

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

NO. 13.

DECEMBER—1896.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY OLNEY, it was reported, has under consideration a treaty of annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

W. B. FRANKLIN, of the board of managers of national soldiers' homes, has made his report and says the whole number cared for at all homes the past year was 40,448. As greater numbers of old soldiers apply for admission to the homes each year he urges additional provision for their accommodation.

A CLOSE friend of the president-elect at Washington said that Powell Clayton would succeed Mr. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 9th said that Delegate Flynn has had a number of interviews with the secretary of the interior regarding the opening of the Wichita reservation and felt confident that the allotting agents would be appointed within a few days and that the reservation would be soon thrown open to settlers.

A RECENT Washington dispatch said that a movement had been inaugurated among prominent ex-confederates looking to the erection at Richmond, Va., of a handsome monument in honor of Jefferson Davis.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON has made his annual report, which shows an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,127,088 for the last fiscal year. He characterizes the loss sustained by the franking privilege as indefensible and shows that of 348,988,848 pounds of second-class matter handled, over 52,348,800 pounds were "county free." He makes many recommendations, but says the United States is behind no other country in their postal facilities.

The Washington Times says that Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, is to be the next secretary of state.

The interstate commerce commission has issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of the railroads in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1896, prepared by its statistician.

The United States attorney-general has made his report to congress and expresses his satisfaction at the new salary system which displaced the old fee system. He points out two defects in the criminal laws and thinks that a new crime act should be passed at once. The anti-trust laws are also defective, he says. The Union Pacific railway muddle is also commented on.

An emphatic protest has been made by the Turkish government against the language used in the president's message to congress respecting the massacre of the Armenians and the general conduct of the government toward the Christians in the empire. The situation was said to threaten the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey.

The United States senate has ratified the treaty with Mexico extending the time for marking the boundary line between the two countries.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 13th stated that the treasury portfolio was offered by President-elect McKinley to Congressman Dingley, of Maine, and the latter had accepted it. This information was derived through a channel directly traceable to Mr. Dingley himself. Equally reliable information gives the state portfolio to Senator Allison; the post office portfolio to Payne, of Wisconsin, the navy portfolio to Bliss, of New York, and the attorney-generalship to Day, of Ohio.

The commissioner of internal revenue in his report states that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$146,830,650.66. For the ensuing year the commissioner estimates the expenses of the internal revenue service at \$4,369,090. Over 2,000 liquor licenses were issued in Kansas.

A DISPATCH from Washington of the 13th stated that a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to arbitrate all differences, present and prospective, had advanced to such a stage that the document may be signed by both contracting parties within three weeks and be ratified by the senate before the close of the present administration.

GENERAL NEWS.

DAN CREEDON, of Australia, fought Dick O'Brien, of Boston, at the Broadway Athletic club in New York on the 11th. At the ninth round the referee gave Creedon the decision.

THOMAS DANNAHER, 12 years old, fell from a freight train at Litchfield, Ill., while it was in motion and was mangled.

ALL the stavedores employed on the docks at Muskegon, Mich., have struck because their wages have been cut from 20 to 15 cents an hour.

CHARLES D. LANE, chairman of the national bimetallic committee, has issued an address from San Francisco to friends of the cause in which he says that the cause has not been abandoned, but urges the suspension of all agitation of the subject of free coinage for the present, further than by keeping up the club rolls for future service, and thus give their adversaries every opportunity to fulfill their promises to restore prosperity to the country.

A "TALL and a short man" entered the barroom of the Hotel LeGrand at Chicago early on the morning of the 13th and demanded of the bartender the money in the till and the bartender accidentally knocked over some glasses under the bar which scared the "tall man" and he shot the bartender dead.

The head of the Florida branch of the Cuban junta at Jacksonville has received a letter confirming the report of Antonio Maceo's death. It appeared the marquis of Abumada, acting captain-general in Weyler's absence, invited the insurgent chief to a conference near Punta Brava and Maceo attended with only his staff, when they were surrounded by Spanish soldiers and treacherously killed.

ANDREW HART, aged 25, was shot dead at Marshalltown, Ia., by an unknown man who entered the house, presumably, for the purpose of robbery. The murderer escaped, but hundreds of armed citizens with bloodhounds went in pursuit and lynching was probable if the murderer was captured.

The rumor was given wide currency at New York that J. Pierpont Morgan was to manage the Vanderbilt railway properties and Chauncey M. Depew was to be made ambassador to England.

The combination express and mail attached to train No. 103, of the Illinois Central railroad, was burned to the tracks at Trimble, Tenn., and ten pieces of baggage, six fine hunting dogs and 60 mail pouches were consumed. It was caused by the overturning of a lamp.

MOSE BRUNSON was found at Montezuma, Ia., on the 11th with three bullet holes in his head. He had been on trial for stealing chickens, but was acquitted and was on his way home when he was waylaid in the darkness.

A VERDICT was given to Mrs. Ruggaber against the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, in the superior court at Milwaukee for the insurance on her husband's life, who committed suicide. This was a test case to decide other cases like it all over the United States, the order claiming that members forfeited their rights by suicide.

The executive committee of the national democratic party met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 10th and gave out the statement that the party would permanently maintain its organization and would at once open national headquarters in New York.

The Richmond (Va.) chamber of commerce recently adopted resolutions favoring the creation by congress of a department of commerce.

The Harlan (Ia.) state bank has suspended.

A JURY returned a verdict at Metropolis, Ill., on the 11th in the case of John Lemley, Bart Lynn and Ed Lynn, on trial for the murder of Ben Ladd last May, finding them guilty and fixing their terms in the penitentiary at 90, 20 and 14 years respectively.

The steamship Salier, with 214 passengers and a crew of 78 men was sunk in a recent gale off the coast of Spain and all on board perished.

The safe of H. & A. Haas at Atoka, I. T., was cracked by burglars recently and they secured 25 copper cents for their trouble.

A SPECIAL from Canton, O., on the 10th said that Senator Allison, of Ia., would be secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet.

In the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey conspiracy trial at San Francisco on the 10th George Allen, assistant trainer for Sharkey, testified that when he helped to carry Sharkey into the dressing room there were no marks on Sharkey's groin, but it was afterwards doctored.

The principal manufacturers of white paper used by newspapers have held a conference at New York and have agreed to pool interests and to deal with consumers only through a general agency. Thirty companies are interested in the movement and they are said to control the industry in this country.

The little town of Chester, Ark., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

FRANK LAWRENCE recently died near Huntington, Ind., from sweating blood from the pores of his skin.

A DISPATCH from Frankfort, Ky., on the 8th stated that the court of appeals had affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Scott Jackson, charged with the murder of Pearl Bryan Jackson will, therefore, hang.

MRS. SARAH B. COOPER and her daughter, Harriet, committed suicide at San Francisco by turning on the gas. Mrs. Cooper was president of many women's organizations and she and her daughter took a strong stand against their pastor, Dr. Brown, in the church scandal, which caused much bitterness among their friends and probably led to their suicides.

The German ship Rajah foundered in the Bristol channel and 17 of her crew were drowned.

RIFTERS were afloat at Yuma, Ariz., of a terrible disaster at some mines in Hedges, San Diego, Cal. Four miners were killed and from three to twenty injured it was reported.

EDWARD HALE, of county Antrim, Ireland, won the six days' bicycle championship of the world in the race at New York. He made 1,910 miles and 8 laps, winning a purse of \$1,300. Rice was second, with 1,882 miles and 6 laps, purse \$800, and Reading third, with 1,855 miles and 3 laps, purse \$500. Twenty-eight men started in the race and 15 rode at the finish.

A WHOLESALE raid of downtown pool rooms at Chicago was made on the 12th and upward of 1,000 prisoners were taken to the central station.

GEORGE ISAAC, a scientist at Berlin, was experimenting with acetylene gas and he and three assistants were blown to atoms.

The boundary line between Missouri and Iowa was to be settled by the federal supreme court, it was reported, by a formal decree sustaining the contention of Missouri and Mercer county, Mo., will acquire a slice of territory heretofore claimed by Decatur county, Ia.

A SPECIAL from Fort Smith, Ark., stated that the Choctaw delegates had agreed with the Dawes commission for the allotment of lands and abolition of tribal government in eight years. Townsites will be set apart and sold and the balance of the land equally divided among citizens.

The Cleveland, O., delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will use their influence toward the defeat of the reelection of the president, Samuel Gompers. The cause given is that Mr. Gompers is too conservative, whereas occasions often arise calling for aggressive action.

MARSHALL J. MILLER was hanged at the state prison at San Quentin, Cal., on the 11th for the murder of Joseph Pierre.

An old-time feud between Taylor Miller and George Jacks, farmers living in McMinn county, Tenn., had a tragic sequel by the pair meeting and quarreling, when Miller drew a pistol, but before he could use it Jacks had cut him almost to pieces with a pocket-knife.

The failures for the week ended the 11th (Dun's report) were 380 in the United States, against 333 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 54 last year.

A COLLIER was flooded at Abernethy, in the south of Wales, and 130 men who were in the mines had a race for their lives. Six of them were drowned.

J. K. EMMETT, the actor, has been granted a divorce at New York from his wife, whom he married in 1894.

The plant of the Brown Bros. Tobacco Co. at Winston, N. C., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000, with \$85,000 insurance.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE has denied the report of his engagement to marry Miss Susie Mangum, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

A NEW comet was discovered on the 8th by C. D. Perrine, of the Lick observatory in California. It is in the constellation of Pisces.

The bubonic plague was reported as spreading rapidly in Bombay and on the 8th there were 55 new cases and 35 deaths.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

SETTLEMENTS in the river country in southwestern Washington have been nearly wiped out by floods, many families escaping on rafts after their dwellings had been carried away. Nine inches of rain have fallen in 11 days and many people have been drowned.

CLAY H. COOPER, a convict charged with larceny, who was shackled to another convict, slipped his shackles unknown to the guard and dived through the window of a car and escaped near South McAlester, I. T.

The vote of California for presidential electors has been tabulated and shows the following totals: Republicans, 140,588; fusion, 144,706; prohibition, 2,573.

The president has named Charles R. Proudy, of Vermont, to succeed Wheelock G. Veazey, who has resigned on account of ill health, as a member of the interstate commerce committee.

In the movement at Denver, Col., to send troops from Colorado to fight for Cuba, over 1,000 had been enrolled on the 14th. John McAndrews, populist candidate for attorney-general in the recent election, has been chosen commander.

The state department at Washington has received unofficial advice that the Spanish government is incensed over President Cleveland's message relating to Cuba and a cablegram from Madrid reports that a note from Spain to the European powers will protest against the hint that the United States may have to actively intervene in Cuba.

The American Federation of Labor convened at Cincinnati on the 14th. Outside of the appointment of committees the address of President Gompers was the only feature of the session.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON has issued an order so as to provide for the sale of stamps by letter-carriers. It will be tried at Washington at once and, if found practicable, extended generally.

SENATOR ALLEN, of Nebraska, spoke in the senate on the 14th on his resolution about the sacredness of contracts and defended the populist legislatures from the charge that they would be unjust to any one. Senator Call introduced a resolution about Maceo's death and two others about the imprisonment of Americans by Spaniards. Senator Peffer introduced a resolution for a committee on a monetary system. The copyright bill was passed, besides many private pension bills. The proceedings in the house were devoid of interest.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Gov.-elect Leedy has declared in favor of a new constitution.

The Standard Oil Co. will erect at Neodesha a refinery of a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day.

A meat peddler at Atchison was found to be selling horseflesh as a substitute for regular beef.

The supreme court has rendered a decision that foreign judgments in Kansas cannot be taxed.

A Topeka dispatch said President Abe Steinberger had dissolved the State Reform Press association.

But \$29.36 in cash was found in the Baxter Springs bank which failed last week. The capital stock was \$65,000.

In a few weeks all towns in southeastern Kansas will be connected with Kansas City by long distance 'phones.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association will occur in Topeka January 13 and 14.

Galena is preparing to take in more territory. There is more town outside of the present limits of Galena than inside.

A cigar stub thrown down on the floor of Roherer's hall in Ottawa destroyed the building, causing a loss of \$1,000.

The latest government crop report placed the condition of Kansas wheat at 103 per cent, the highest of any other state. Missouri was second with 101.

The Kansas Editorial association will visit Kansas City, Mo., in a body January 26, going there from the state convention at Topeka in a special train.

Dairymen of the state will work for a law this winter that will absolutely prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or butterine in the state.

It is rumored that Congressman Kirkpatrick, of the Third district, would like to be appointed minister to Bolivia, the position now held by Col. Thomas Moonlight.

J. W. Walton, of Wichita, ex-Gov. Jewelling's former partner, will open up a big creamery and cold storage plant at Iola, being attracted there by natural gas fuel.

Wesley Davis, a Shawnee county grain dealer who in 1895 disappeared, leaving \$70,000 in debts, then afterwards returned to settle up, and having failed, has again disappeared, this time, he said, for good.

It is alleged that one of the biggest combinations ever formed in the west is now in existence to control absolutely the entire output of the coal mines in southern Kansas, which amounts to about 500,000 tons per annum.

A strong effort will be made by the coming legislature to do away with the office of secretary of the state board of health. It is alleged that the office is purely ornamental and the \$3,000 a year salary a waste of public money.

In a recent interview at Lawrence Gov.-elect Leedy disclaimed any unfriendly feeling toward the game of football, and intimated that his message to the legislature would contain no reference to legislation prohibiting the sport.

A Washington telegram says Kansas Republicans have asked aid of Chairman Hanna to carry on a vigorous educational campaign the next two years. It is proposed to establish headquarters at Topeka and put a man in charge who will distribute literature and attend to other requirements.

The Kansas Municipal league, composed of the officials of first-class cities of the state, elected B. P. Wazinger, of Atchison, president and C. S. Smith, of Wichita, secretary. The convention was held at Leavenworth and a majority of the delegates favored the appeal of the metropolitan police law.

The Kansas State Grange, in session at Olathe, elected Henry Rhodes, of Johnson county, master; E. W. Westgate, of Manhattan, overseer; Mrs. Otis, of Topeka, lecturer and George Black of Olathe, secretary. Resolutions were passed declaring that the regents of the state agricultural college should be practical farmers.

State Superintendent-elect Stryker says he is receiving a great deal of encouragement from the members of the legislature on his free text-book proposition. He favors district ownership of books and a law fixing the maximum price; he also favors five-year contracts and bids from publishing houses for books for the entire state.

Representative-elect Smith, of Sherman, declares strong opposition to further experiments in irrigation on the uplands of western Kansas, and will introduce a bill to do away with any more expenditures of money for that purpose. He says western Kansas is a grazing region pure and simple; that there is wealth in cattle on the Kansas plains, but that failure and poverty will be the only reward of cereal planting.

It is said that the state board of railroad commissioners in its decision in the case in which the Kansas City board of trade asked that grain rates be reduced, has practically admitted that it has no authority over the railroads of the state, and that the orders of the board are treated with indifference; they obey its behests when it suits them and would ignore the board altogether if they did not fear more stringent laws by the legislature.

ALLEN'S SPEECH.

The Nebraska Senator Makes a Defense of Populism.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL IS PASSED.

More Cuban Resolutions Introduced in the Senate—A Resolution in the House to Lengthen the Terms of the President and Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The final vote on the immigration bill will be taken in the senate next Thursday at four p. m., according to an agreement reached yesterday. Little doubt is entertained as to the passage of the measure, and as it already has passed the house it will be in conference before the holidays. Mr. Call, of Florida, renewed attention to the Cuban question by three resolutions, one being a bitter denunciation of the manner in which it is alleged Gen. Antonio Maceo had been killed while under a flag of truce. Other resolutions by Mr. Call requested the president to demand the release of United States prisoners at the Spanish penal settlement on the island of Ceuta, and also asked the secretary of state for a list of Americans held in Spanish prisons. The Call resolutions went to the committee on foreign relations.

Several spirited political colloquies occurred on the floor during the day. Mr. Allen's speech protesting against intemperate criticism of populism in Nebraska led to a passage between him and Mr. Hoar, in which the Massachusetts senator declared that it was a new and novel departure for senators to appear as the representatives of political parties instead of representatives of their states. Mr. Allen's speech was made on the resolution introduced by himself last week declaring the sacredness of contracts, and was intended to be a refutation of the charge that the legislation in states which had elected populist legislatures, such as Kansas and Nebraska, would be such as to retard, if not prohibit, the enforcement of legal contracts and of legal obligations. Mr. Peffer added a defense of Kansas against the attacks prevalent in the east that contract liabilities were being violated. He paid a high tribute to the integrity of his state. The resolution, with several amendments, was then referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate agreed to the house amendments to the copyright bill, which passed the latter body last week. The measure now goes to the president for his signature.

Among the resolutions introduced was one by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, calling upon the president to send to the senate copies of the papers relating to the Cuban affairs which were referred to in the recent report of Secretary Olney; also a statement of the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain growing out of the Cuban insurrection, and also all the correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the Competitor case. Senator Peffer also introduced a resolution for a commission of four, to be named by the president, to report on a monetary system.

After the immigration bill had been considered for awhile the senate then turned to private pension bills on the calendar, and after passing 55 pension bills of this character the senate at 3:35 p. m. held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Beyond agreeing to a resolution for a two-weeks' holiday recess, beginning December 22, the proceedings in the house yesterday were almost entirely devoid of public interest. Most of the day was spent in a struggle over the bill of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to render the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia more stringent. The opposition was inclined to filibuster against the measure, but it finally was passed. The president's veto of a bill to pension Lydia A. Taft, a divorced widow, was sustained, 98 to 85, two-thirds not voting to override the president's disapproval. Several minor relief bills were passed.

Mr. Miller's bill to divide Kansas into two judicial districts is meeting with unexpected opposition. So pronounced is the adverse sentiment that there is very little chance for the measure passing at this session.

Mr. Ray, of New York, from the committee on the judiciary, has reported adversely the bill providing that cigarettes transported into a state upon arrival shall be subject to the laws of the state, as though the cigarettes had been produced there. The state laws, he says, are sufficient, and any additional federal law would discriminate against certain sections and tend to encourage trusts.

Mr. Treloar, of Missouri, introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to lengthen the term of office of the president and senators to eight years and of representatives to four years.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of export bounties on agricultural and other products of the United States conditioned upon prices in principal markets and upon their carriage in American or foreign vessels.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Our Senators and Representatives Are Doing at the National Capitol.

Many petitions were presented in the senate on the 8th from manufacturing bodies urging the passage of the Dingley bill. Senator Culom gave notice that he would speak on the Cuban question. The house resolutions on the death of ex-speaker Crisp were presented and the senate adjourned at 12:25 as a mark of respect to his memory. The house passed a bill to authorize the use of private mailing cards when a one-cent stamp should be affixed. It takes effect July 1 next. A bill to provide an indemnity of not to exceed \$10 for any one registered letter lost and a bill to authorize the collection and delivery of mail in villages where no service exists by an authorized employe at not over one cent a package were also passed. The house then passed the pension bill without any factions opposition. It carries \$141,253,880.

In the senate on the 9th vigorous Cuban resolutions from Senators Cameron (Pa.), Mills (Tex.) and Call (Fla.) were presented and referred. After this came a flood of bills covering every phase of legislation, including an anti-trust bill and a measure to withdraw small notes from circulation by Senator Shoug (Ida.). Senator Chandler (N. H.) secured the adoption of a sweeping resolution directing the commerce committee to inquire into the prevention of competition by the joint traffic association, the reported combination of the flour and milling interests and the reported combination of the window-glass interests. The Dingley bill was considered and afterwards displaced by the immigration bill. The house held a three-hour session and passed a dozen bills of minor importance. The Shaf-rath bill for the protection of forest reservations from fire was defeated.

An armful of petitions was received in the senate on the 10th, the main subjects being for the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, the independence of Cuba and the restriction of immigration. A resolution was agreed to for a committee of three senators to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president-elect. Senator Culom then made a vigorous speech in favor of the United States interfering in the Cuban struggle. Afterwards the immigration bill was taken up. The senate then adjourned until the 14th. In the house the bills for the protection of dramatic and musical compositions and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capital were passed.

The senate was not in session on the 11th. It was private bill day in the house and seven war claims, carrying an aggregate of \$18,407, were favorably acted upon in committee of the whole and two were afterwards passed. At the evening session 37 private pension bills were favorably acted upon. The house then adjourned to the 14th.

MANY OFFERS OF AID.

The Murder of Maceo Brings Cuban Insurgents Numerous Tenders of Support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The headquarters of the Cuban legation in this city was the center of interest to a number of callers yesterday, who had come to express their sorrow at the death of Gen. Maceo and to offer their sympathy, and, in some cases, help for the Cuban cause. These callers included a number of congressmen and two senators (whose names the Cuban representative declined to disclose), who told him of their desire to see some action by congress that would be of assistance to the insurgents. Senor Quesada authorizes his former statement that the Cubans have enough men and leaders to gain the cause for which they are fighting. They can avail themselves of 60,000 men and more if necessary, but what they need is arms and ammunition and medicine for the sick and wounded.

Missouri's Vote Next to Illinois.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—The vote of Missouri at the recent election now places it ahead of Indiana and next to Illinois in the roll of states. The total vote was 663,127, a gain of 131,342, or about 25 per cent. over four years ago, which is a remarkable increase during that period. The democratic gain was 54,048, while the republican increase was 77,294. Of the latter the increase in St. Louis alone was 30,180.

A Dramatic Suicide.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 14.—Edmund E. Wright, the son of a prominent insurance man, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself over the grave of a Mrs. Osborne, supposed to be a sweetheart of his. He held the crucifix in one hand and the rosary in the other, and, blessing himself and reciting the Lord's prayer, fired a bullet into his heart. He prepared for death by going to communion in the morning.

Their Wedding Makes Trouble.

PERK, Ok., Dec. 14.—Blackburn, Ok., people are greatly disturbed over the marriage and subsequent arrest of two children. Bert Lee, 16, and Ida Yates, 15, ran away and married against the wishes of their parents. By the assistance of friends the young couple were married, and now the fathers of the bride and groom are prosecuting the minister and everyone connected with the marriage.

Fifty Years a Minister.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Centenary Methodist church, south, was crowded last night on the occasion of a semi-centennial celebration in honor of Rev. Dr. John Matthews, who spoke on "Fifty Years a Minister." Dr. Matthews formerly had charge of the Walnut Street Methodist church in Kansas City and his son was in business there some years ago.

Santa Fe Hospital Patients.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14.—Dr. J. E. Fay, superintendent of hospitals of the Santa Fe Hospital association, has completed the report of the association for the past year. It shows that 23,296 cases were treated by the association physicians in and out of the hospitals. Out of this number but 33 deaths occurred.

Attempted Patriotic and Suicides.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Dec. 12.—Yesterday evening Benny M. Freeman shot his father, Dr. George Freeman, inflicting a flesh wound, and running down the street shot himself in the head, falling dead. He lives in Athens county, G.

LOT REYBURN'S RESOLUTION

BY SARAH B. SCARBURY.

"No use talking, there ain't a speck of a chance for poor folks." Asal Reyburn's face wore its most lugubrious look as he tipped back his chair on the grocery stoop to a more comfortable angle. "Anything new happened?" asked Becket, the storekeeper, from the open doorway. "Nothing, only I had to let Badger have the cow this morning."

he glanced over the Reyburn acres. The idea of a chance there was preposterous. The small farm had never looked so forlorn. There was no fence about it. The boards were off the cow-shed and the barn-yard gate was flat. But what need for gates or shed? He felt disgust for it all as he tripped over a fence-rail half-hidden in the grass. "Yes; there was a chance." He laughed mockingly to himself. "Meg wanted some baking wood. The rest of the fence had gone the same way. What difference did another rail more or less make?" He picked it up and shouldered it, and trudged on.

Lot drew himself up stiffly. "I don't expect to work a starving team. And the potatoes 're going in, Mr. Baxter, if I have to spade up the whole bottom." "Well, I guess you can have her, and," he called out after Lot as he was hastening away, after expressing his thanks, "mebbe you might want to take the collars and trace-chains along, too."

MILLIONS BENEATH THE SEA. Organization of a Syndicate to Search for Sunk Treasure. A syndicate of English and continental capitalists has recently been formed by Capt. Temple, of the royal navy, for the purpose of recovering a vast treasure, estimated at the least as amounting to \$4,000,000,000.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY. John Gordon has written a life of Christ for the young, entitled "Three Children of Galilee." Daniel Campbell and wife, of Walton county, Fla., are said to be respectively 117 and 112 years old.

Hope Hood's Sarsaparilla. Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh, when the blood is enriched and purified by Hood's Pills. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE LITTLE COMFORTER.

I shall not rail at fortune or at fate
While in the dark or at light
I hear a footstep patter to the gate
That closes on the night.



CLARENCE BY BRET HARTE

Copyright, 1894, by Bret Harte.

PART III. CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Well, I don't wonder! Here are all the women asking me who is that good-looking Mephistopheles, with the burning eyes, who is prowling around my rooms as if searching for a victim.

Susy's voice, an illustration, recalled him to himself. "Furious as I may well be," he said, with a gentler smile, although his eyes still glittered, "furious that I have to wait until the one woman I came to see, the one woman I have not seen for so long, while these puppets have been nightly dancing before her—can give me a few moments from them, to talk of the old days."

In his reaction he was quite sincere, although he felt a slight sense of remorse as he saw the quick faint color rise, as in those old days, even through the to-night's powder of her cheek. "That's like the old Kla'uns," she said, with a slight pressure of his arm, "but we will not have a chance to speak until late. When they are nearly all gone you'll take me to get a little refreshment, and we'll have a chat in the conservatory. But you must drop that awfully wicked look, and make yourself generally agreeable to those women until then."

It was perhaps part of this reaction which enabled him to obey his hostess' commands with a certain recklessness that, however, seemed to be in keeping with the previous Satanic reputation he had, all unconsciously, achieved. The women listened to the cynical flippancy of the good-looking soldier with an undisguised admiration, which, in turn, excited curiosity and envy from his own sex. He saw the whispered questioning, the lifted eyebrows, the scornful shrugging of shoulders—and knew that the story of his disgrace was in the air. But I fear this only excited him to further recklessness and triumph. Once he thought he recognized Miss Faulkner's figure at a distance, and even fancied that she had been watching him—but he only redoubled his attentions to the fair woman beside him, and looked no more.

But he was glad when the guests began to drop off; the great rooms thinned, and Susy, appearing on the arm of her husband, coquettishly reminded him of his promise. "For I want to talk to you of old times. Gen. Brant," she went on, turning explanatorily to Boompointer, "married my adopted mother in California, at Robles, a dear old place where I spent my earliest years. So you see we are sort of relations by marriage," she added, with delightful naivete. "Hooker's once vain-glorious allusion to his relations to the man before him flashed across Brant's mind, but it left now only a smile on his lips. He felt he had already become a part of the irresponsible comedy of life around him. Why should he resist or examine its ethics too closely? He offered his arm to Susy; they descended the stairs; but instead of pausing in the supper-room, she simply passed through it with a significant pressure of his arm, and drawing aside a muslin curtain stepped into the moonlit conservatory. Behind the curtain there was a small rustic settee; without releasing his arm she sat down, so that when he dropped beside her their hands met and mutually clasped.

"Now, Kla'uns," she said with a slight comfortable shiver as she nestled beside him, "it's a little like your chair down at old Robles, isn't it? Tell me, Kla'uns, what's the matter? You are changed," she said, looking at his dark face in the moonlight, "or you have something to tell me."

"I have."

"And it's something dreadful, I know," she said, wrinkling her brows with a pretty terror. "Couldn't you pretend you had told it to me and let us go on just the same? Couldn't you, Kla'uns? Tell me."

"I am afraid I couldn't," he said, with a sad smile.

"Is it about yourself, Kla'uns? You know," she went on with cheerful rapidity, "I know everything about you—I always did, you know—and I don't care and never did care, and it don't and never did make the slightest difference to me. So don't tell it and waste time, Kla'uns."

"It's not about me—but about my wife," he said, slowly.

it to another, but to his astonishment he found himself telling it practically, calmly, almost cynically to his old playmate, repressing the half devotion and even tenderness that had governed him, from the time that his wife, disguised as a mulatto woman, had secretly watched him in his office, to the hour that he had passed her through the lines. He withheld only the incident of Miss Faulkner's complicity and sacrifice.

"And she got away—after having kicked you out of your place, Kla'uns?" said Susy when he had ended.

Clarence stiffened beside her. But he felt he had gone too far to quarrel with his confidante. "She went away, I honestly believe that we shall never meet again—or I should not be telling you this!"

"Kla'uns," she said lightly, taking his hand again, "don't you believe it! She won't let you go. You're one of those men that a woman when she once has looked on to won't let go of even when she believes she no longer loves him—or meets bigger and better men. I reckon it's because you're so different from other men—maybe—there are so many different things about you to hook on to—and you don't slip off as easily as the others. Now, if you were like old Peyton, her first husband, or like poor Jim, or even my Boompointer, you'd be all right! No, my boy, all we can do is try to keep her from getting at you here. I reckon she won't trust herself in Washington again in a hurry!"

"But I cannot stay here—my career is in the field."

"Your career is alongside of me, honey—and Boompointer. But nearer me. We'll fix all that. I heard something about your being in disgrace, but the story was that you were soft on some secesh girl down there and neglected your business, Kla'uns. But Lordy! to think it was only your own wife! Never mind, we'll straighten that out. We've had worse jobs than that one. Why, there was that commissary who was buying up dead horses at one end of the field and selling them to the government for mess beef at the other; and there was that general who wouldn't make an attack when it rained, and the other general—you know who I mean, Kla'uns—who wouldn't invade the state where his sister lived—but we straightened them out somehow, and they were a heap worse than you. We'll get you a position in the war department here, one of the bureau offices, where you keep your rank and your uniform—you don't look bad in it, Kla'uns—on better pay. And you'll come and see me—and we'll talk over old times."

Brant felt his heart turn sick within him. But he was at her mercy now! He said with an effort: "But I've told you that my career—nay, my life—now is in the field."

"Don't you be a fool, Kla'uns, and leave it there. You have done your work of fighting—mighty good fighting, too, and everybody knows it. You've earned a change. Let others take your place."

He shuddered as he remembered that his wife had made the same appeal. Was he a fool, then, and these two women—so totally unlike in everything—right in this?

"Come, Kla'uns," said Susy, relapsing against his shoulder, "now talk to me! You don't say what you think of me, of my home, my furniture—of my position—even of him! Tell me!"

"I find you well, prosperous, and happy," he said, with a faint smile.

"Is that all? How do I look?"

She turned her still youthful mischievous face toward him in the moonlight. The witchery of her blue eyes was still there as of old, the same frank irresponsibility beamed from them; her parted lips seemed to give him back the breath of his youth. He started, but she did not.

"Susy, dear!"

It was her husband's voice. "I quite forgot," it went on, as he drew the curtain aside, "that you are engaged with a friend, but Miss Faulkner is waiting to say 'good night,' and I volunteered to find you."

not linger, but took leave of his host almost in the same breath. At the front door a well-appointed carriage of one of the legations had just rolled into waiting. He looked back and saw Miss Faulkner, erect and beautiful as a bride in her gray draperies, descending the stairs before the waiting servants. He felt his heart beat strangely. He hesitated; recalled himself with an effort—hurriedly stepped from the porch into the path as he heard the carriage door close behind him in the distance, and even felt the dust from her horses' hoofs rise around him as she drove past him and away.

CHAPTER III.

Although Brant was convinced as soon as he left the house that he could not accept anything from the Boompointer influence, and that his interview with Susy was fruitless, he knew that he must temporize. While he did not believe that his old playmate would willingly betray him, he was uneasy when he thought of the vanity and impulsiveness which might compromise him—or of a possible jealousy that might seek revenge. Yet he had no reason to believe that Susy's nature was jealous, or that she was likely to have any cause, but the fact was that the climax of Miss Faulkner's reappearance when they were together affected him more strongly than the real climax of his interview with Susy—which was her offer. Once out of the atmosphere of that house, it struck him, too, that Miss Faulkner was almost as much of an alien to it as himself. He wondered what she had been doing there. Could it be possible that she was obtaining information for the south? But he rejected the idea as quickly as it had occurred to him. Perhaps there could be no stronger proof of the unconscious influence the young girl already had over him.

He remembered the liveries of the diplomatic carriage that had borne her away and ascertained without difficulty that her sister had married one of the foreign ministers, and that she was the guest in his house. But he was the more astonished to hear that she and her sister were considered to be southern unionists, and were greatly revered in governmental circles for their sacrificing fidelity to the flag. His informant, an official in the state department, added that Miss Matilda might have been a good deal of a maddcap at the outbreak of the war, for the sisters had a brother in the confederate service, but that she had changed greatly, and, indeed, within a month. "For," he added, "she was at the white house for the first time last week, and they say the president talked more to her than any other woman."

The indescribable sensation with which this simple information filled Brant startled him more than the news itself. Hope, joy, fear, distrust and despair alternately thrilled him. He recalled Miss Faulkner's almost agonizing glance of appeal to him in the drawing room at Susy's, and it seemed to be equally consistent with the truth of what he had just heard—or some monstrous treachery and deceit of which she might be capable. Even now she might be a secret emissary of some spy within the president's family; she might have been in correspondence with some traitor in the Boompointer clique, and her imploring glance only the result of a fear of exposure. Or, again, she might have truly recanted after her escapade at Gray Oaks, and feared only his recollection of her as go-between of spies. And yet both of these presumptions were inconsistent with her conduct in the conservatory. It seemed impossible that this impulsive woman, capable of doing what he had himself known her to do, and equally sensitive to the shame or joy of such impulses, should be the same heartless woman of society, who had so coldly recognized and parted from him.

But this interval of doubt was transitory. The next day he received a dispatch from the war department, ordering him to report himself for duty at once. With a beating heart he hurried to the secretary. But that official had merely left a memorandum with his assistant, directing Gen. Brant to accompany some fresh levies to a camp of occupation near the front for "organization." Brant felt a chill of disappointment. Duties of this kind had been left to dubious, regular army veterans, hurriedly displaced general officers and favored detachments. But if it was not restoration, it was no longer inaction, and it was at least a release from Washington.

It was, also, evidently the result of some influence, but hardly that of the Boompointers, for he knew that Susy wished to keep him at the capital. Was there another power at work to send him away to Washington? His previous suspicion returned. Nor were they dissipated when the chief of the bureau placed a letter before him with the remark that it had been entrusted to him by a lady, with the request that it should be delivered only into his own hands. "She did not know your hotel address, but ascertained you were to call here. She said it was of importance. There is no mystery about it, general," continued the official with a mischievous glance at Brant's handsome, perplexed face, "although it's from a very pretty woman—whom we all know."

"Mrs. Boompointer?" suggested Brant with affected lightness.

It was a maladroited speech. The official's face darkened. "We have not yet become a postal department for the Boompointers, general," he said, dryly, "however great their influence elsewhere. It was from rather a different style of woman—Miss Faulkner. You will receive your papers later at your hotel, and leave to-night."

Brant's unlucky slip was still potent enough to divert the official attention, or he would have noticed the change in his visitor's face, and the abruptness of his departure.

Once in the street, Brant tore off his envelope. But beneath it was another,

on which was written in a delicate, refined hand: "Please do not open this until you reach your destination."

Then she knew he was going! And this was her influence. All his suspicions again returned. She knew he was going through the lines, and this very appointment, through her influence, might be a plot to serve her and the enemy. Was this letter which she was intrusting to him the cover of a missive to her southern friends, which she expected him to carry, as a return for her own act of self-sacrifice? Was this the appeal she had been making to his chivalry, his gratitude, his honor? The perspiration stood in beads on his forehead. What defect lay hidden in his nature that seemed to make him an easy victim of these intriguing women? He had not even the excuse of gallantry. Less susceptible to the potencies of the sex than most men, he was still compelled to bear that reputation. He remembered his coldness to Miss Faulkner in the first days of their meeting, and her effect upon his subalterns. Why had she selected him from among them, when she could have modeled the others like wax to her purpose? Why? And yet with the question came a possible answer that he hardly dared to think of; that in its very vagueness seemed to fill him with a stimulating thrill and hopefulness. He quickened his pace. He would take the letter and yet be master of himself when the time came to open it.

That time came three days later, in his tent on Three Pine Crossing. As he broke open the envelope he was relieved to find that it contained no other inclosure, and seemed intended only for himself. It began abruptly: "When you read this you will understand why I did not speak to you when we met last night; why I even dreaded that you might speak to me, knowing what I ought to tell you even at such a place and moment—something you could hear from me alone. I did not know you were in Washington, although I knew that you were relieved; I had no way of seeing you or sending to you before, and I only came to Mrs. Boompointer's party in the hope of hearing news of you."

"You know that my brother was captured by your pickets, in company with another officer. He thinks you suspected the truth, that he and his friend were hovering near your lines to effect the escape of the spy. But he says that although they failed to help her she did escape, or was passed through the lines by your connivance. He says that you seemed to know her, that from what Rose, the mulatto woman, told him, you and she were evidently old friends. I would not speak of this, nor intrude upon your private affairs only that I think you ought to know that I had no knowledge of it when I was in your house, but believed her to be a stranger to you. You gave me no intimation that you knew her, and I believed that you were frank with me. But I should not speak of this at all, for I believe that it would have made no difference with me in repairing the wrong that I thought I had done you, only that as I am forced by circumstances to tell you the terrible ending of this story you ought to know it all."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

What Alarmed the Judge.

One day, during a provincial tour, Charles Mathews strolled into the session house at Shrewsbury while a trial was going on. Presently an usher came to him, with the judge's compliments, to inquire if he would like a seat upon the bench. Rather astonished, as he had no acquaintance with his lordship, Mathews followed his conductor, and was most effusively received. Relating the incident, some years afterward, to a legal friend, he was commenting upon the politeness shown him, when the listener burst out laughing. "I've heard the judge tell the story," he said, "and I remember his saying: 'I was so frightened, when I saw that rascally Mathews in the court, with his eyes upon me, that I couldn't fix my thoughts upon the case, for I believed he had come there for the purpose of taking me off on the stage that night. So I thought it was best to be as civil to him as possible.'"—London Household Words.

Hymns and Tunes Not Mated.

The Greeks were more fastidious and exacting in their verse and tune adaptations than we are; hence their division of music into the grave Doric, soberly glad Lydian, madrigalic Eolic, martial Phrygian and sentimental Ionic. Every Grecian profession, even, had its special songs. If modern discrimination in word and tune setting approximated theirs, that feeling in the singer's or listener's mind which the words should cause might more certainly follow the singing of a hymn than—in some cases of unhappy mismatching—it does now; cases in which Ionic music is set to Doric thought, or Phrygian to Lydian. Good old Ravenscroft recognizes, in his book of Psalm tunes, the importance of proper settings, when referring to the wise and pleasing songs of Amphion and Orpheus and their influences on animate and inanimate nature.—C. Crozat Converse, LL. D., in Homiletic Review.

An Ex-Empress' Queer Pet.

Empress Eugenie is reported to be developing tastes of such an eccentric character as to give rise to serious doubts about her mental equilibrium. Thus she is lavishing the most extravagant care and attention upon a little hedgehog, which she picked up in her wanderings about her English country place at Farnborough. The velvet and satin-lined basket in which its nest has been arranged is of silver gilt, studded with jewels, while every day the widowed empress changes the dainty ribbon with which it is adorned. She talks to the little animal by the hour, and insists upon taking it about everywhere with her in her walks, her drives, and even at table, while at night it sleeps on a little console beside her bed.

HANNA'S CAMPAIGN.

How McKinley's Manager Manipulated His Man. No less respectable a paper than the Philadelphia Press says of the president-elect and his campaign manager: "There is every reason why Maj. McKinley would naturally turn to Mr. Hanna as one of the main props of the cabinet. In the very nature of the case Mr. Hanna will be a close, trusted and confidential adviser, and it is entirely reasonable on the part of the president-elect to desire that he shall be constantly at hand in the circle of official advisers. The relations between few public men have been such as exist between these two conspicuous figures on the national arena."

If Hanna is to be "a close, trusted and confidential adviser" of the next president, it would on some accounts be better that he should be in the official rather than in the "kitchen" cabinet. At the head of a department the country could at least have its eye on him. Publicity is better than secrecy in this matter of "props" to a president.

The "relations" between Hanna and McKinley, as the former understands them, have been sufficiently indicated in his speeches and interviews. He evidently regards himself as the "manager" of the president-to-be, as he was of the candidate. He is to "attend to the inauguration" and boss the administration. Hanna's view of himself and his mission was indicated in the effusive speech that he made at the glorification dinner given to him in Cleveland. In this deliverance he confided to the country the fact that two years ago Mr. McKinley said to him: "My friend, I trust you with my future and leave my honor in your hands." Considering what Gov. McKinley had been and was and what he hoped to be, and was one of the queerest trusts and most remarkable confidences on record.

"From that day," said the confidant in and confiding Hanna, "began this campaign. It was rather quiet at first—what the boys are likely to call 'a still hunt'—but it is true that it had its birthday nearly two years ago." And he proceeded to gloat over the result of his delegate hunt, and boasted that he had returned the major's honor unsullied. How his own honor fared he did not think it worth while to say.

Imagine a confession like this concerning any man who was elected to the presidency in the first half century of the republic! Not the people's call, not preeminent public service, not exalted character or conspicuous ability in statesmanship, but Mark Hanna's "still hunt" for two years, is what elevated William McKinley to the presidency, according to the man who boasts of it and who is put forward as "one of the main props" of the incoming administration!

Well may Mr. McKinley cry: "Heaven save me from my friends!"—N. Y. World.

TARIFF VIEWS OF REPUBLICANS.

Grasping Beneficiaries Who Want Protection. "We want protection for our American industries," assert high tariff republicans.

"What the country needs is a revenue tariff law—one that will prevent a deficit," says Thomas B. Reed.

A petition has been presented to the finance committee of the senate by 55 out of 59 of the wool firms of Boston asking for the immediate passage of the Dingley bill as a measure of temporary relief, to "prevent the flooding of this country with foreign wools."

This coterie of patriots wants protection, not revenue. The relief it asks is for themselves, not for the nation. Senator Wilson, of Washington, is opposed to the Dingley bill. He says: "We do not want a horizontal increase of the Wilson tariff rates. That would benefit eastern interests, which already have protection, but would do very little good for us in the west. We in that section want protection for wool, lumber, coal and lead."

With the general disagreement among republicans as to what kind of a tariff bill should be enacted, there appears to be a lovely fight ahead on the matter of duties on importations. The patriotism of the late campaign is already displaying itself in the grasping efforts of tariff beneficiaries to keep out all goods which would come in competition with their own regardless of the effect on the government.

This is patriotism with a vengeance.—Buffalo Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—The McKinley administration will need an "ample revenue" to keep its ample promises.—St. Louis Republic.

—The thousands who turn out to see Mr. Bryan every day indicate that his defeat did not lose to him his popularity.—Buffalo Times.

—A return to the McKinley bill will be not only revolution but reaction. And it will be reaction against what is now the rapid extension of our foreign trade.—N. Y. World.

—Public sentiment is setting in strongly against any tinkering with the tariff. The revival of business everywhere is pretty good evidence that the present tariff law is about right, except that it is too high in spots.—Los Angeles Herald.

—Hanna knows nothing of the higher politics or of the moral and intellectual influences which move the people. Without money he could not carry his own precinct. The only thing he does know in politics is huddle, huddle, huddle! And no cabinet can represent him or his methods without being a huddle cabinet.—N. Y. World.

—The organs of protection are continually harping on the "undervaluation" that is being practiced under the ad valorem duties that generally apply in the Wilson tariff law. Our protectionist friends are strong advocates of specific duties, because under a system of specific duties, high-priced goods pay a lower rate of taxation than low-priced goods. Specific duties put the burden of tariff taxation on the consumers of low-priced goods.—Utica Observer.

IT LOOKS VERY STRANGE.

McKinley Elected by the People to Wipe Out McKinleyism. "There is a most welcome moderation in the tone of leading republicans in congress regarding revenue legislation. If their present temper holds there would seem to be reason to hope that a substantially unanimous agreement may be reached as to the proper means of immediate relief. It is perhaps too early to predict the action of the republican majority in congress. The 'protected' monopolies will soon be clamoring for the equivalent of their campaign contributions, and an extra session may be forced upon the country. But there is growing a strong public sentiment against the revival of McKinleyism and against the disturbance of trade."—Boston Post.

It seems strange to read about a "strong public sentiment against the revival of McKinleyism" just after McKinley's triumphant election to the presidency, and yet there appears to be substantial justification for the sentiment. Still more strange does McKinley's case become in the New York Times' view of it when it says that he was, at the close of the campaign, "the champion of a policy which he had opposed for years, the only agent by whom abhorrent tendencies caused or stimulated by himself or the policies associated with his name could be met and overcome." That is, McKinley was elected by the people to wipe out McKinleyism and ward off threatening influences with which McKinley was for years in sympathy. This result was achieved, in the Times' opinion, through "a most curious sequence of events, the influence of delusions and the force of circumstances."

"It was, indeed, a 'most curious sequence of events' that operated to the selection, for the promotion of certain reforms, of a man utterly opposed to those reforms. Strange indeed is the combination of circumstances that conspired to this result. It is not to be wondered at if some apprehension is rife as to the possible failure of the plan to enforce certain policies through the agency of a president not in sympathy with those policies. A man who has been placed in a most important position in government through the 'influence of delusions' may, not unreasonably, be expected to stultify the victims of these delusions. On the whole, it may be said that the McKinley administration promises to be full of interest for the students of government."—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

POLITICAL IGNORANCE.

One of the More Prominent Features of Republicanism.

The republican press has had much to say of late about the debasing effect of ignorance on politics. Its express purpose is to make shallow people believe that ignorance is responsible for the millions of votes cast for the democratic party.

The Republic showed from the statistics of the census that, state for state, except in the south, the disadvantage of illiteracy was on the side of McKinley. It pointed out that in the southern states, where the percentage of illiteracy is enormous, the illiterate negro element belongs to the republican party. It called attention to the fact that the great cities, which the republican press itself has charged were hitherto democratic because of the large proportion of vicious voters, this year gave great republican majorities.

But now comes Senator Bill Chandler vociferously voicing a demand for the annexation of Hawaii, with its population of half and whole savages, and many republican organs are insisting that there shall be no restriction of immigration, because the foreign element is favorable to the gold standard and other republican policies and saved the day for the party in the recent contest.

This hypocritical policy is in keeping with the republican party's record. It denounced the foreign voters as ignorant paupers and anarchists as long as it thought the democratic party got their votes. The ignorant voters are the voters who do not vote the republican ticket. The favorite republican dictum is that the intelligence of the country ought to control, but, from its standpoint, intelligence is the ability to make and control millions, and hence the intelligence which ought to control the country is the money interests that can purchase the votes of the ignorant and depraved.

The republican party added millions of ignorant votes to the voting population solely because it believed they would perpetuate and extend the power of the party, and it is willing to do it again whenever the chance offers.—St. Louis Republic.

MCKINLEY GOOD TIMES.

Some of the First Fruits of Republican Victory.

The much-talked-of and highly-vaunted McKinley prosperity has begun already. Two striking instances of the effect of the election were to be noted last week. The Williamsburg Sugar Refining company closed down its works and threw 5,000 people out of employment. Over in Yonkers they had another taste of republican good times. The Smith carpet factory of that place shut down, casting out 7,000 people, who are now looking for something to do.

At the most conservative estimate, figuring that each of these employes cares for a family of three, this is a pleasing total of 36,000, who, within a few weeks after a great republican victory, are left penniless.

This is the first effect of McKinley prosperity. While we are ready to receive all the prosperity we can get, it is a little discouraging to have it begin in this fashion. The capitalists evidently have not much faith in McKinleyism, or they would hardly start their long-expected prosperity at the wrong end.—Tammany Times.

The fact is noted by the Rocky Mountain News that "English subsidies" aided McKinley in the late campaign. There is scant doubt about it. It was an English subsidy that secured the passage of the act of 1873 by which silver was demonetized.—Kansas City Times.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

A thirty-nine story building is to be constructed in New York. There will be six stories each four-teen feet high, under ground, and thirty-three stories above the ground. The under ground floors are to be lighted with reflected sunlight.

P. I. Bonebrake's letter to Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, concerning Kansas and her securities is one of the good things of the year. And it is only fair to the Republican party of the State to say that Mr. Bonebrake is a better representative of its attitude in regard to Kansas than are the dozen or two irresponsible editors who have traduced the state.

The Messenger regrets very much the misfortune that has overtaken Postmaster McCown, of Emporia. Without knowing anything definite as to the circumstances we have a conviction that he is being wronged by a gang of fellows who have controlled the office for many years, and who now want McCown's place for a pet of their own. If our intuition is not at fault this same pet deserves the contempt of all honest, manly men.—Eureka Messenger.

Governor-elect Leedy has moved his family to Lawrence in order to give them the benefit of the educational advantages afforded by the State University. On his arrival he soon convinced the people of that staid city that he was a practical man by taking off his coat, rolling up his sleeves and going to work at tacking down carpets, setting up stoves and adjusting stove pipes. This is a pretty good indication that the Governor will conduct the affairs of State in a prudent and economical manner.

William Stryker, the newly elected State Superintendent of Schools, says that he will attempt to secure some legislation on the school book question at the coming session of the Legislature. In speaking about the matter he says: "Thousand of dollars can be saved to the people of Kansas. I think, better results attained by a county or State uniformity of text books, either by contract or publication, and the district should furnish the books. The use of the text book should be as free as instruction. By State contract the same books in Indiana cost just about half the retail price in Kansas. As a result of the reduced price, one-half of the money now paid out might be saved."

W. J. Bryan's new book will be entitled "The First Battle." In the preface he states his reasons for writing the work in the following words: "The campaign of '96 was a remarkable one, whether we measure it by the magnitude of the issues involved or by the depth of interest aroused. I have been led to undertake the present work by a desire, felt by myself and expressed by others, to have the more important incidents of the campaign put into prominent form for the convenience of those who have taken part in the contest, and for the use of those who shall hereafter desire to review the struggle. The amount of work done by the advocates of free coinage is beyond computation and the number of those who took an active part in the contest too great for enumeration. These facts, together with the difficulty of choosing between so many meritorious speeches, have compelled me to limit the quotations to the addresses made and papers issued by persons standing in an official or semi-official capacity, and to the principal speeches delivered by myself. I have added a brief history of the campaign, including a discussion of the election returns, and the significance thereof. It has also been thought best the part taken by me in the silver agitation prior to the convention, and at the request of the publishers, I have included a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Bryan." It is understood that the publishers will issue the book in the early part of January.

This day, (December 2nd), thirty-seven years ago, old John Brown was hanged. It was a bad job. Had not Virginia been blinded with passion, but had put the old maniac in an insane asylum, where he belonged, or in the penitentiary at most, the old man would never have figured as a martyr or a saint, and perhaps the current of subsequent history would have been changed.—Troy Chief.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, isn't one of those who thinks there is the slightest chance of the Dingley bill to be passed by the Senate at this session. He said: I have no doubt that the Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do there is no possibility of passing the bill."

THE REGENERATED DEMOCRACY.

Dave Overmyer was interviewed in Topeka, last week, and among other things said the following:

"There will not, in my judgment, be another re-organization of the Democratic party. There was a re-organization of the party at the Chicago Convention in July, 1896. That re-organization meant much more than a mere change of committeemen and personal leadership. It meant a return of the party to its original principles. It meant that the Democracy of the United States was born again. It meant a re-baptism of the American Democracy. This involved a revolt and an uprising of the great mass of the Democratic people against the capitalistic and plutocratic element which has fastened itself upon the party and seized the party machine, and which has for years defeated the will of the Democratic masses.

That revolt, that uprising, was successful; it re-organized the party and placed it under able, patriotic, clean and noble leadership. It placed the party upon an old time Democratic platform, and headed the party toward that new field of battle upon which is to be determined the permanent economic policies of the United States. It bravely responded to the great popular demand for an agrarian and a proletarian opponent to the Republican party. * * * It carried twenty-two States, and was only defeated by the suppression of the popular will by the power of money. If it had pursued any other course it would not have carried a single State. It could not have successfully competed, and no party can ever successfully compete with the Republican party for the favor of the money power.

Since the Chicago Convention the party has been re-organized and re-officered in every State, in harmony with the action of that convention. To what end, therefore, and how, can the Democratic party be now again re-organized? The silver issue can not and will not be abandoned. It will be broadened and enlarged, and while retaining all of the features given to it by the Chicago Convention, it will, for the future, embrace the whole question of currency, i. e., shall the people or the banks control the currency? The Democratic party will never compromise with or attempt to placate the gold faction; it is essentially Republican, and its members will, with but few exceptions, continue to act with the Republican party.

The attitude in which the convention of 1896 placed the Democratic party enabled it to secure the co-operation of the People's party and the reform element of the Republican party, but as separate organizations. Its present posture portends an amalgamation of the People's party and silver Republicans with the Democracy, thus constituting one great powerful organization—the actual, the real, the pure Jeffersonian Democracy—the anti-protective tariff party; the anti-gold standard party; the anti-bank of issue party; the anti-monopoly party; the anti-trust party; the real People's party; the champion and defender of the common people against every form of economic oppression and autocratic abuse and civic or military despotism. The man who can not

see this great renaissance of true Democracy is blind. This great People's party will go on conquering and to conquer until the mission of the republic is fulfilled. Rome gave the world law; America must give the world equity."

A NEW DEPARTURE. SANTA FE ROAD ESTABLISHES AN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES TO BE FOSTERED.

JAMES A. DAVIS APPOINTED COMMISSIONER, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

The management of the Santa Fe Route, appreciating the vast importance of developing local business enterprises in the territory traversed by its lines, has created an industrial department, in charge of an experienced and competent Commissioner, whose sole concern it will be to assist in such development by acting as a means of communication between would be investors seeking profitable employment of capital on the one hand and the innumerable opportunities for such investment in Western territory upon the other. The third vice-President of the Santa Fe has accordingly addressed a communication on this subject to the general freight agents of the entire system, a copy of which communication we give below. The significance of this beneficent policy to communities richer in opportunity than in capital will at once be apparent, and it will doubtless meet with hearty co-operation everywhere;

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1896. Mr. F. C. Gay, G. F. A., Topeka, Kan. Mr. L. J. Polk, G. F. A., Galveston, Tex. Mr. E. Chambers, G. F. A., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the policy we have already talked about, of assisting in every way we consistently can locating new enterprises and at the same time fostering industries already located on our line of road, we have established an industrial department. Mr. J. A. Davis has been placed in charge of this department with the title of Industrial Commissioner, with headquarters at Chicago.

This department will, so far as seems compatible with propriety, take a paternal interest in the development of the towns and territory served by our company, and it will respond promptly to all calls for co-operation in the establishment of factories, location of mills and the development of any and all resources that may be discovered.

It will endeavor, where necessary, to place produce in touch with markets, and in a general way it will undertake to bring about improved conditions all over our system.

It will not attempt to boom any one town against another; in fact, it will not in any way favor booms, but will proceed on the theory that a solid, continuous growth is better than a boom, and its efforts will be in that direction.

It will not take any financial interest in proposed industries, as it will have no money to invest or cash to contribute.

The Industrial department will not assist in the location of creameries where there are no cows, nor rolling mills in a country without either iron ore, fuel or coke, nor in any way will it knowingly lend its support to a proposition that seems wrong, either geographically, commercially or financially.

Manufactories that consume native raw materials will be encouraged. For example, in the corn belt there does not appear to be any reason why hominy mills, glucose, syrup, sugar and starch factories, if properly managed, should not thrive.

These factories should all begin in a small way. The capital invested should not all be put into working plants. It takes money to operate a factory after it is built, and the primary essential is good management. Nothing succeeds with poor management.

I write you quite at length on this subject, because it seems very important to me that everybody along our line ought to know how we feel about this matter. We want to be in touch with the people we serve, and we want them to know that we appreciate that any

thing we do towards building up and enriching the towns and country we traverse builds up and enriches this company.

Mr. Davis will be glad at any time, to hear from boards of trade, commercial clubs, farmers' alliances or any organized bodies, as well as firms and individuals, and will make it his business to visit and advise with any community wishing to establish manufactories or in any way desiring to improve their condition.

Circular announcing Mr. Davis' appointment will be issued to-day, and I think it would be well to advise all your subordinate officers as to what we desire to accomplish, in order that we may get the greatest results from the industrial department. Yours truly, (Signed) PAUL MORTON, Third Vice President.

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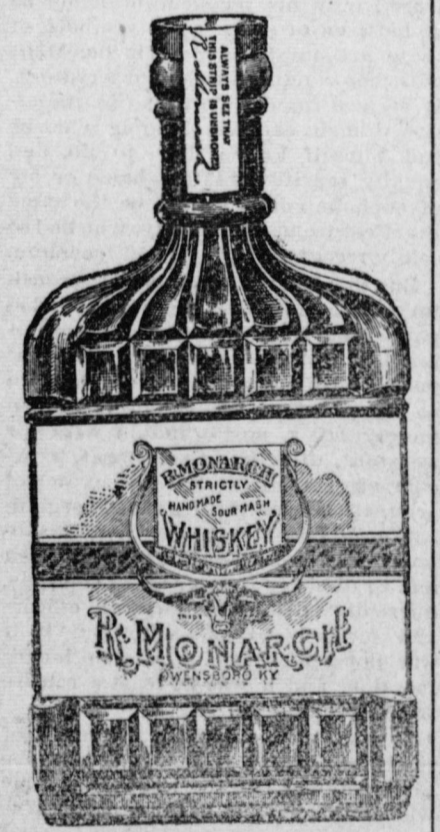
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WE TREAT Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin,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

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

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

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



Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finishes, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our 1896 Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. No. 1. It contains about 200 pages, and cost us a lot of money and time, but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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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.

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. 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.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First published in the COURANT November 28, 1896. State of Kansas, ss—Chase County. 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 the 9th day of January 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. PERREY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

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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 Gillet's, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Ad.vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

SHE PERSISTED AND WON

The Interesting Story of an Ambitious Girl.



In one of the 50's—the purpose of this story will be amply fulfilled without specifying which—there was born in a farmhouse near Kingston, Ont., a girl. It was a plain, neat little home that sheltered this mite of humanity, its parents and a number of brothers and sisters.

Affluence had no abiding place there; of comfort there was a kind, but at times it was cold comfort; poverty had placed its stamp on the little place; the wolf was ever at the door, and it was only with an effort that at times taxed his energies to the utmost that the fond husband and father kept the snarling yelp, staring eyes and gleaming teeth on the outer side of the threshold.

The parents of the little girl were named Howard and she was christened Leonora A. Needless to tell of the very early development of Leonora. Once she had reached the physical condition that entitled her to share in the work incidental to the farm and its home, her parents saw to it that she was given it. They had to, for where so many mouths were to be fed, so many bodies to be clothed, where the means of sustenance and of shelter were limited to the last degree, there could be no laggards.

And Leonora did work. She washed the dishes, she learned to assist in the cooking, in the sweeping, the mending, the work of the farm—everything that could be accomplished by the use of the hands and a strong, healthy body. But she did more. Nature had endowed her with something better than the mere animal strength that of itself commands little respect or even attention in the never-ceasing battle of wits in this world. Of brains she had a plenty, though at that time nobody beneath that roof suspected that she stood for a higher type of humanity than they had always known. This existence of brain power drove her to books—to search for knowledge, for information as to the whys and wherefores of that which is. For instruction from others she had little time. Tradition says that she did see the inside of the "little red schoolhouse" a few times, just enough to whet her appetite for more. But she found the time at home in the intermissions among labors to search the pages of various volumes on various subjects that came into her hands in various ways.

In the course of time she evinced a desire to study medicine. What put the crochets in her head puzzled her father and mother, and they laughed at what they thought was a mere vagary, a fleeting fancy that would pass away as does smoke from a burring pile. But Leonora was persistent in her demand for enlightenment on 'his, the greatest subject that comes under the consideration of mankind the world over. Its importance in the affairs of men she probably did not fully realize, but her half-formed mind had been brought under the spell of its influence. Its wonderfully interesting details had charmed her. She had read something of them from books, but it is a subject that can be appreciatively begun only with actual manifestations and in the presence of others trained by lifetime of devotion to the profession, and this she did realize.

One day she astounded her parents by announcing that she intended entering a school for medicine, if the



SHE EVINCED A DESIRE TO STUDY MEDICINE.

school could be found that would admit her. Their objections were strong in themselves, but feeble as they encountered the resolute will of the girl. She applied for admission to the Royal college of physicians and surgeons, situated in Kingston, and an institution that, though it had not the hospital facilities and consequent advantages of actual practice furnished by other Canadian medical colleges, yet was noted for the fine reputation of its teachers and for the standard of many of its graduates throughout the dominion.

Leonora's application was met with a point blank refusal. She demanded a reason, and it was given her—the same that had been assigned in many a parallel case before hers—that young men and women could not, consistently with the laws governing the relations of the sexes, sit in the one room and look on while dead human bodies in various stages of disease were being dissected and listen while certain subjects, the mention of which in joint society is prohibited by all classes that observe common decency, were being discussed.

This was the reason, but there was given another by the public—that the men were jealous of the encroachments of the lesser sex on a profession that centuries of custom had declared belonged to them and them alone.

In her distress the girl thought of Dr. Donald Maclean, now a prominent surgeon in this city, and at that time professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Dr. Maclean was born within 100 miles of her own home, had before that time been professor of surgery in the Kingston college and was well known to all that part of Canada by reputation. For disappointment she looked, but she was destined happily to be disappointed in her disappointment. The doctor, without knowing anything of the young woman, but simply with the intention of playing the good Samaritan, consented to assist her into the class at Ann Arbor provided she could satisfy him that she had a measure of ability and that her longing for medical learning was genuine and enduring.

joyfully she packed her little trunk with the few belongings that could be gathered together and started for the Michigan town. Dr. Maclean was not favorably impressed by her appearance, but an hour or two of conversation with the crude product of Canada convinced him that she was at least worthy a trial. So he secured for her admission to the class.

Her debut in the company of bright, well-dressed young men and women at first excited only ridicule. Tall, raw-boned, angular, awkward, red-headed, freckled, dressed in fabric of cheap quality that sat none too well on her figure, totally out of touch with metropolitan and university etiquette, this young woman entered the class, the object of attention, the butt of sarcasm. But she still had that bright mind with her, and not many months had elapsed before her mates and her teachers were made fully aware of the fact. She glued herself to her work. For the society of the rest she cared



CONSENTED TO ASSIST HER.

nothing. Night and day she studied, and her discerning powers did the rest. This story was related to the writer by a well-known clubman a few weeks ago, and to President Angell the former wrote for its full confirmation. This was his answer:

"Miss Leonora A. Howard graduated from our medical school in 1876. She went out as a medical missionary to Tientsin, China, which is the residence of Li Hung Chang. Lady Li, as she was generally called, the wife of Li Hung Chang, had been ill for some time and failed to get relief from Chinese physicians. She called in the services of Miss Howard, who resided for a time in her home. Her medical care brought relief to Lady Li, and she was very grateful. She bestowed many presents upon her. Li Hung Chang himself was so appreciative of her services that when he found that she wished to establish a missionary hospital, he gave a considerable sum of money for its endowment and secured liberal gifts from other Chinese officials.

"Miss Howard did me the honor to invite me to give the address at the opening of the hospital. An important occasion was made. Li Hung Chang himself was present, sitting on the platform. Several of the foreign consuls were also there. It is probable that the interest in western medical science, which was awakened in him by these events, was one of the influences which led him to establish a medical school of his own, for the instruction of Chinese military and naval officers. Miss Howard afterwards married an English missionary named King, and is still living in Tientsin. I think I have no picture of her. She is a modest, quiet woman, thoroughly devoted to her profession and to her missionary work, and is greatly respected by all foreign residents of Tientsin."

When President Angell was sent to China with full power as minister to represent the United States in all diplomatic negotiations between the two countries, this lady was one of the first persons sought by him. She took him in hand and made the way easy for him by introducing him to all the political and social circles in which he could hope to derive benefit concerning certain matters in which his country was interested.

The latter-day history of this lady is not so well known as is the rest. The supposition is that she is happily living with her husband in Tientsin, and that she is the mother of a family. Certain it is that if she is still alive her wealth must be considerable, for she is regarded as one of the best, if not the best, authorities on medicine in the whole of that vast empire.—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Quit.
"Well, I see old Banks has finally quit smoking. I heard his doctor tell him over a year ago that unless he stopped it would kill him, and his wife has been at him about it ever since."
"But that wasn't what made him swear off. His typewriter girl objected to his breath."—Cleveland Leader.

His Saving Grace.
"I am not without my good points," said the tramp.
"What are they, I should like to know?" asked the gruff citizen.
"Well, for instance," replied Meandering Mikey, "I am the original piece of labor-saving machinery."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPAGES.

A Few Years Ago Washington Had Scores of Them.

French Diplomat Once Upon a Time Rode to a Party in a Hearse—President Arthur Mounted on an Indian Pony.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Twenty odd years ago the greatest luxury of life on the low prairies was an oyster stew; and we were only favored two or three times in the winter when the ladies of the church gave an oyster festival for some charitable object.

The oysters came in large tin cans, and they were usually frozen solid in order that they might be preserved on their journey; for the distance from Baltimore then was four or five days, but now it is less than two days. The cars go faster, and everybody goes faster nowadays.

After living on the Atlantic sea-coast for several years, and having oysters right out of the salt water, and in every epicurean form conceivable, the succulent bivalves are no longer on the list of luxuries. We look upon them here as plain everyday food; just as you look on ham and eggs, spare-ribs, gridle cakes, buckwheat cakes or mashed potatoes.

Things which are hard to get, either because they are scarce or costly, are luxuries. Things which are easily obtained are not valued as they often should be. We long for something new. In each breast there is a wish we scarcely would care to own, for something better than we have known. Time changes our appetites and aspirations. Circumstances also alter our views and desires.

Twenty years ago when we regarded oysters as the greatest of all luxuries on the prairies, we were surrounded by some of the finest horses on the continent. In the cities only they who were most prosperous could afford to buy and keep a horse. The man who kept two horses in town was regarded as a rich man. Now that electricity is furnishing very cheap transportation in cities, horses have become very cheap, and the days of stylish turn-outs are numbered.

Only a few years ago the diplomats, society leaders and political somebodies were distinguished in the national capital, in great measure, by their equipages, their footmen and their liveries. Society on wheels would furnish the heading of an amazingly entertaining little volume if one could but collect the bits of history, shreds of romance and, often enough, harassing financial data, that lie back of and environ many of those turn-outs on which the harness jingled loudest.

Probably never outside of a foreign court was greater style ever observed in the matter of equipages than that with which old Baron de Bodisco delighted the residents of this city in the days long ago when he represented the court of Russia as minister plenipotentiary to this country. Living always in splendid style commensurate with his wealth, the baron, on his marriage to the beautiful young Miss Williams, set up a magnificent coach drawn by milk white horses. Gradually, as children were born to the minister, he added to the number of his team, until six white horses driven tandem in pairs was the sight that attracted attention whenever Baron and Mme. de Bodisco took their airing in the fine coach to which liveried outriders gave the finishing touch of splendor.

To go from matters grave to gay but a step is needed to chronicle mention of the weird vehicle, the black-plumed hearse, in which one of the earliest French ministers was compelled, in default of another conveyance, to ride from the legation to a dinner party on Georgetown heights. The instance has long since become a matter of history as to how, it being found at the last moment that no carriage could be secured for the minister, he declared rather than disappoint his prospective entertainers he would avail himself of the only vehicle then left in the livery



SOCIETY ON WHEELS.

stable. The road from Washington to Georgetown was none of the best in those days, and the minister's thoughts now and then may very naturally have taken a funeral turn as he bounced from side to side in the hearse, jolting over the stony byways and ruts.

Did you ever hear about President Arthur's Indian pony, and his first ride on Pennsylvania avenue? While President Arthur was in the Yellowstone park in 1883, an Indian chief gave him a handsome aboriginal pony. One morning in March, 1884, President Arthur sent for his pony, saying that he would ride to the soldiers' home and back before breakfast. President Arthur was a tall man, and the pony being rather short the chief executive found confronting him the problem of how best to accommodate himself to the circumstances. The pony, however, cut short any further doubt or musing by making a bolt through the white house gate, keeping up such a break-neck pace, unmindful of whip, spur or reins, that Gen. Arthur always declared was too much in the nature of a dreadful nightmare even to dream of wishing for a repetition.

Attorney General Williams had a Landaulet which was wonderfully made. It attracted so much comment and newspaper notoriety that Donn Platt nicknamed the attorney general "Landaulet Williams," a name by which he is better known until this day than by his proper name. In private conversations here amongst old-timers, the ex-cabinet official is always referred to as "Landaulet Williams."

Some years ago Count D'Arco Valley came to Washington as the minister from the German empire. When his equipage arrived it was housed away; but when his sister, Countess Leopoldine, arrived, a sensation was produced which ramified the entire diplomatic and social circles of the city. The count and countess made a memorable round of calls on the cabinet in a dark-blue paneled carriage, attended by a man in full military regalia. The fellow was really a most splendid looking creature, and when he doffed the long-plumed, gold-bullioned chapeau to open the carriage door for the minister and his sister, unsheathing a glittering sword in military salute, he was a sight long to be remembered.

Unfortunately, however, the amount of attention attracted by this attendant finally became so overwhelming that, finding crowds collecting and barring the way to and from each house before the carriage stopped, the minister was reluctantly compelled to deprive the man of his gaudy strappings, remove the gold stripe from his trousers, the shining metal buttons



PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S PONY.

from his blue coat, the chapeau from his head, and taking the dress sword from his reluctant grasp reduced him to ordinary civilian's attire. It was a great blow to the poor fellow, who never could understand why he could not be allowed to continue wearing the uniform in which he had been accustomed to attend Count D'Arco in his native land.

One of the attaches of the Russian legation, a Mr. Gregor, half a score of years ago gave Washingtonians their first glimpse of a genuine Russian drosky. The turn-out, with the spirited team of horses and dramatic accessories, even to the stolid-looking, big-nosed driver with bushy crop of hair cut straight from ear to ear, standing out like a whisk-broom under his peculiarly flat, low-crowned hat, were imported direct from Russia. The driver's general appearance was an instance in which the picturesque had been obtained without regard to beauty. He was a skillful driver, though, and understood perfectly the art of producing a sensation strangely akin to a panic whenever he elected to dash along the fashionable promenades, the jingling bells of the douga-keeping up a musical accompaniment to the leader's dashing pace.

But the day of droskys, uniformed footmen and paneled coats-of-arms would seem to be swift gliding into history. Cabinet ministers, members of the supreme court, including the chief justice, ambassadors, ministers and other dignitaries, freely use the cable and electric cars. Of course, after the theater, the opera, the lecture, or the church services at night, our upper-endom ladies must have their own carriages to convey them home; but that is for convenience and comfort, and not for style.

Once upon a time there was a senator from New England who constantly employed a public conveyance belonging to a colored man who was a great deal blacker than the ace of spades, or anything else black that you can think of. The ladies of the family called him "Crow," and he never objected to the name. But, one evening after the theater, the senator's daughter thoughtlessly asked an usher to "call Crow." Without reflection the usher cried: "Call up Senator Blank's Crow." This appellation was new to the hacking fraternity, and they laughed uproariously as "Crow" drove up to the door of the theater. The man was mad clear through. He declared that he would not take the ladies home, but a policeman threatened him with arrest unless he did so; and the ladies entered the coupe. Instead of driving them home, "Crow" drove straight to his stable, where he hitched his team, and compelled the wife and daughter of the senator to walk home, although it was a dark, rainy, dismal night, and near midnight.

What He Feared.
"I don't care that for what the newspapers think about me," said the statesman, snapping his fingers.
"No?" said the incredulous constituent.
"No. It is what they say that keeps me awake of nights."—Indianapolis Journal.

Unsophisticated View.
"Auntie, I haven't seen you since you got back from the city. What kind of clothes are the swell people wearing at the opera this season?"
"I don't know, Mandy. The folks I saw at the op'ry didn't have enough on 'em I could form any idee."—Chicago Tribune.

When She Was at Her Best.
Brown—I heard your wife sing last night; she was in good voice.
Jones—You should have heard her after she got home.—Town Topics.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

INTERESTING FACTS.

Maintaining Good Roads Costs Less Than Keeping Up Poor Ones.

In one of his famous speeches on good roads and the improvement of city streets, Col. Albert A. Pope, president of the Pope Manufacturing company, of Hartford, Conn., stated the following interesting facts:
"As a result of elaborate experiment, made to ascertain the relative resistance or friction of different pavements, it has been established that while 200 pounds' force is required to draw one ton over an ordinary dirt road, 100 pounds will do the same work on macadam, 33 pounds on best granite blocks and 15 pounds on asphalt. As a particular instance of this, it is estimated that in the city of New York there



A ROAD LIKE THIS IS A COSTLY LUXURY.

are 12,000 trucks, carrying an average load of 1½ tons, for 12 miles on each of 300 days in the year at an average daily cost of \$4 for each truck. The result is about 65,000,000 tons transported one mile in every year at a total cost of \$14,000,000, or at the rate of over 22 cents per ton-mile. The excessive nature of this charge is seen when it is remembered that the same goods are now carried by rail at six-tenths of one cent per mile. On asphalt road pavements the same horses could transport a load three times as heavy as on the present rough stone pavements. If a saving in transportation is proportional to the load carried, it would amount to nearly \$10,000,000 per annum. It is safe to say that at least one-half this amount could be saved by substituting smooth pavements for those now in use in New York; and in any city where the pavements are on an average poorer and rougher than those in New York, it is clear that the proportionate saving by the introduction of the best street surfaces will be even greater. Good roads are comparatively cheaper to maintain and to use than poor ones."

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Road Building Would Prevent Competition with Free Labor.

In a good many of the states the inmates of penitentiaries are already employed, to a greater or less extent, in improving the highways, and everywhere the verdict is that good roads have been secured where they previously had not been built for a century to come if the taxpayers had been obliged to initiate the work and bear the whole cost of it. Curiously enough, this most excellent scheme has made most progress in the communities where it is connected with a prison system that is strongly and justly reprehended. In those states of the south where they have what is known as the "chain gang system," the idea of putting the prisoners at work on the highways suggested itself naturally. The convicts were kept in open-air camps with guards furnished by the state, and nothing was more natural than to engage them in road repair in the vicinity.

Where convicts are housed in great buildings of stone and iron, and where they have been put to labor at mechanical employment, the transition is not so simple and natural. Still it can be made to a certain extent, and that without destroying or impeding the work of prison reform. In South Carolina there are now said to be about 600 convicts at work on the highways, and the value of what they have done has produced such an effect upon the people of the rural sections of that particularly progressive state that county commissioners everywhere are stirring up the subject of systematic road construction. Tennessee has a law that permits it, and New York has authorized a similar experiment. It seems to us that the New York law might very profitably be adopted in Minnesota at the next session of the legislature. This contemplates the employment of only a portion of the state's convicts, to be selected by the prison warden, probably with the assistance and approval of the state board of charities and corrections, who should be put to work on road improvement under the direction of experts in road construction engaged by the state.

It is unquestionably true that the work of reforming the criminal, of which we must never lose sight by exalting the commercial motive, is entirely consistent with utilizing convict labor on the highways. There is a very large percentage of prison population for whom this would be the most desirable form of labor. By judicious selection of men, and by engaging them in small gangs upon the highways, it is probable that more wholesome influence might be brought to bear upon them even than in a well-conducted prison itself. At any rate, here is an occupation which does not compete with honest labor, which is available for a great number of convicts to whom mechanical pursuits are not naturally adapted, and whose results would be in the highest degree beneficial to the state. We believe that further experiment along this line should be made at once, and that our own community should attempt it.—St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

Potato blight seems to be on the increase. Bordeaux mixture is the remedy.

HE LIKES THE WORK.

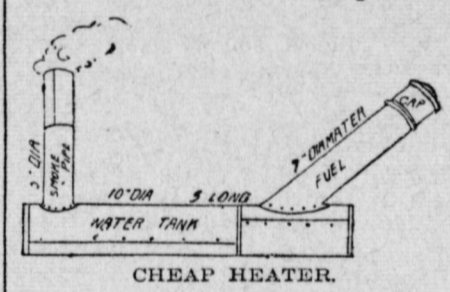
A Michigan Man Explains Why He Is a Horticulturist.

As I have not land enough to depend wholly upon the sale of farm products, then some of my land is adapted to nothing better than the culture of certain kinds of fruit; also, the prices of farm products have been so exceedingly low and the yield accordingly, that I have turned my attention to fruit culture. In this vocation I have found excellent opportunities for the development of mind and body, as well as purse. There is less labor, physically, though success at fruit culture requires industry and punctuality. There is a greater diversity of labor than is found in most any other occupation which will tend to prevent excessive fatigue and build up a vigorous and healthy body. Being a great lover of fruit, which we should all know is healthy, I find it a great enjoyment to work among the trees and plants, training their growth, watching the buds develop into blossoms, the blossoms into fruit, and greater yet is the pleasure of gathering it for market and home use. I never enjoy better health than through the fruiting season, and I try to plan it so as to have fruit the whole year around, either fresh or preserved. I think there are great opportunities for the development of the mind in this vocation; in fact, it is an utter impossibility to attain any marked degree of success without the knowledge of some of the sciences, such as chemistry, botany, geology and entomology. From chemistry we learn how the simple elements of the soil are used in plant formation, and when and what we must apply to the soil to supply any deficiencies; also, to fight the destructive insects of fruit we must seek its aid. Botany teaches us the parts and functions, together with the generic and specific characters of each plant and how best we can further plant development. A knowledge of geology will aid us in selecting the proper soil for the different kinds of fruit. But from entomology we learn the most, which is essential to horticulture and is increasing in importance each year. To distinguish between a friend and foe of the insect world, and how best to successfully assist or destroy them, and to know their life habits, require extended information upon this subject. Fruit culture is a vocation which requires constant study, as there are new varieties, methods and difficulties arising each year.—B. A. Wood, in Farmers' Review.

ECONOMICAL HEATER.

A Copy of It Can Be Made at a Cost Not Exceeding Four Dollars.

The heater is made of galvanized sheet iron, is 5 feet long and 10 feet in diameter. The pipe at the left for carrying off the smoke is 5 inches in diameter—ordinary stove pipe; its height will be governed by the depth of the tank. The pipe at the right is slanting, 7 inches in diameter, and is provided



CHEAP HEATER.

with a cap for covering the opening. Through this the fuel is put. The cap must contain two holes which will permit of a proper draft. At night, fill the water tank, and the last thing before going to bed put the fire and the fuel in the heater. In spring remove it from the tank and store in some dry place. If properly taken care of, so that it will not rust, it will last for several years. Any kind of fuel can be used, and it is surprising how little it takes. For removing the ashes, an old dipper is just the thing. The original, from which a drawing was made and is produced above, cost \$3.75.—Farm and Home.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Apples should be barreled up before putting into the pit.

An eastern fruit man says the pear tree will thrive better after being mistreated than almost any other kind of tree.

Root or crown galls attack apple, cherry, peach and other trees, and the raspberry. It is spread from affected nurseries. It is believed there is no cure for it. The trees should be dug out and burned.

If house plants become frozen, darken the room and sprinkle with water from the well, with a few drops of spirits of camphor in it. Keep the temperature at 45 degrees for 24 hours. This is the advice given by a flower grower.

Black-knot occurs in every state of this union. The remedy is to cut out and burn the knots as fast as formed, and when the foliage is all gone in winter go over them carefully to cut out and burn any that may have been hid by the leaves.

Prof. Lodean, who has been experimenting with old and new Bordeaux mixtures, says, in the Rural New Yorker, that only fresh made is safe to use, because it is difficult to keep old agitated sufficiently to accomplish its work properly in the case of fungous diseases.

Advantage of Large Herds.

Farmers who have large herds of cattle are most successful because the cattle are consumers of much that is grown on the farm, and, therefore, assist in creating a home market. Every pound of food that can be utilized on the farm to produce something is so much saved in the cost of transportation, hauling, etc. It is the conversion of substances into articles that the market demands that enables farmers to secure profits. Corn, oats and hay are sold to advantage when used for producing beef, butter and milk.

FARM AND GARDEN.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Long Island Farmers Don't Regret Money Spent for Good Roads.

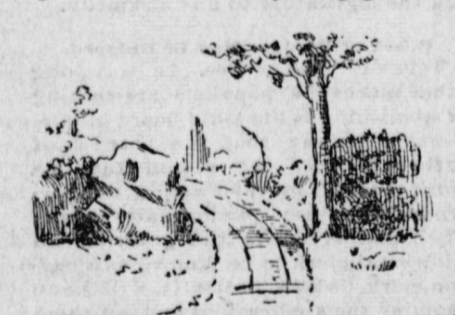
The total issue of bonds in Queens county within the past three years, and before the present improvements were provided for, for roads and bridges on account of the county and towns, amounted to over \$1,500,000.

The interest on these bonds is in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year. The question is, has it been a good investment for the taxpayers? A large real estate owner at Lynbrook says: "I voted for the macadamized roads in our town and they have proved a fine investment."

The farmers at Valley Stream and Springfield say the macadamized roads have extended the market garden region several miles further from the city, and have vastly helped the business.

Along the north side of the island one of the indirect results of the good roads has been the abandonment of the market-wagon train, which formerly ran between Oyster Bay and way stations to the city.

ARTISTIC ENTRANCE. A suggestion for a driveway which is pleasing to the eye.



ARTISTIC FARM ENTRANCE.

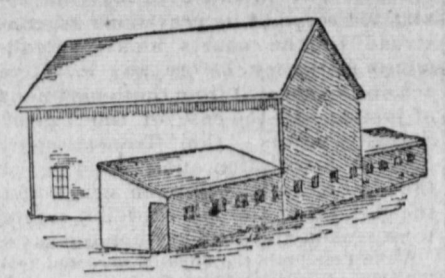
by a hedge, the opening through which is flanked at one side by a tree, and on the other by a huge bowlder, both objects which are entirely harmonious with the landscape and with nature generally—something that cannot be said of all the bounds to driveway entrances that one sees.

A Hint from Massachusetts. The state highway commission are enforcing a point which has been known for thousands of years—certainly as long as there have been roads anywhere—that steep grades should be avoided whenever they can be; in fact, that the steeper the grade the greater the wash from rains and the costlier the road to maintain.

ENLARGING A BARN.

Hints for Farmers Who Wish to Go in the Dairy Business.

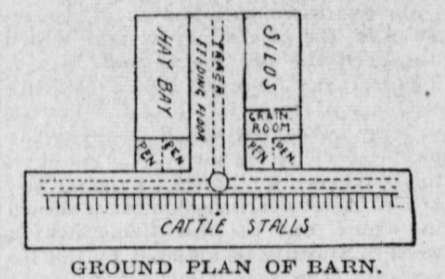
A common barn can be easily and cheaply changed into a dairy barn of large capacity, by employing such a plan as that shown in the perspective view—Fig. 1. Two wings, with "shed"



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF ENLARGED BARN.

rooms, are extended out at right angles from each side of the old barn at one end. The interior arrangement is shown in the floor plan—Fig. 2. A feed car, with a track, is arranged for the feed floor and the feeding alley in front of the cows.

A double silo, grain room and calf pens, with lofts over them, occupy one side of the barn proper, while calf pens and a hay bay occupy the other side.



GROUND PLAN OF BARN.

Thus the main barn is used mainly for the storing of feed, while the addition is given up to the stalls. The expense of such a plan will be very much less than would be entailed by the building of a new barn, or even a lengthening of the old one, while the plan shown herewith gives a much more convenient arrangement than could otherwise be had.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WATERING THE COWS.

An Important Task That Is Too Often Neglected by Dairymen.

I do not mean to advocate the practice of bringing the milk can into contact with the pump spout, but I do wish to present for serious consideration a point too often ignored in caring for the cows. Ordinary milk has about 87 per cent. water in its makeup, and in spite of all that may be said as to the value of proper feeding it is a self-evident fact that without a proper supply of water it is impossible for the cow to give the usual amount of milk.

We have often seen cows come up from the pasture where there was a running stream that they had to pass on their way up and the first thing they did after getting into the yard was to make straight for the pump trough. The reason of this was because the water in the trough was more palatable to the cows than the branch water. Whether we want to or not, if we are successful in the dairy business, we must consult so small a thing as the taste of the cows, and if they prefer pump water to branch water must give it to them.

It is absolutely essential to the highest production of milk that the cow have all the water she wants, and this she will not have if the water does not suit her taste. It is also important that the cow have access to water frequently. A camel may drink once in a week and thrive, but a cow is not a camel by any means. She is using water all the time in making milk, and her reservoir is not constructed to hold enough water for any length of time.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

It is well to remember that culls will come with the best of breeding.

If a cow has a sore teat, milk very carefully and apply extract of witch hazel.

If a cow's teats are muddy or covered with other filth, they should be washed with water and then wiped dry before beginning to milk.

With temperature under control and churning direct at the right time, the butter will come solid so as to be easily handled and free from buttermilk.

When the butter is marbled it is either caused by leaving too much buttermilk in the butter at the last working or the salt has not been distributed evenly.

Bitter butter may be caused by the cows drinking of pond water, eating weeds that give a bitter taste to the milk, and sometimes by allowing the cows to be too long in milk or it may be caused by want of cleanliness with the milk vessels.—Rural World.

Care of Creamery Machinery. It is a bad business policy to allow any part of the machinery or apparatus in the creamery to break down in the midst of operations, as this will generally necessitate a stoppage of the plant and entail a loss of money. Such breaks can usually be prevented by the creamery manager going through the building at the close of every day and examining all the utensils, apparatus and machinery. If anything is not clean or if any part of the machinery is likely to break or get out of order before the next day's work is ended, then and there is the time to remedy it.—Dakota Field and Farm.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—He—"Madam, you have my assurance that I am a gentleman!" She—"I have no reason to doubt your assurance."—Harlem Life.

—Cholly—"What you think, dear boy? That beastly tailor sent me a bill to-day, and it is a week until the 1st." Freddie—"I guess he was sending early to avoid the rush."—Up-to-Date.

—First Suburbanite—"That new cook I got yesterday was uneasy all the way out from town." Second Suburbanite—"What was the matter?" First Suburbanite—"I forgot to buy her a return ticket."—Judge.

—Well-meaning man has seldom said "The thing precisely that he ought." He slighted her dainty home-made bread and naively flatters what she bought.—Washington Star.

—Freshly—"Well, I captured a first prize at the horse show yesterday." Sagely—"Didn't know you had any animals entered." Freshly—"I hadn't, but I proposed to Miss Cash and was accepted."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—"Do you suppose that Miss Dashon, the young actress, will ever become a star?" "A star! Why, she'll go higher! After she's a star while she'll graduate into the continuous performance branch of the profession; see if she don't."—Lombard Gazette.

—The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man going to a 'phone and shouting: "Halloo, is that you, Dvissotkivshmartvoiskie?" No, it is Zollemshouskafirnocknestiffsgrochov. Who's speaking?" "Seximochokiertrjuakissichokemoff. I want to know if Xliferomanskeffskilmajuwchzastowakswelbierski is still stopping with Dvissotkivshmartvoiskie?"—Tut-Bits.

SOME QUEER TOURISTS.

They Go Abroad as Cattle and Return as Swells.

While hosts of people look over the passenger lists of the lucky ones who are able to go abroad and envy them their way down in their hearts, there is a class of men who make frequent trips across the ocean which would hardly excite envy, excepting by reason of their peculiar privileges. This class is humorously called "cattle chambermaids," because of the fact that those who belong to it give their attention to the live cattle that are exported from this country to Europe. The men who do this are the rif-raff of the world and find it difficult to earn more than enough to keep body and soul together. But when they are lucky enough to get one of these "chambermaid" jobs they feel like millionaires, for they get more money a day for the trip than they get on shore in a week.

There are a number of Chicago stock yards men who do a large business exporting cattle, and they always have a gang of fellows around waiting for the first chance to go on with a cargo. The average time of these trips from Chicago to London is about 14 days and the price paid the attendants is \$30 in gold. The chambermaid is at no expense whatever. He is fed, but, oh, such food. It is worse than that of the animals he looks after. There is always a gang boss and he it is who dispenses the "grub." Ordinarily this is boiled fat pork and bread, with only water to drink. The pork comes from the kitchen in a great pot or tub. The boss stabs a chunk of solid fat with the long handled fork, almost a pitchfork, in fact, and hurls it at one of the "maids" with some choice specimens of billingsgate. It is caught much as a dog catches a chunk of meat in his mouth and no attention is paid to the liquid grease which flies in every direction. The fat pork is followed by a chunk of stale bread and a drink of water finishes the repast.

But what care these fellows for the fare and the labor going over. They know there will be joy and pleasure when their destination is reached. Once landed in Liverpool or Southampton they are given their \$30 in English gold, this so they will spend it in England, and a return ticket good for 90 day from date.

Then at once begins a season of riotous living. The first thing is a flashy suit of clothes and a walking stick, and then off for London. The old hands know better than to "blow in" their money on expensive eating. They have become familiar with the "coffee palaces" to be found all over London, where they get an imperial quart for one penny and a "bun," equal in size to an average loaf of bread, and thus for two pennies they buy all they can possibly eat. On certain days, when they feel like luxuriating, they may perhaps spend threepence on some dainty like a dozen shrimp, but even with that extravagant indulged in every two or three days the \$30 will last a long time and plenty of opportunity to soak themselves with "alf-and-'alf."

These chaps always stay until the money is about gone and then they come to Chicago, where the glory of their London clothes soon become dimmed as they loaf around the cattle pens at the stock yards while waiting for another chance to act as chambermaids to a drove of cattle.—Chicago Chronicle.

His Many Friends.

Henry Hoecorn—So you got buncoed when you went to the city, did you? You ought to have been onto the game, as much as the papers have said about it. All work it just the same. Pretend to be great friends of the farmer. That was the way in your case, wasn't it?

Reuben Raiffence—Yes, same way; said they were great friends of the farmer. But Great Stumps! I supposed when they said that they were some of these here candidates for congress.—N. Y. Truth.

Etiquette by Greathhead.

"The philosophy of life," observed Theophilus Greathhead, as he drank out of the finger bowl, "is to know the proper thing to do and then not do it."—Chicago Tribune.

POOR MAN.

His Best Girl Could Not Be Deceived by the Use of an Old Adage.

"Mazie," said the young lover with delicate intonation, as he was escorting his best girl homeward by moonlight, after the theater supper, "suppose we follow out the old adage, instead of taking a car. Shall we?" "The 'old adage,'" said the fair one. "You mystify me."

"Why, don't you know the ancient saw of the wise men, don't you, where they say— After dinner sit a while. After supper walk a mile."

For a moment the dear creature meditated and then she lifted her voice in the solemn stillness. "George," said she, half sternly, "I am no angel myself, but I must say I do hate shams. You might have put off my grandmother with that sort of a song and dance years ago, but not the modern up-to-date belle. Stick to the truth. If, after the luxurious supper that we have enjoyed, you are broke for carfare, don't quote poetry, nor beat around the bush. Just say: 'Mazie, dear, lend me a dime till to-morrow and I will repay it with two kisses a minute interest at pawbrokers' rates!'"

With a sigh the youth closed his hands about the precious silver piece and hailed a passing car. "I wonder what the coming man will look like," he mused silently, "if the coming woman gets any cleverer?"

And, with a shudder, he helped the fair mind reader into the cable car and sat down beside her as gingerly as if he were sitting down in a basket of eggs.—N. Y. Journal.

The Attorney-General and the Anthem List.

In connection with a vacancy which has lately occurred in the office of preceptor at Bristol cathedral a good story comes to hand. A few years ago an unfortunate dispute between the preceptor and the organist of the cathedral culminated in legal proceedings before the bishop's commissary sitting as an ecclesiastical judge in the chapter house. Sir Walter Phillimore appeared for the dean and chapter, and Sir Richard Webster for the organist. Needless to say that counsel's fees ranged high, running in the aggregate into something not far short of four figures. Sir Richard, in his modesty, declined to robe in the dean's vestry, and retired for that purpose to the lawyer's robing room. As he was adjusting his wig before the looking-glass, his eye was caught by the anthem list for the week, which hung from a peg on the wall. The anthem for the day chanced to be "How Dear Are Thy Counsels!" while the theme for the second day of the trial was "Oh! Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?"—Westminster Gazette.

How's This?

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

E. J. GARDNER & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When love gives, it enriches itself, but when covetousness keeps it takes from itself.—Rum's Horn.

Frs stopped free and permanently cured. No fee after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

As soon as thought finds a body, it begins trying to move the world.—Rum's Horn.

FRENCH nerves—severe weather—neuralgia. Soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Showing our best side to others will cause them to show their best side to us.—Rum's Horn.

CHEEK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horsehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The wise form right judgment of the present from the past.

TIME counts, health gains. A quick, sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

LAWLESS are they that make their wills their law.—William Shakespeare.

BLACKEK the spot, surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, FLOUR, etc., in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

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 50 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.

Do WHAT you can do well, and you will soon be able to do much better.—Rum's Horn.

Borne Down with Infirmities. Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

NOT ANSWERED YET.—Tommy—"O, paw!" Mr. Pig—"Well!" "How can a solid fact leak out?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Modern Mother.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the luxurative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

One thing a woman can't do is to drive a horse and use a muff at the same time.—Washington (D. C.) Democrat.

Don't snap in two. Limber up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lumbago sure.

EVERYONE has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.—Jeremy Collier.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

SENSE shines with a double luster when set in humility.—Penn.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice. Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

KINDNESS is wisdom; there is none in life but needs it, and may learn.—Bailey.

Put a pain to sleep! St. Jacobs' Oil does this with scintilla. Torment cure.

Suffering Women.



Alas! women do suffer. Why we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,



By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were painted, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion? Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggist.

Advertisement for OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS CURE, YOUNG MEN LEARN Telegraphy and Railroad Agents' Business, and YUGATAN, KING OF GUMS.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory we find different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and —it's Ayer's.

Advertisement for Cascarets Candy Cathartic, featuring an illustration of a woman and child.

Advertisement for The Youth's Companion, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and details about subscription prices and benefits.

AT FEVER HEAT.

Americans Indignant Over the Reported Killing of Maceo.

GOV. MORTON OFFERS HIS ADVICE.

New York's Chief Executive Makes Some Suggestions to President Cleveland Over the Cuban Muddle—The American Consul at Havana Guarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Indignation over the reported treacherous assassination of Gen. Maceo appears to be general, and from all the western states, and the transmississippi states in particular, have come a flood of letters and telegrams of protest to members and senators. The members from Missouri and Kansas have been flooded with them. With public indignation at fever heat throughout the country, the question is how long can congress be restrained from taking action. The most alarming phase of the situation, from the standpoint of the administration, bent on preserving neutrality, is the news coming daily from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Kansas of the organization of bodies of men, for the most part trained in the use of arms and educated in military tactics. The statement was made last night that within two weeks the Cuban junta could mobilize on the southern seaboard a half million Americans, eager to go to Cuba and fight Spain. This is the feature which gives intense interest to every move in the Cuban situation. Under pressure from their constituents the western and southern senators and members are likely to ignore the administration and take some action which will make exceedingly strained the relations between this country and Spain.

GOV. MORTON OFFERS HIS ADVICE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Gov. Morton, according to a statement published in the Evening World, has sent a telegram to President Cleveland in relation to the critical condition of Cuban affairs and the assassination of Gen. Maceo in particular. The World adds that the message contained the novel suggestion that President Cleveland invite President-elect McKinley to Washington to discuss the most feasible plan to be followed by the president concerning the attitude of the United States toward Cuba during the remainder of President Cleveland's term of office. The governor pointed out in his telegram the complications that might confront President-elect McKinley in dealing with the Cuban question as a result of any ill-advised act on the part of President Cleveland, and suggested a conference between the outgoing and the incoming chief executives. The World article continues: "It is not probable that Gov. Morton would have proffered this suggestion unless he believed that it would be acceptable to President-elect McKinley. Indeed, it is said the governor has had some correspondence with the president-elect on the subject."

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GUARDED.
HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The United States consulate-general in this city is under a special guard of armed policemen. This precaution is taken by the Spanish authorities owing to the fear that the indignation expressed by Spanish sympathizers against the United States would find vent in an attack upon the consulate. There have been fresh signs of the hostile feeling against the United States in view of the news from there of the ardent sympathy felt with the insurgents over the death of Antonio Maceo and the allegations there of the manner in which he was killed. In the absence of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee the consulate is in charge of Vice Consul-General Joseph A. Springer.

TO SELL STAMPS.

An Order from the Postmaster-General Increasing the Duties of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order extending the house-to-house collecting and delivery letter system, so as to provide for the sale of postage and special delivery stamps through orders to letter carriers on slips, contained in a unique official stamp-selling envelope, to be furnished by the postal improvement company. The order provides for one of the most radical improvements yet made in the postal system. It will be tried in Washington at once, and if found practicable extended generally. It affords the conduct of one's business with the post office at home, at least so far as ordinary transactions are concerned, and it is expected to largely increase stamp sales as soon as the system becomes general. The house-to-house collection of mail by means of ingeniously contrived boxes has already been adopted, and extended to 25 free delivery cities.

TRAMPS CAN RECOVER DAMAGES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—If a tramp is injured in being put off trains or ejected from railroad property in Missouri he may sue the railroad company and collect damages, provided he is injured by a servant of the company, who is acting on orders to keep tramps away. That was the decision made today by the Kansas City court of appeals in the suit of James A. Meade against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad.

RECEIVER FOR THE SILVER KNIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has applied for the appointment of a receiver for the Silver Knight newspaper, which has been published as a free silver organ at Alexandria, Va., and said to have had a very large circulation.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress a statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, including the postal service. The total receipts as reported were \$409,475,408, and the expenditures \$434,078,654.

CULLOM ON CUBA.

The Illinois Senator Makes a Strong Plea for the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Soon after the senate met to-day Mr. Cullom delivered his promised address on Cuba and it was listened to with marked attention. Referring to the president's message in regard to Cuba, he expressed disappointment that it had not been more positive and emphatic. He dwelt at length on the long record of barbarities in Spain and Cuba, denounced Spain as a robber nation and pleaded for the exercise of good American common sense in behalf of Cuba.

Continuing he said: "We have already proclaimed that the United States will have something to say regarding matters affecting the American continent and we should now announce that the speedy termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Mexican gulf is necessary alike to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States. The present situation cannot continue. A population of 50,000 white Cubans and 50,000 colored Cubans, aggregating 1,000,000 persons, will never yield and ought never to submit to the bloody military rule of 160,000 Spaniards. Within the borders of the island rages a war which on both sides is declared to be a war either of extermination on the one hand or liberty and Spanish exclusion on the other. This condition must cease. The Spanish after two years' war, have failed to establish peace and the insurgents have failed to reach their hope for independence. This war of extermination must stop. This congress of the United States has already recognized by solemn resolution the belligerent status of Cuba, but so long as it has not received the executive approval it has no force. And if it had it is conceded that some other course must be taken. The question to be determined is not fully clear, except that the war must cease. The government of Cuba by Spain is merely a tyranny, the governmental power being but a machine by which the profits of the resident sugar growers go to the pockets of the Spaniards 2,500 miles away.

Mr. Cullom expressed his belief that the present struggle would not end until the last dollar was spent and the last fighter killed, for no quarter was asked or given. He declared that Cuba was surely lost to Spain and closed:

I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to the nation to declare and to maintain, as a prerogative of right, belonging generally to republicanism, and specifically to this republic, that no channel of ruin shall be continued in the West Indian waters, whose waves break on our very front gate, any longer than the time it shall require to break it up, and if the duty of suppressing this damning blot and erasing it forever from sight shall fall alone upon the United States, so be it. The effort cannot fail. We shall not wage any warfare for the acquisition of territory for ourselves. We shall not claim Cuba as a reward for saving her from the slaughter, but we will not see that fair island turned again to the mercies of wild beasts and vultures of war whose only stimulus is gain. Cuba Libre—free Cuba—is the reward, and what a glorious reward will that be! Every citizen of the United States will feel that his wish as an American freeman will mean something. A settlement must be made. The account has been open and running long enough—yes, far too long. To its settlement we may properly invite the co-operation of all the republics of the American continent. But the end of the devastation must be determined. The United States must furnish the occasion, if it does not otherwise arise. If other means fail we will constitute the property of a fair purchase of Cuba. That method has had its share of consideration under previous administrations. It is not that we want the territory, but we mean that the trouble shall meet a just settlement.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Will Prepare It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The ways and means committee of the house will begin work before the holiday recess of congress upon the tariff bill, which is to be the chief feature in the policy of the incoming administration, and will endeavor to perfect the bill so that it may be presented to the house of the Fifty-Fifth congress early in the special session which President McKinley will summon for revising the tariff laws. This programme was formally decided upon last night by a conference of the republican members of the committee. According to the trend of discussion the reciprocity policy is to be made an important feature of the republican tariff system, even more important than it was in the Harrison administration, if a practical scheme can be devised.

PAPER TRUST FORMED.

Manufacturers Will Pool Interests and Deal Only Through an Agent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Conferences of the principal manufacturers of white paper used by newspapers have been held in this city for more than a week past, to consider the formation of a general stock company to handle the products of the mills and to act as the general agent of the allied concerns. These negotiations culminated today in the practical agreement of all concerned to pool interests and deal with consumers only through a general agency which is to be established in this city. Thirty companies are interested in the movement. They are said to control the industry in this country.

A NEW SCHEME FOR THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill providing that members of the president's cabinet shall be chosen from either the senate or house of representatives with the restriction that the secretary of the treasury shall be chosen from the house of representatives and the secretary of state from the senate. They are to retain their seats in congress and lose their portfolios when the term to which they are elected expires.

EX-QUEEN "LIP" IN AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Among the passengers who landed from the steamer China from Honolulu at noon today was ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her attendants. It is said she is on her way to Washington to make a plea to the president and congress for her restoration.

A WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 11.—Charles Scott was fatally shot by his wife yesterday evening. They quarreled and Scott started toward his wife with a knife in his hand. She seized a revolver and shot him in the eye.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Figures from the Annual Report of Postmaster-General Wilson.

Large Deficit in the Department's Revenues—Loss from the Franking Privilege Indefensible—Favors One-Cent Postage—Various Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Postmaster-General Wilson in his annual report quotes figures which show excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,127,088 for the last fiscal year, which, however, is a decrease in deficiency of \$1,679,956 as compared with the previous fiscal year. This satisfactory exhibit for the last year has been made possible, the postmaster-general sets forth, by a vigorous policy of bringing suit or pushing collection on bonds immediately after default, which is the only safe practice for the interests of the government and those of the obligors. He estimates a deficit in the revenue of the department for 1897, of \$3,472,419, and for 1898 of \$1,288,334.

The postmaster-general discusses the proposed one cent letter rate, the cheapest postage in the world. He says it would yield a great profit, but it is idle to talk of such reduction, while two-thirds of our mail matter is handled at a small fraction of its cost, and the deficits of the department in consequence have aggregated in 11 years since the act of March 3, 1885, the enormous sum of \$71,377,480. He characterizes the loss sustained by the franking privilege in transmitting serial libraries, etc., as indefensible, shows that of 348,988,648 pounds of second-class matter handled during the year over 52,348,000 pounds were "county free" matter, and urged the adoption of the Loud bill now pending in the house as the remedy. He says the passage of this bill will not only wipe out the postal deficit and insure in ordinary years a surplus, which may be used to cheapen postage on letters, or to increase the mail facilities of the people, but will really carry out the one-cent pound law of 1885.

The postmaster-general concludes his report with two significant recommendations, which, he says, are necessary to complete the civil service reforms. The first is to secure fixity of tenure during efficiency and good behavior to the three assistant postmasters-general, whose work is entirely non-political, whose capacity to deal with the large machinery and great expenditures of their respective bureaus must come in great measure from experience and who preserve the continuity of the department, not in mere desk or division work, but in general administration. The second is to "cover into the civil service as many as possible of the postmasters themselves." The 70,000 or more postmasters are now the chief spoils of an incoming administration. Under the present system these officials are too apt to think that their obligation to party is higher than duty to the public, and that the zeal and activity with which they meet that obligation is a surer guarantee of continuance than any like zeal and activity for the public service.

The report recommends reclassification of the clerks of the railway mail service and of provision for clerks at first and second-class post offices; ten additional post office inspectors and legislation making postmasters and their securities liable for the acts and defaultations of their subordinates and authorizing postmasters to bond their subordinates.

BOLD ROAD AGENTS.

An Iron Mountain Express Train Held Up Within the Limits of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The Iron Mountain fast express train, outgoing, was held up one mile from the Union station, within the city limits, last night at 9:30 by six masked men. One of the men stood in the center of the track and waved a red lantern, signifying that danger was ahead. The engineer stopped the train, and no sooner had he done so than two masked men jumped on the engine cab, and presenting revolvers, told him to hold the engine still on pain of death. Two of the other robbers made for the express car, while the remaining bandits stood guard outside. In less than 15 minutes the whole affair was over, and the conductor hastened to the nearest telephone and notified the police.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY HUNG.

Rather Overdid the Matter of Playing Police at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—Vernon White, a 13-year old boy, was accidentally hanged as the result of a boyish prank. With his playmates he was playing police. When they captured the criminals they were condemned to be hung. He was condemned and a pillow was tied around his neck and he suspended himself by the neck to a bed room door. Before assistance arrived he was dead.

COL. McCURE HONORED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Eminent public men from many cities sat around the board at the Hotel Walton last night and did honor to Col. Alexander K. McClure, editor of the Times, who yesterday celebrated his 50th year in journalism. Gov. Hastings presided, and the event was made notable by the presence of Vice President Stevenson, Maj.-Gen. Miles, Commodore Melville and many congressmen and senators.

Bimetallism the Remedy.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The agricultural budget was discussed in the chamber of deputies yesterday. The premier, M. Meunier, admitted the farmers were suffering from the continual fall in prices. The remedy, he explained, was in bimetallism, but, he added, the question needed international settlement.

GRANGERS FLOODING J. H. Brigham.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Illinois State Grange adopted resolutions endorsing J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, master of the National Grange, for appointment for secretary of agriculture by President-elect McKinley.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Figures of Interest to Kansas and Missouri in Commissioner Miller's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that in the Kansas City district the aggregate collections were \$490,471. For the state of Kansas the collections were \$248,739. The persons who paid special taxes in Kansas numbered 2,538, and there was one rectifier, 2,088 retailers, 13 wholesale liquor dealers, two brewers, 316 retailers of malt liquors, two manufacturers of oleomargarine, 71 retailers and one wholesale dealer in oleomargarine. In Missouri there were 100 rectifiers, 7,641 retail liquor dealers, 189 wholesalers. The Kansas City district gauged 933,754 gallons of distilled spirits. October 1 last there were 226,218 gallons of spirits in the Sixth district, while the state of Kansas had only 17,987. The total receipts of Kansas from the oleomargarine tax were \$122,562, while for the Kansas City district the amount was \$17,193. The Kansas City district manufactured 15,653,029 cigars. The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were \$146,830,615. The receipts during the last fiscal year from the several sources of revenue, and the increase or decrease in each as compared with the fiscal year 1895, are given as follows: Spirits, \$80,670,079; increase, \$807,443; tobacco, \$30,711,639; increase, \$1,006,731; fermented liquors, \$83,784,236; increase, \$2,143,517; oleomargarine, \$1,219,482; decrease, \$180,778; banks and bankers, \$134; increase, 134; miscellaneous, \$443,113; decrease, \$183,000.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue during the last fiscal year amounted to \$4,086,392, and the estimated cost of collections for the next fiscal year is \$4,369,090. The estimated receipts from all sources during the current fiscal year are \$150,000,000.

PERMANENT ARBITRATION.

A Treaty to Settle All Differences Between America and England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations, now pending, or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Behring sea question or the Venezuelan question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English-speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation, it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings.

SHAFROTH'S BILL.

The Congressman Wants the Meeting Time of Congress Changed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, appeared before the senate committee on judiciary Saturday to make an argument on his bill to change the time for the convening of congress. This bill provides that each session of congress, commencing with the Fifty-Fifth congress, shall convene for the first session on the first Monday after the 4th of March of the year next succeeding the election of the members, and shall convene for the second session on the first Monday after the 1st day of January of the year following, and shall convene on the third Monday in February of the year following each presidential election, this last session being for the sole purpose of counting the electoral votes for president and vice president.

CARLISE'S SUCCESSOR.

Next Secretary of the Treasury Said to Have Been Chosen—Other Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The question as to who will be the successor of Secretary Carlisle in the treasury department has been settled. The portfolio was offered by President-elect McKinley to Congressman Dingley, of Maine, and the latter has accepted it. This information is derived through a channel directly traceable to Mr. Dingley himself. Equally reliable information gives the state portfolio to Senator Allison; the post office portfolio to Payne, of Wisconsin; the navy portfolio to Bliss, of New York, and the attorney-generalship to Day, of Ohio. The cabinet assignments for the Pacific coast and the south have not been settled.

Baffled by a Woman.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 14.—At an early hour yesterday morning three masked burglars battered down the door of the farm house of Perry Bristow, an aged man living near here. Just as they entered the house Mrs. Alice Baxter, Bristow's housekeeper, met them with a lamp in her hand. As one of them attempted to grab her by the throat, she struck him in the face with the lamp. She continued to hammer him with the glass handle of the lamp until he beat a retreat and the other two robbers ran away. One of the robbers was afterward arrested.

HARMON'S REPORT.

The United States Attorney-General Makes His Annual Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The annual report of Hon. Judson Harmon, attorney-general of the United States, was sent to congress to-day. Concerning the anti-trust law he says that the restricted scope of its provisions as construed by the courts makes amendments necessary before any effective action is expected from the department of justice. Of the case of the United States versus the Transmissouri Freight association, now pending in the United States supreme court, and the claim that the act does not apply to railroads, the attorney-general says: "While I maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised and has already been raised successfully in one court, affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law, which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforcement."

A new crimes act is one of the things the attorney-general thinks is needed. Further defects in the criminal laws were discovered last year. Criminal legislation is hopelessly confused, says the attorney-general. The Bell telephone cases are also treated by him and he sees no hope for a termination of the pending causes favorable to the government.

He expresses satisfaction at the results of the new salary system which displaced the old fee system July 1. The returns, he says, afford striking evidence of the wisdom of the course so long advocated which removes the public service from some of the common temptations to extravagance and abuse. A very large reduction is shown in every one of the items which would naturally be affected by the fee system. The fees for United States marshals will show a reduction for the year of about \$400,000. Other reductions will be made approximately as follows: Fees of jurors, \$215,306; fees of witnesses, \$807,073; pay of bailiffs, \$94,229; salaries and expenses of district attorneys, \$192,042.

TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

Gold Standard Democratic Executive Committee Meets at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—The executive committee of the national democratic party got together yesterday afternoon. It was the first meeting of the members of the committee since the November election and there were naturally a good many congratulations back and forth. W. D. Bynum, the chairman of the national committee, was heartily congratulated on all sides. Last night Hon. Henry Watterston addressed a big meeting of gold standard democrats, and he was given a most hearty reception. The committee decided not to issue an address at the present time, but gave out a statement, which is in part, as follows: "The national democracy will permanently maintain its organization in full vigor in the states in which party machinery already exists, and will endeavor to perfect organizations in those states in which such do not now exist. It will at once open and maintain permanent national headquarters in the city of New York."

SEE HOPE FOR INDIANS.

Women Friends of the Red Man Hold a Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Woman's National Indian association in this city yesterday, the report of the president, Mrs. Amelia Quinlan, of Philadelphia, gave a general review of the work of the association during the year as well of the progress of the Indians toward qualifying for citizenship. In the course of the report of the secretary the continuance of the tribal relation was deplored. In conclusion the report said:

"Our Indian day is breaking; the helms of the past are no longer possible. In most of our tribes the blanket is folded and with the moccasins, paint and long braids of hair, forever laid away; but until the reservation, too, is a thing of the past, until good schools are possible to all Indian children and until the gospel light has been carried to the Indians of the 30 tribes still in darkness, we are not in any degree cease our watching or lessen our work."

TOOK JUST ONE HOUR.

A Negro Fiend in Georgia Given a Short Jury Trial.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 11.—Sankey Cunningham, colored, charged with assaulting Miss Camp, white, December 3, reached here yesterday from Macon, under escort of Macon military. The four courthouse entrances were guarded by troops. Within 20 minutes a jury was impaneled. The evidence closed in 15 minutes. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Spence sentenced Cunningham to hang January 1. The trial occupied but one hour.

A Too Frequent Occurrence.

IRWIN, Pa., Dec. 11.—Yesterday afternoon while John Palingwest and his wife were away from the house three of their children, aged four months, four and six years, while playing with an oil can in front of the grate, all caught fire and before help arrived were all burned to death. Mr. Palingwest and his wife had gone out to do some work about their farm, which is about two miles from here, and left their children alone.

Voluntarily Confesses to Murder.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 11.—Orman McPherson, alias Charles Murphy, confessed to the Decatur police yesterday that he killed the marshal of Morning Sun, Ia. He said he was tired of cluding arrest and would go back to Iowa without requisition papers. He says the marshal was clubbing his son and he shot the officer twice. That was September 29 last and the marshal died three days later.

Will It Be Dingley?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Washington Times says: Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, is to be the next secretary of the treasury. This statement is not official, but comes from such a source that there can be no doubting that the portfolio will be tendered Mr. Dingley and accepted.

Got 25 Cents for Their Trouble.

ATOKA, I. T., Dec. 11.—The safe of H. & A. Haas was cracked Wednesday night by burglars, who got 25 copper cents for their trouble. The burglars seemed to be professionals. There is no elow.

FOR A NEW KANSAS.

Plan Said to Be on Foot to Disorganize 38 Western Counties.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—A special to the Times from Topeka, Kan., says: Plans have about been completed and a bill drawn to be introduced in the next Kansas legislature providing for the disorganization of about 40 western counties and the reorganization into four big ones. West of the 99th meridian in Kansas are the counties of Cheyenne, Sherman, Wallace, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Rawlins, Thomas, Logan, Wichita, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgman, Ford, Lane, Gray, Clark, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa and Comanche. These 38 counties comprise nearly one-half the area of the state, yet contain but a small fraction of its inhabitants. Little of the land in this section of the state is, in the opinion of the promoters of the bill, desirable for farming, but all of it is as good as any on earth for grazing. The friends of the proposed measure believe that the 35,000 square miles of territory included in these 38 counties should be largely devoted to grazing, and that it will be impossible to successfully bring about the necessary changes to accomplish this result with the county organizations as they now are. It is asserted that the burden of supporting many of the county organizations is greater than the tax-payers can bear, and for this reason assistance is expected from some of the representatives of these counties. All of the changes which have been made against Kansas are based on the conditions in these counties which it is proposed to reorganize. Here the crop failures have occurred and in this region the speculators and land sharks have most persistently operated. If these lands were devoted to stock grazing, the promoters of the bill assert that the state of Kansas would take first rank among the agricultural states of the union. A special effort will therefore be made to induce eastern Kansas to support the scheme.

DEATH BRINGS A PARDON.

A Kansas Defaulter Pardoned by Gov. Morrill Through Sympathy for His Family.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Gov. Morrill last night granted a pardon to James L. Dick, the defaulting treasurer of Ellsworth county, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1895 for 12 years. Last night at six o'clock the governor received a telegram from E. F. Wellington, an attorney of Ellsworth, stating that John Dick, only son of the prisoner, and the support of Mrs. Dick, had been badly hurt in a railroad accident, and asked that the elder Dick be pardoned. The governor sent for the application for pardon and protest and began looking them over. At 6:30 another message came from Wellington, announcing the death of the boy and the prostration of the mother. Gov. Morrill looked no further. He pardoned the defaulter on the spot and telegraphed Warder Bruce Lynch to release him that he might catch the train for home last night.

HARD ON TAXPAYERS.

Attention Called to Kansas Fake Railroad Schemes That Rob the People.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—In its annual report the state board of railroad commissioners will call the attention of the legislature to the abandonment of the Wichita & Western railroad from Pratt to Mullinsville, and to several other abandoned lines, with a view of having a law enacted to protect the public in the future against destruction of this kind of property. It has been a fad in Kansas lately for railroad companies to spring up, have a lot of bonds voted, build a road, bond it for several times its value and then abandon it. The people pay in their money to help the enterprise along and get nothing in return. The board will call attention to these facts and ask the legislature to find a remedy.

Board of Pardons May Be Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Among other places the populists are talking of abolishing is the state board of pardons. They say that the board is of little value, for the reason that its work must all be reviewed by the governor before any pardons are issued. Their plan is to give the governor an additional clerk to be known as a pardon clerk, whose duties it will be to examine the applications and get them in shape for the governor to review.

Kansas Mules for the Rebels.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—A Topeka man is buying mules for the Cuban market, and it is reported that a company of men will be recruited here to aid the Cubans in their fight for independence. The subject is one of general interest among unemployed men, who crowd the street corners of Topeka, and, while no recruiting office has been opened here, there is no doubt that there is abundant material to draw from.

Kansas Horticulturists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—The Kansas State Horticultural society elected Fred Wellhouse, of Topeka, president; J. W. Robinson, of Towanda, vice president, and W. H. Barnes, of Topeka, secretary. President Wellhouse is the apple king of the United States, while Vice President Robinson is the corn and alfalfa king of Kansas. He cultivated 3,000 acres of corn and 1,000 acres of alfalfa this season.

Old Officers Re-Elected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. was held in this city yesterday. There were 1,169,928 shares of stock represented. All the old officers and directors were re-elected by a practically unanimous vote.

Thought One Office Enough.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—John Seaton, of Atchison, has resigned his position as member of the state board of public works. He said he did not want the duties of the office to interfere with those of representative in the house.