mother's cooking."—Bay City Chat.

In the Near Future.
Mrs. Jones—I can let you have a pair of old shoes.

The Tramp—Tanks, lady, an' mebbes yer have an old wheel wot yer don't want. Yer kin see me machine is all wore out.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.
"Dah's er big dif'ence," said Uncle Eben, "in de righteousness o' tellin' de troof ez er matter o' conscience an' tellin' it 'case hit's gwinter hut some-body's feelin's."—Washington Star.

Her Equipment.
"What have you in that pill box?" asked the manager of the new burlesque address.

"A few quinine capsules and my wardrobe."—Detroit Free Press.

A Suitable Position.
Here's a place just fit for woman,
Quite regardless of her rank;
Since she cannot keep a secret,
Make her teller in a bank.
—N. Y. World.

How the Neighbors Knew.
"It must disgrace me before all the neighbors that you came home drunk."
"But, my dear, who saw me?"
"No one; but they all heard me scolding you."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Different.
Arthur—I would marry that girl but for one thing.
Chester—Afraid to pop the question?
Arthur—No. Afraid to question the pop.—Brooklyn Life.

Proof.
"You say he's not a humane man?"
"Oh, dear no; far from it."
"Are you sure?"
"Positive. Why, he's president of a trolley company."—Chicago Post.

THE LAND OF TIMEHRI.

Notes of the Terra Inocognita Beyond the Schomburgk Line.

Physical and Ethnological Conditions of the Wild Regions Over the Claims to Which England and America Nearly Went to War.

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.]
The "beyond Mount Caucasus" of the "Arabian Nights" indicates a phase of national life through which every country has passed in its journey toward development and civilization. Rome at the height of her power found her mystic border-land at the Mountains of the Moon, and in our own country—coming down to modern times—we had in colonial days the Alleghanies, beyond which was a wild no-man's-land. Later on we went forward to the Rockies, scaled them and made the mighty continent our own. To-day we have no terra



MOUNT RORAIMA.

Incognita. And what we have done in North America our English cousins, on an infinitely smaller scale, are now doing in that comparatively small, but really immense tract of territory that lies between the Orinoco river and the Pacaraima mountains, the Atlantic ocean and the Caroni river—and backward thence to the snow-capped Cordilleras.

This is the territory about which Great Britain and the little republic of Venezuela have been contending for half a century, and which only the other day nearly caused a war between England and America. Into that dispute we shall not here inquire; that concerns politics, and my purpose is to tell readers at home something of the wonders, physical and ethnological, of that almost unknown land.

Up to about a dozen years ago it was altogether unknown except to a few wandering naturalists and orchid hunters. But one day it was discovered that the gold fields of Venezuela were really but the outer fringe of a vast belt of gold-bearing territory; in fact, that region of primeval forests, roaring cataracts, morasses and lethal reptiles was the lost "Eldorado" of the early Spanish explorers. Then the attention of the world centered on it, and both England and Venezuela laid claim to it. Thousands of gold seekers rushed into it. A few found fortunes and hundreds found death, and the final exploration and development of the region awaits the settlement of the dispute, which the United States government has taken in hand.

It must be understood that the political dispute is over only a small portion of the territory, the ultimate limits of which have been above indicated, for, of course, I am concerned now with the country as a whole. As intimated, it is covered with great forests that are intersected with broken streams, but there are also immense savannahs. Some of these are elevated, but others are depressed and are boggy in the dry season and form lakes in the wet season. Considerable mountain chains occur, but these are mostly toward the borders, south on Brazil and west to the eastern spurs of the Cordilleras. In the central parts are hills, but they are isolated ridges and of curious formation, such as Mount Roraima, rising mountain-wise to a certain height and then shooting up in precipitous sandstone faces for hundreds of feet, the



TYPES OF INDIAN WOMEN.

tops being apparently well wooded and watered table lands—but to get there the explorer must await Prof. Langley's air ship. Mount Roraima itself, the most pronounced and gigantic of these singular formations, 7,500 feet high, rises from the surrounding plains like an island from the ocean, crowned by a castle constructed to accommodate some superhuman Brobdignagian garrison. The lower mountain is ragged, precipitous and rocky, but fairly wooded, especially on the steep slopes of the top; but the castle-like continuation is of bare red sandstone. The object presents one of the most imposing spectacles in the world when viewed across the savannah from the edge of the forest belt, the morning sunlight slanting on it with the dense blue of the tropical sky for a back ground, which is enhanced rather than marred by the cloud banks that usually hang above the summit.

The peculiarities of the fluvial system complement those of the mountains, the countless tributaries of the great feeders of the Orinoco and Amazon, inter-fer and overlap in bewildering confusion. Moreover, probably as a result of the depressions above mentioned, they frequently bifurcate and flow one into another in natural canals called by the Indians "Itaboos." The fact is that canoes can navigate the face of the country in all directions; and a water journey from the Orinoco to the Amazon is not only possible, but is continually being made by the Indians and Brazilian traders.

The fauna of this region is also peculiar and interesting, as may be seen by consulting any work on South American natural history. But there are still many species that the naturalists have not come across, especially among the lizards, moths and beetles. And there, too, is to be found that "vampire," the blood-sucker of tradition, which naturalists still discredit, but which I have myself encountered and witnessed the fatal results of his work. And the same thing, to a much greater extent, may be said of the flora. To comprehend the significance of this, the intelligent traveler—who of course goes armed with some knowledge of our pharmacopoeia, even if he is not specially conversant with it, need only compare his experience of civilized medical practice with that of the Indian "peiman." The most pernicious fevers are nothing to him; he heals the most serious wounds as by a magical touch; and even the lance of the deadly serpent is neutralized by him—if he operates in time. More than this, he can inoculate against the effects of snake bite. And he does it all with vegetable preparations.

The country is very thinly peopled, but the aborigines are most interesting—what there is of them. They are, of course, Indians, and of a low type; but one sometimes meets individuals that tell the tale of Spanish admixture in their physique, face and hair. And some of these are truly startling "reversions" to the type of the alien graft of an earlier day, as the accompanying illustration shows. Concerning their origin, it is unlikely that they are descended from any tribes that they are seen remotely, in the interior civilization, because they have no relics or "remains" to show for it. Their progenitors were probably to the world of Athahualpa what the Soudanese, etc., were to the Egyptians of the Ptolemies. Some "remains" they, however, have, and these are interesting and in some senses unique. They are the great "Timehri" stones that lie scattered about the country, and which the Indians revere with a superstition amounting to a religion. But at a distance nothing can induce them to go near. These rocks vary in size, are all

The countless tributaries of the great feeders of the Orinoco and Amazon, inter-fer and overlap in bewildering confusion. Moreover, probably as a result of the depressions above mentioned, they frequently bifurcate and flow one into another in natural canals called by the Indians "Itaboos." The fact is that canoes can navigate the face of the country in all directions; and a water journey from the Orinoco to the Amazon is not only possible, but is continually being made by the Indians and Brazilian traders.

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A TIMEHRI ROCK.

large. They are mostly found near running water, but sometimes occur in the savannahs and cause one to wonder how on earth they originally got there. They are crudely but curiously engraved with systematic designs that evidently once possessed a meaning, the key to which has been lost by the descendants of the engravers. All that the present Indians know about them is that they are "Timehri," their country being the land of Timehri. Whence came these mighty monoliths, when, by whom and wherefore so engraved, is an historical mystery beyond solution.

Up to the present time these Indians have no metals, except in the manufactured form, as obtained from the English settlers and tourists and the Brazilian traders. But they are cunning handicraftsmen in stone, wood, bone and feathers, and are also clever in weaving fabrics from fibers and cotton, and in fashioning garments and other things from the skins of the tigers and other large animals that abound in the forests. It is a sheer traveler's tale to say that they are rich in gold ornaments. Of the gold that glitters on their river beds even, they knew nothing until the white man came to look for it and so taught them its value; and of that which lay thickly under their feet they had no suspicion, and even now they will not take the trouble to dig for it. Few even trouble to wash the rivers. An Indian family will spend a week weaving a hammock to sell to a white man for one-tenth the amount that one of them could get for a day's work in the river bed. They prefer to live their primeval life wandering about, planting a little maize for bread, hunting and fishing for meat. They are gentle, timid creatures, of low intelligence and no morality, instinctively socialistic in their relations, and they retire as the white man advances.

Such is, in briefest outline, the country over the best portion of which the great Anglo-Venezuelan dispute is being carried on. Of little use for industrial purposes, save cattle raising, some day, when the dispute is adjusted, it will surely be heard from as one of the richest gold regions of the earth.

T. P. PORTER.

The Musical Woman's Husband.
'Twas for her voice I loved her first
In those far-off, dear, happy years;
Now I oft wish, with head half burst,
That I could button up my ears.

—Bay City Chat.

Would Spend Something Else.
Mrs. Giltman—I don't see why you should object to Victoria spending a season in Paris.
Mr. Giltman—If a season was the only thing she would spend there, I would not object.—Bay City Chat.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—He stood as if carved from stone. Those who knew the circumstances manifested no surprise. He had just been chiseled out of his rocks.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Foreigners complain that our railway stations are so far apart." "Yes; that's what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina."—Chicago Record.

—"Well," said the kite to the small boy, "I guess I will have to admit that you have me on the string. And that," continued the kite, "is what makes me soar."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Mr. Crimmonbeak—"Do you think, my dear, that the time will ever come when the men will do the cooking?" Mrs. Crimmonbeak—"Not in this world, John."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"I am sorry, monsieur, but I cannot consider your proposal. I shall never marry." "Never marry? But, made-moiselle, what do you intend to do with your immense fortune?"—L'Illustrate de Poche.

—Mr. Cox—"John, why do you call that pretty typewriter of yours Mary Ann? You told me her name was Mabel." Mr. Fox—"Well, you see, I have a bad habit of speaking in my sleep, and my wife's name is Mary Ann."—Leslie's Weekly.

—Aimed at Chicago.—"Once for all, girl," he hissed, "once for all, will you marry me?" "Yes," she said, "I'll marry you, but I don't know about the once for all part of it. I guess you haven't lived here long enough to catch the spirit of our enterprising city."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—"I am really delighted at the interest my boy Tommy is taking in his writing," said Mrs. Hickley; "he spends two hours a day at it." "Really? How strange! How did you get him to do it?" "Oh, as for that, I told him to write me out a list of everything he wanted for Christmas, and he's still at it."—Bazar.

CLEARING OUT THE ROOKERIES.

The Work That Has Been Done in New York Under the Tenement Laws.

The Mott Street barracks are on their last legs. The rear houses were cleared by order of the board of health last June, and even the saloon keeper who collected the rents admitted to me, when it was well over, that it was a good thing. These tenements were among the first to be seized under the sanitary expropriation law. They were nearly the worst in the city, and hopeless from structural defects. The rift between the front and rear buildings— it hardly deserves the name of gap— is just six feet ten inches wide. Through it came whatever of sunlight and air reached the rear houses, for they backed up against the rear tenements on Elizabeth street, so that one could put his hand through the dark little windows on the stairs, and touch the wall of the neighbor's house, hardly a foot away. The rent rose as one went up, instead of the reserve, for the good reason that there was some air at the top, while down at the bottom there was none, nor light either.

In this rookery lived 360 tenants, all Italians except two families, when the police census of 1888 was taken. Forty of them were babies. The infant death rate of the barracks that year was 323 per thousand; that is to say, nearly one-third of the 40 babies died. The general infant death rate for the whole tenement house population that year was 88.38. By 1891, by persistent nagging, the number of tenants had been reduced to 238—the barracks were directly under the windows of the health board, and gave the officials much concern by their open defiance of health laws—but there were more babies than ever. That year the infant death rate in the barracks was 106.38; in the whole tenement population, 86.67.

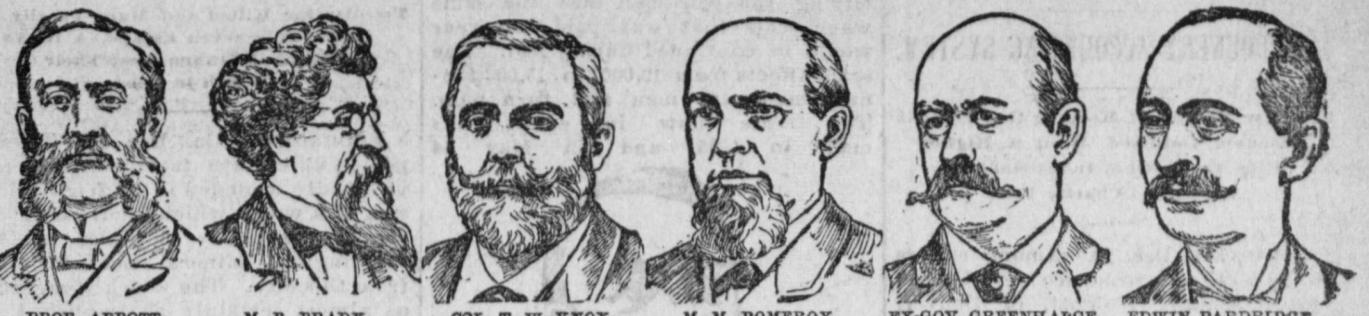
In the interval of four years, 21 funerals had gone out from the barracks, 35 of them with white hearse. The old houses had been touched up with much paint and whitewash and a gorgeous tin cornice with the year 1890 in raised letters a foot long and had changed owners; but it was all of no avail. The same summer that saw a conference of experts and philanthropists gathered in New York to discuss better means of housing the propertyless masses, and saw plans evolved that look toward grappling with the whole problem in a humane and liberal spirit, witnessed also the seizure of the barracks as typical of the worst devised by a heedless past. It was as it should be. The tenant was having his innings at last. The undertaker had had his, and made the most of it.—Jacob A. Riis, in Century.

The Women of Heligoland.
The women of Heligoland, the little island in the German ocean, are, generally speaking, small and gracefully formed and present a remarkable contrast to their tall and strapping mates. The female loveliness is, no doubt, owing in a large measure to the inferior fare and the rough work with the nets. No thought of female suffrage is ever likely to enter a Heligolander's head. His idea of the relation of the sexes is the old one—that the man is the head of the family, and that the women, take them as you like, are an inferior lot. The men are kind and courteous to their women in all respects, but there is no doubt who is lord. The patriarchal system has scarcely died out. Each lusty broad-minded son, though he may have passed his 21st birthday, is required to give all, or nearly all, his earnings to his father so long as he lives under the paternal roof. Heligoland, as a rule, marry young.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He Was Discharged.
Police Magistrate—I would not like to think, prisoner, that you attempted suicide. Yet witnesses testify they saw you on the pier a minute before the accident. But why did you go off—
Tankey—Ish the ol' story—hic—hic—'spose I didn't know I wash—hic—loaded.—Buffalo Times.

AMONG THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

These Prominent Men All Died of that Great Modern Curse—Bright's Disease.



The year just closed has furnished an alarming array of prominent men who have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The number includes Professor Austin Abbott, the great jurist and author of law books; M. B. Brady, the famous photographer; Col. T. W. Knox, the author of the "Boy Travellers"; Mark M. Pomeroy, the well-known editor; Mr. Edwin Partridge, the prominent Chicago merchant; and ex-Governor Greenharge, of Massachusetts.

If "death loves a shining mark," it is also certain that Bright's disease finds its victims among the prominent as well as among the millions of people who are suffering with it to-day, and yet do not realize this serious fact.

There are men and women in every portion of America who feel out of sorts and who do not realize what it is that affects them. They may have peculiar pains in various parts of the body, strange lassitude, a bad taste in the mouth, pains in the back and about the loins, and a general irregularity of the system.

These things mean Bright's Disease in some one of its various stages, and no man or woman is safe who has them.

This terrible disease was once considered incurable. Eminent doctors so declared, but constant scientific and chemical experiments resulted in a discovery, which is

A Scotch Story.
They were old friends and had been sweethearts in their younger days. There was silver in her hair and snow in his and they sat and talked of old times when they were young. They did not speak of dates. It was simply "when we were young." Their first meeting, their first quarrel, their first kiss, their last quarrel, were all gone over. Perhaps they both warmed a little over the recollections. At last he said:
"Ay, Jennie, an' I haena loved onybody since you! I haena never forgotten you!"
"John," she said, with a little moistening of the eye, "you're jist as big a storyteller as ever, an' I believe ye jist the same!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A 50-Cent Calendar Free.
Perhaps the most beautiful Calendar issued for the year is THE YOUTH'S COMPANION Art Calendar, which is given to each subscriber to the paper for the year '97. It is made up of four charming pictures, beautifully reproduced in twelve harmonious colors. It is in form a four-page folder which, when extended, is 10x24 inches in size. The subjects are delightfully attractive. The Calendar makes a desirable ornament for a mantel, counter-table or writing-desk. It is offered for sale only by the publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION at 50 cents per copy. Only because of the enormous number published is it possible for the publishers of THE COMPANION to send it free to all COMPANION subscribers.

We say that the good die young. As a matter of fact it is the young that die good.—Boston Transcript.

One Secret of Longevity.
Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indigestions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

The Hostess.—"I suppose there is no use in asking you to stay to dinner?" The Caller—"Not in that way."—N. Y. Tribune.

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Hardly anybody likes to have his family physician criticised.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Fits 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.

A woman never thinks a bed is complete without a lot of fussy trimmings on the pillows.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure.—St. Jacobs Oil.

You can't tell the size of a man by the noise he makes.—Truth.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 23, 1893.

Perhaps more good might be accomplished by ringing a curfew for grown people.—N. Y. Press.

Doubled up and bent with pain—Lumbago. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 30 @ 4 75
Stockers.....	3 20 @ 3 55
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 3 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 37 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	91 @ 93
No. 3 hard.....	78 1/2 @ 81
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
OATS—No. 2.....	10 @ 11
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Fancy.....	2 25 @ 2 35
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 8 50
BRAN—(Sacked).....	18 @ 20
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	18 1/2 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 13
EGGS—Choice.....	15 1/2 @ 16
POTATOES.....	20 @ 22 1/2

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 90 @ 5 00
Texans.....	3 50 @ 4 05
HOGS—Heavy.....	2 90 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 40 @ 2 85
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 00 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	90 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	20 @ 20 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	17 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 21
LARD—Western mess.....	3 00 @ 3 2 1/2
PORK.....	7 20 @ 7 45

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 15 @ 3 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 25 @ 2 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 50 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	90 1/2 @ 91
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2.....	17 @ 18
RYE.....	27 1/2 @ 29
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 21
LARD.....	3 2 1/2 @ 3 7 1/2
PORK.....	6 70 @ 6 75

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native to Choice.....	3 87 1/2 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 75 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	89 1/2 @ 90
CORN—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 22
PORK—Mess.....	8 25 @ 8 75

Dan's so many hills on de road ter Heaven dat some folks misse de place entirely by buildin' a railroad 'round 'em.—Atlanta Constitution.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHEENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHEENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHEENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1893.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHEENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life
If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

You can make lots of headway sometimes by admitting you are wrong when you are not.—Life.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read the advertisement in another column of this paper.

MIRIAM—"Don't you think my new hat is a poem, Ned?" Ned (critically)—"From its height, dear, I should compare it instead to a short story!"—Spare Moments.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it.—Cured.

The real purpose of arbitration is to show that the other fellow is wrong.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Lake Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

How time flies from the date on which a man distinguishes himself.—Washington Post.

Cold did it. Warmth cures it. Rheumatism is cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

Some people are not as bad as they look, while others are a great deal worse.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured," 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Get A Move On

THAT Listless, Aimless, Dull, Lack-Lustre feeling of yours shows that your internal machinery is running too slowly.

YOUR LIVER IS LAZY BOWELS are languid BLOOD is sluggish

Get a move on without delay, or you'll be a very sick person. Cascarets Candy Cathartic make your liver lively, your bowels regular, your blood pure, move your machinery. Buy a box to-day any drug store, 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

ADDRESS: STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK, 228

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Yucatan, it is perfection.

A. N. K.—D. 1837

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ON BIMETALLISM.

Wolcott and McKinley Talk About an International Agreement.

THE DOCKERY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

The New Method of Keeping Government Accounts Indorsed—Want a Higher Rice Tariff—Ohio Industrial Statistics—No Charity Ball.

CANTON, O., Dec. 29.—Among callers at the McKinley residence were United States Senator Wolcott, of Denver, Col. He was in earnest conversation with McKinley for two hours. He said to the Associated Press: "I came to Canton to call on the president-elect to further the cause of international bimetallism, the United States senate having appointed a committee of five, of which I was made president, to prepare a bill in the interests of this cause." It is understood that Senator Wolcott has the legislation which his committee will propose substantially outlined and prepared, and that its provisions were under discussion at the conference yesterday. When asked if Maj. McKinley had taken up the matter with him, he said: "I am glad to say that the incoming president was deeply interested in the cause of bimetallism. We went over the subject at considerable length and he was most earnest in his desire that the republican platform pledge for the furtherance of an international agreement should be promptly made good by proper legislative action." The bill will provide for the appointment of a commission to confer with the representatives of other nations to take steps towards expediting an international agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The committee on appropriations in preparing the great appropriation bill, making provision for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, incidentally investigated the workings of the new accounting system, known as the "dockery law." The act has been in operation for 2½ years, and judged by the treasury officials, it has secured accuracy, brought up the accounting business of the government to date, and has also reduced expenditures during the last fiscal year \$848,607.19.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—At a largely attended meeting of the Savannah Rice association yesterday it was decided unanimously to unite with the New Orleans and Charleston boards of trade in endeavoring to secure a higher tariff on rice. The Savannah district rice growers are desirous of securing an advance from the present tariff of 1½ cents a pound to the former rate of two cents a pound.

OHIO INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—Statistics just compiled by State Labor Commissioner Rueherwein from 1,388 industrial establishments in 46 states and territories show that 52,448 less hands were employed in these establishments in July, 1896, than in July, 1895, and that \$19,214,448 less is paid out annually in wages.

WILL NOT DANCE FOR CHARITY. CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Chicago's fashionable folks will not, in all probability, dance for charity's sake at the Auditorium on the evening of January 19, 1897. The cause of the probable abandonment of this, the greatest event of Chicago's social season, is the general depression in all circles caused by the recent upheavals in the banking world.

SANTA FE CASE.

Judge Myers Says the Kansas Alien Law Does Not Apply in This Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The Santa Fe receivership case, which lately created a ripple on the ocean of commerce, was yesterday deposited on the shelf at Oskaloosa by District Judge Louis A. Myers, who decided that the Kansas alien land act, under which the suit was brought, did not apply to railroad property. This practically disposes of the case. The suit could go to the supreme court only at the instance of the attorney-general, and it is known that Mr. Dawson would not ask, and it is generally believed that Mr. Boyle would have nothing to do with the controversy. Judge Keeler, who assisted in the prosecution, however, had exceptions noted to the ruling, but he probably did that from force of habit. Mr. Hite, Judge Keeler's partner, admitted that there was little prospect of an appeal from Judge Myers' decision.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Counterfeiters Ordered Decapitated and Their Captors Promoted in Rank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—According to the latest advices from the Orient, Li Ka Chuck, superintendent of the Canton police, on November 23 seized a large number of counterfeit Chinese coins and materials for their manufacture. The chief coiner, Cheng Tung, and his confederates, Chan Mui, Tse Sang and others, were arrested. An imperial decree from Peking commanded the immediate decapitation of the three above named offenders and enjoins the viceroy to deal with the others as he thinks necessary according to law, as a warning in future to the people. The officials who effected the seizure were all promoted in rank.

A Big Car Company Insolvent.

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 29.—The Laconia Car Co. was petitioned into an involuntary insolvency to-day. The total liabilities are placed at \$617,000 and assets at \$407,000.

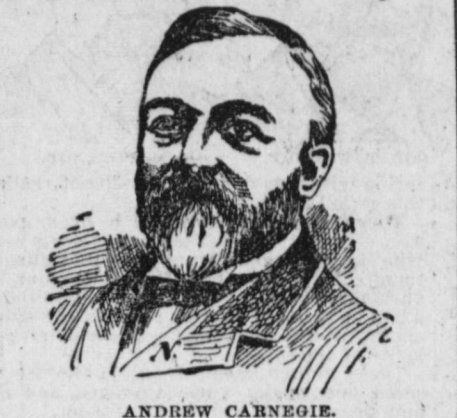
Nine People Buried by a Landslide.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—There was a landslide at Ratsmore on Sunday night. A laborer's house was overwhelmed and the man, his wife and seven children were buried.

The Missouri legislature will convene on Wednesday, January 6. Governor Stephens will be installed January 11.

WILL MAINTAIN WAGES.

Carnegie Steel Company Promises That No Cut Will Be Made. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 26.—Notices were posted in all the mills of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, yesterday, notifying the workmen that the same wage scale that was paid last year would be continued during 1897. The scale affects from 13,000 to 15,000 tonnage men, day men and turn men. The scale now in effect was made in 1895, and on May 14



ANDREW CARNEGIE. of that year a voluntary increase of ten per cent. was granted by the company. This scale, with the bonus, was paid during the remainder of the year and throughout 1896 in the face of unfavorable trade conditions. The present state of the market is anything but flattering, and consequently the continuance of the present wages is received with favor by the men.

SUGAR TRUST'S BIG DEAL.

Almost Complete Control Secured of the Woolson Spice Co.'s Stock. TOLEDO, O., Dec. 26.—The sugar trust agents have secured 640 shares of Woolson Spice Co.'s stock for \$640,000, which leaves only 60 shares. The price paid makes a total investment by the sugar trust of \$1,905,000 for the 1,740 shares it has secured. The Woolson has been one of the most remarkable dividend paying properties in this part of the country, and it was organized in 1882 with \$52,000, and not another penny has been added. Since then it has paid \$910,000, making an annual dividend of 25 per cent. The straight book value of the stock when the trust laid siege to it was \$1,756,000. Twelve new roasters are being placed in position, which will give the plant a capacity of 1,400,000 bars a year.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

President Cleveland Determined to Bring Foreclosure Proceedings Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It is reported that the president has decided to order the immediate foreclosure of the government's mortgage on the Union and Central Pacific railways. He has had several interviews recently on the subject with the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior, and has fixed upon a definite programme, conditioned only on the action of congress. President Cleveland has determined that before his administration there shall be either a settlement of the Pacific railroad debt on a basis to be proposed by congress or a foreclosure of the government's mortgage.

UNCLE SAM "WARNED."

A Paris Correspondent Says European Powers Will Come to the Aid of Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: "The Washington government has been confidentially informed, although in very friendly terms, that the European powers will not remain passive should the United States recognize or encourage the Cuban insurgents. If my information is correct, an intimation has been given that Germany is quite ready, even now, to take Spain's side should the United States show a disposition officially to side with the rebels. These warnings originated in the course of purporting for a European coalition against revolutionary socialism."

CORN SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

Handling the Enormous Crop Is a Problem in Nebraska.

STRAUCUSE, Neb., Dec. 26.—Seventy-five thousand bushels of corn have been cribbed here during the past six weeks. Fifty-five thousand bushels of new corn have been shipped out by the elevators during the past two weeks. An extra freight train for corn from this point is required every day. What is true of this city is true of every section of Nebraska. About all the corn has been husked in western Nebraska. The great problem is the manner in which it can be handled. Many are storing their grain.

NOVEL PLEA FOR PARDON.

Kentucky Convicts Wanted to Go and Fight for Cuba.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 26.—One hundred convicts in the Frankfort penitentiary filed a petition with the governor for pardon. They stated in their petition that if pardoned they would all go to Cuba and fight to free the island. The governor could not see it that way and was inclined to think they might work for freedom inside the walls, and their expected Christmas gift has gone glimmering.

TIRED OF LECTURING.

Bryan Not Charmed at the Prospect of Keeping His Date.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—William J. Bryan stopped here an hour on his way through yesterday. While saying that his lecture was a success, it is understood that he does not look with favor on his lecture engagement and may ask to be relieved. He remarked to a close friend that he had made a mistake in undertaking to deliver a series of non-partisan lectures.

Great Strike Is Declared Off.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The great strike on the West End street railway has been officially declared off. This action came like a bombshell at 12:30 this morning. But it remains to be seen if this second action of the supreme council will be heeded.

Costly Fire in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 25.—Fire totally destroyed St. Stephen's Episcopal church, one of the largest edifices in this city, early yesterday morning. The Westminster club, adjoining, was gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss, \$200,000.

AWFUL WRECK.

Railroad Train Goes Through a Bridge in Alabama.

Twenty-One Killed and Many Fatally Injured—Only Seven Escape—A Brave Band of Texans Meet Their Death in Cuba.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—Twenty people killed, five fatally injured and two badly wounded is the frightful result of a wreck which occurred at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the Birmingham Mineral road, 27 miles from this city. The wreck is regarded as almost certainly accomplished by the removal of a rail on the middle span of the trestle. This derailed the train, which caused it to fall between two spans and precipitated it into the river 110 feet below. The wreck was the worst that has ever occurred in the state, and the survivors are so few and are so badly hurt that they are unable to give any detailed description of how it all happened. It is not known and may never be ascertained just how many passengers were on the train. Most of them were miners and residents of mining towns in this district, who had round trip tickets and were returning to their homes along the line of the Birmingham Mineral road. A few country people gathered at the scene to render what aid they could and nine people were got out, the others being burned up in the wreckage. When the relief train from Birmingham arrived there was little need for the army of physicians that had gone along. The wounded were quickly attended to and then sent to Blookton for further attention. The work of taking out the dead was entered upon. Nothing was left of the wreckage but the smoldering remains, which had burned to the water's edge. Charred corpses were packed in between the iron framework where the seats had been. Most of the bodies had been burned beyond recognition. Some had their heads burned off, and of others nothing was left but skeletons. Of the eight survivors three were children, all of whom had their feet burned and mashed, and a lady who had both feet crushed.

Band of Texans Perish.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 28.—The Lone Star company of the patriot army of west Cuba, consisting of 15 Texas sharpshooters, perished to a man after heroically battling for more than five hours against vastly superior Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio province, killing double their own number and wounding probably as many more. Havana officials are jubilant, passengers arriving here say, over the news of this victory.

A Cuban band was observed near Pinar del Rio City Thursday morning, and Gen. Melquizo sent two squadrons of cavalry to attack it. After a running fight the band, which proved to be composed of 15 Texans, were chased into a "bottle," a bit of hammock having only one opening.

A flag of truce was sent in by the Spanish, and the Texans were called on to surrender, but the Americans refused with one accord to lay down their arms, shouting: "We remember Maceo." This infuriated the Spanish and they fought with renewed fierceness. Twice they charged, but the rapid firing of the brave little band drove them back. By getting on a high ridge behind the Texans' positions the Spaniards were enabled to pour in a fire that killed all but two of those left. Those two gallantly continued to fight, and held off the enemy an hour longer. Then, overcome by the loss of blood flowing from a dozen wounds, they were cut to pieces by the Spaniards, who finally dashed up as the Texans cried: "Viva Cuba Libre!"

EDISON'S NEW SCHEME.

The Celebrated Electrician Has Erected a Plant Which May Revolutionize the Bessemer Steel Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At a cost of \$2,000,000 Thomas A. Edison has erected in a wild mountain region in western New Jersey a plant which may revolutionize the Bessemer steel trade. Very probably this is the greatest material achievement of Mr. Edison's career. After years of incessant labor and study he has now a plant which covers 11 acres and is the largest mill in the world. With a stretch of mountains 33 miles long as a base of supplies, he controls more Bessemer ore than all the rest of the United States put together. The ore is extracted and separated by Edison's new electrical process. Seven hundred immense magnets draw the ore from the rock. The whole process of getting out the ore is done automatically, at the rate of 5,000 tons a day, and the finished product is put into the cars, ready to be shipped, at a cost of 75 cents a ton. It costs almost \$3 a ton to get the ore in Pennsylvania.

Said Her Husband Abused Her.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Sophia Gatts, wife of Thomas F. Gatts, a lawyer, committed suicide Saturday evening at her home in this city. Mrs. Gatts sent her three stepdaughters from the house, put on her white silk wedding gown, wrote a letter to her husband saying that he had mistreated her, wrote another letter to her sister, Mrs. Minnie Porter, saying that she had killed herself because her husband had made her a slave to his four children by a former marriage, and then lay down on a cot in the parlor, put a rubber gas tube in her mouth, inhaled the gas and died.

Bodies of Five of a Family Found.

HERWITZ, Minn., Dec. 28.—The decomposed bodies of Charles Bestler, his wife and five children have been found by hunters in their house near here. It is not yet known whether it is a case of foul play or not, but murder is suspected.

Footpads in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Several highwaymen held high carnival in this city Saturday night and last night. Nearly a dozen people were held up and robbed, and one man was dangerously assaulted by the robbers. Three suspects are under arrest.

RECESS FOR CONGRESS.

The Two National Bodies Adjourn for the Holidays to Meet January 5.

SENATOR CAMERON, in the senate on the 21st, presented the report of the committee on foreign relations, which favored the adoption of the joint resolution for the recognition by the United States of the independence of the Cuban republic. It was a very voluminous statement and cited many precedents bearing on the subject. Senator Vest (Mo) attempted to discuss the Cuban question after the report had been read but Senator Hale (Me) objected. Senator Hill (N. Y.) offered a resolution in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents and Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced a resolution on the constitutional question between the executive and congress. Senator Chilton (Tex.) introduced a substitute for the Cameron resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, but that we should remain neutral and accord the rights of belligerency to both parties. The Oklahoma free homes bill came up, but was put off till after the holidays. The house non-concurred in the senate amendments to the immigration bill and agreed to a conference, after which the legislative appropriation bill was considered, a long debate taking place over the control of the new congressional library.

In the senate on the 22d Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) called up his resolution relative to the trust notes of the Pacific railroad and made a heavy onslaught on the Pacific railroad system in general. His resolution was referred. The urgency deficiency bill was passed and Senator Call (Pa) secured the adoption of a resolution asking the secretary of state for information about the killing of Charles Gavin, an American citizen, by Spanish forces in Cuba. After passing several private pension bills the senate adjourned to January 5. The house passed a resolution extending the judicial appropriation bill and also a bill authorizing the railroads of the Indian territory to change their alignments and then adjourned to January 5.

DR. ZERTUCHA'S STORY.

Alleged Betrayer of Maceo Tells How the Leader Met Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A long letter has been received here from Dr. Maximiliano Zertucha, who is accused of having betrayed Gen. Maceo to his death. The letter is dated at Metena del Sue, Cuba, December 19, and is devoted to a graphic recital as to the death of Gen. Maceo. Dr. Zertucha declares that Maceo was killed in open battle; that a Mauser bullet entered the right side of the chin, causing a fracture of the lower jaw in three places, causing it to fall on the left lateral side at the base of the neck. The bullet, in its course, tore the carotid artery, bringing on a mortal hemorrhage, which caused death in a minute. The doctor then relates how, with the aid of young Gomez, he attempted to carry Maceo's body off the field, but Gomez fell wounded and the body had to be abandoned.

Double Tragedy in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—A few minutes after ten o'clock Thursday night, John Kinkennon attempted to murder his wife, Stella Kinkennon, and then killed himself, on Douglas street, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets. The woman was struck in the forehead by the bullet, but was not seriously wounded. The couple separated two years ago, the woman obtaining a divorce. The husband has threatened to take her life a number of times.

The "Kansas Kid" Confesses.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 26.—Gay Harshman, alias "The Kansas Kid," who was convicted recently of passing \$10,000 worth of counterfeit money, has made a statement to the effect that his pal, George Conkling, who is now serving time for counterfeiting, confessed to him that he was one of the three men who held up the Northern Pacific train at Hot Springs in 1894, when the passengers in the sleeper were relieved of \$3,000.

Tried to Lynch a Reckless Motorman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—George E. Denmark, seven years old, was killed by a trolley car at Troop and Eighteenth streets yesterday afternoon. Fred Bernier, motorman, was threatened with lynching for killing the boy, and was with great difficulty rescued from a mob of Bohemians who, incensed at the terrible accident, surrounded the car and dragged Bernier from the platform, determined to hang him.

Gave Up His Life for Another.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Lewis Klumman, a patrolman of the police force, lost his life yesterday saving that of another man. On Vine street he caught a horse running away with a buggy, in which Dr. Hosier was seated. He checked the horse so that the doctor escaped unscathed, but was pushed into an excavation in the street and trampled to death by the frantic animal.

Hanged His Wife to a Tree.

CLARKE, S. D., Dec. 16.—Christian Christiansen has just been convicted of wife murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. It was supposed his wife had committed suicide, as she was found hanging to a tree in a tree claim, but it was proved that he had hanged her to the tree from his wagon and then driven out from under her, leaving her there.

Work of Arkansas Whitecappers.

MORRILLTON, Ark., Dec. 26.—Whitecappers burned a negro church and exploded a stick of dynamite under a residence on the Burrow place in Perry county last night. The trouble was on account of the election of two negroes and one white man as directors of the school district. The negroes had been warned to leave. The trouble is not yet ended.

Cut Rates and Deal with Brokers.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—A special representative of Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger association, has preferred charges against several Omaha passenger representatives with the local association of this city. It is claimed several of the roads have been cutting rates and dealing with brokers.

May Be Ratified by This Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Dawes Indian commission will reopen negotiations with the five civilized tribes early in January. The Cherokee will be the first nation treated with, and the commission expects to secure an agreement with all the tribes by February 1. These treaties will probably be ratified by congress at the present session.

Local business men of Burlington, Ia., backed by eastern capitalists, will establish at Burlington an immense wire factory, where at least 500 men will be given employment.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP.

Famous Blue Cut Near Kansas City Again the Scene.

The Bandits Carried Guns and Did Their Work in a Systematic Manner—Express Car Looted, but the Passengers Were Not Molested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—One of the most daring and up-to-date train robberies that has ever occurred since the pioneers in the business, Jesse James & Co., made it famous, took place just east of Independence last night. The place where the robbery occurred was near the famous Blue cut, where there have been several other hold-ups. The train that was robbed was the St. Louis and Chicago express on the Chicago & Alton. It left Kansas City at 8:45 and left Independence at 9:15. About a mile east of Independence, near where the road crosses the Missouri Pacific, is a deep cut and last night as the train entered the cut Engineer Witten, who was at the throttle, saw a man standing in the middle of the track, wildly waving a red lantern. He at once brought the train to a standstill, and Conductor G. S. Nichols jumped from the train and ran forward to see what was the matter. As he came up to the man with the red lantern the man threw his lantern down and covered the conductor with a revolver. Another robber came out of the darkness by the side of the car, while a third man was discovered up on the side of the cut, covering the engine crew with a double-barrel shotgun.

Everything that the robbers did had evidently been carefully planned before hand, and none of them were masked. After cutting loose from the train the robber crew of the improvised special ran their train as far as Glendale, out to the very spot where occurred the famous Glendale robbery, one of the most famous of all the exploits of the James boys. Here they stopped and rifled the express car. After looting the car they cut the engine loose and ran it to a point a mile east of Glendale. Here they deserted the engine and took to the woods. They took the precaution to "kill" the engine before they left it, and the fact that this was done in a workmanlike manner is another reason for believing that the men were ex-railroad employes.

The express car was loaded with an enormous amount of miscellaneous express matter. Officials deny that any large sum of cash was carried, but admit that much of the matter in the car was of great value. It was chiefly Christmas packages and many of them were from Kansas City. The United States Express Co. operates the express over that line. The train carried a large number of passengers, many of them being ladies, and when the train was carried back through the coaches that a hold-up was on hand there was the wildest sort of a panic for a few minutes. No one thought of fighting the bandits, but each passenger began a wild scramble to hide what cash and valuables were on hand. Car seats were overturned, purses were thrust beneath the cushions, watches were pushed beneath the covering of the berths, diamonds were hidden in every conceivable place and rolls of cash were thrust into shoes.

W. H. HATCH DEAD.

The ex-Congressman Passes Away at His Home in Hannibal.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 24.—Hon. William H. Hatch died at nine o'clock last night. His death has cast a gloom over this community, as Hannibal owes much of her importance to his efforts while a member of congress. Through him, the city has a magnificent government building, and it was located the United States courts and weather bureau here.

Col. William Henry Hatch was born in Scott county, Ky., September 11, 1833. He was educated at Lexington, Ky., was admitted to the bar in September, 1854, as a practicing lawyer, was elected circuit attorney of the Sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri in October, 1858, and re-elected to the same position in November, 1860. He served in the confederate army; was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general in December, 1862, and in March, 1863, was assigned to duty as assistant commissioner of exchange, and continued in this position until the close of the war. He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress and re-elected each two years until 1894, when he was defeated by C. N. Clark by 429 votes. During his 16 years in congress he made for himself a national reputation. He was the author of the famous Hatch anti-option bill. He was a prominent candidate for speaker of the house when Charles F. Crisp was elected, and was prominently mentioned by the press of the country for the democratic nomination for president at the opening of the late campaign. He has a wife and two children, and their home in the suburbs of this city is one of the prettiest in the state.

Statehood Bills Shut Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Representative Scranton, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on territories, said yesterday evening that anyone who had an idea that the bills admitting Oklahoma and Arizona to statehood would be considered this session was greatly mistaken. Mr. Scranton intimated that the territory bills will be shut out in the next congress, as they have been in the present.

Grand Island Railroad Sold.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 24.—The public sale of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad was held at the depot here yesterday. There was but one bid and that was by William Bull for Frank H. Olcott, who represents the first mortgage bondholders of New York. The road sold for \$3,000,000.

Three Persons Drowned.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 24.—Allen Greer and Mrs. Bud Owens and her daughter Mary were drowned last night in Clark's river, six miles from here. They attempted to cross the river in a skiff, which overturned.

FOR AUTONOMY.

Olney Is Urging Upon Spain the Necessity of Giving Cubans Home Rule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Whatever course congress may finally take with respect to the Cameron resolution, the instant efforts of the present administration, at least, will continue to be exerted in behalf of an autonomous government for the Cubans. During the correspondence between this government and Spain the Canadian system has repeatedly been referred to as a model which Spain might do well to follow in granting home rule to her Cuban colonists. The objection, however, has been made, and with some reason, it is admitted, that a system which would work admirably with her majesty's subjects in Canada, might utterly fail if applied to the Cubans. That Spain has intimated that under certain conditions she would not be adverse to grant a reasonable measure of home rule to the Cubans, is beyond question. She, however, insists that nothing less than a disastrous defeat in battle will cause the insurgents to heed such propositions, and it is regarded in Madrid as useless to attempt any of the reforms suggested until Weyler strikes a decisive blow.

This government, however, does not fully agree with that view of the case, and undoubtedly it is making some progress in its contention for peace on a basis alike reasonable and honorable to the Cubans, as well as Spain. One of the principal motives which has actuated this government in the course it has taken in this matter is the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States, now engaged as tobacco and sugar planters in Cuba. Although the planters generally are said to sympathize with the Cuban cause, information has reached this government that as a rule they entertain serious doubts of the ability of the native Cubans, if wholly successful, to maintain a stable and satisfactory government. What the planters most desire is annexation to the United States, but, as the administration has plainly made evident, it regards this as out of the question; the planters next favor an autonomous government under the executive supervision of Spain.

THE TREATY COMPLETED.

Provision for General Arbitration Between England and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There is no longer any doubt that the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is practically completed to the satisfaction of both governments, and that its presentation to congress may be expected in the near future. Several minor amendments have been suggested and accepted from time to time during the progress of the negotiations, but it is now confidently believed, the clear copy which has been forwarded to Lord Salisbury by Sir Julian Pauncefote will at once receive the formal approval of the British premier and be returned to Washington in time to be presented to the senate for ratification immediately on the resumption of congress after the holiday recess, January 5. The life of the treaty purpose is made very short—only five years—but this is with the expectation of a renewal for a longer period if it shall prove to work well, and also to afford easy opportunity for amendment. Its purpose is to dispose, peaceably and honorably, of such questions as arise between the United States and Great Britain that will not admit of adjustment by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, excluding questions involving the national honor.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Smallest Mileage for 1896 of Any Year Since 1875.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The annual statement of construction to be published by the Railway Age this week will show that during 1896 only 1,802 miles of railway line were built in the United States. This is one mile less than the total reported in 1895, and is the smallest mileage built in any year since 1875. The number of lines on which this track was laid is 163, which is 11 less than the number of new lines added in the previous year. Track was laid in 38 of the 49 states and territories. The longest mileage was built in California, 187 miles on eight lines. No track was laid in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho or New Mexico.

Trouble on a Mexican Ranch.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—A special from Guadalajara, Mex., says: Particulars have been received there of a desperate affray at the ranch of Juan Vidrio, in that state. Vidrio had trouble with some of his employes a few days ago and 30 of them attacked him. He was seriously wounded by the first volley of shots, but took refuge in his residence and fired on his assailants, killing two of them and wounding seven others badly. Twenty members of the mob have been arrested and will probably be shot.

To Abolish Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Among the earliest reforms of the French government in Madagascar is a decree abolishing slavery, a copy of which has reached the state department from Consul Wetter at Tamatave. It declares the inhabitants free, forbids traffic in human beings, nullifying every contract providing for the sale of persons and imposing penalties for violation of the law.

To Relieve Starving India.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church a proposition was presented, suggesting that a shipload of corn could be readily raised for the relief of starving people in India.

The Queen to Dictate a Biography.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The St. James Gazette says the queen will personally dictate and revise a biography of her majesty, which will appear in 1897. The work will tell the story of the longest reign in the history of England as the queen herself regards it.