VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

NO. 12.

CONGRESS MEETS.

The President's Message Read in Both Chambers.

A JOINT RESOLUTION ABOUT CUBA.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's Death Announced in the House-The Pension Appropriation Bill Carrying \$141,263,880, Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-Fourth congress with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity that usually attends the reassembling of congress. It was exactly 12 o'clock when Vice President Stevenson gave a tap which brought the senate to order, while the blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered an impressive invocation. The roll call showed 70 senators present. Mr. Cullom was the first to receive recognition and his resolution that the house of representatives be notified that the senate was in session and ready to proceed with business was agreed to without comment. Mr. Hale followed with a resolution that the daily hour for meeting be 12 o'clock m., which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman made the customary motion for a committee of senators and members to wait upon the president and upon its adoption the presiding officer named Mr. Sherman and Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, as the senators of the committee.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was the first to suggest anything in the nature of legislative business by presenting several petitions asking for the pas-sage of the Dingley bill. He yielded, however, to Mr. Hoar's suggestion that all business be deferred, as a matter of courtesy, until the president and house of representatives had been communicated with, and thereupon, at 12:15 p. m., the senate took a recess.

At 1:45 o'clock Mr. Sherman reported that the president had been waited upon and would communicate his views in writing. Secretary Pruden, of the white house staff, then presented the message and it was taken to the presiding officer's desk, where the seal was broken and Gen. Cox, secretary of the senate, read it.

Just as the senate was about to adjourn at 3:35 o'clock, Mr. Call, of Florida, arose to offer a resolution, but a total gain of over \$63,000,000 in New which he withdrew until to-day. It is York deposits in four weeks, and aca joint resolution as follows:

Resolved. That the United States of America recognize the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government and accord to that people all the rights of a sovereign and independent government in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The house met at noon and the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session; the roll was called; a committee, consisting of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois: Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president, and the latter's annual communication was read. The reading consumed about two hours. At its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, then informally announced the "untimely death" of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute "to his distinguished character and eminent public service." A resolution presented by him, reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death, was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until to-day.

THE FIRST APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The first appropriation bill of the session was finished by the house committee on appropriations yesterday and reported to the house, so that it may be passed this week. It is the pension bill, which carries a total of \$141,263,880, a decrease of about \$65,000 from the estimates of the commissioner of pensions. The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government probably will be reported to the house this week.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

Wife's Estate Gets Damages from the

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8 .- On November 5, 1894, Humphrey Johnson shot and killed his wife, Nellie, at their home in Collinwood, near here. Then he committed suicide. Both had children by former marriages. The administrator for the wife's children sued the administrator for the husband's children for \$10,000 damages for the killing of Mrs. Johnson. The jury brought in a verdict for \$3,000.

WORK FOR 100 MEN.

Big Lead and Zine Mines Near Mansfield.

Mo., Will Soon Open.

MANSFIELD, Mo., Dec. 8.—The announcement has been made that the Dodson Lead & Zinc Co. mines at this place will resume operations on January 1. Over 100 mlners who have been idle for more than a year will be given ton, formally surrendered all claims to employment. These mines are owned by eastern capitalists, and are the with Parks, once from Los Angeles, most extensive lead and zine mines in the state outside of the Joplin district | third time from North Alton.

MOB VENGEANCE.

A Large Crowd of Men Take Jesse Winner LEXINGTON, Mo., Dec. 7.-About one this morning a large mob of men from Ray county came into town for the purpose of lynching Jesse Winner and James Nelson, who are confined here on the charge of murdering Mrs. Winner and her two babies near Richmond, October 26. They broke into the jail with little difficulty and speedily accomplished their object of meting out punishment to the alleged butchers.

Lon Lackey, who has also been in jail here under a charge of complicity in the murder, was taken back to Richmond Saturday, which alone saved his life, as he would certainly have been lynched with the others.

Several attempts were made to lynch Winner and Lackey while they were in jail at Richmond, which led to their removal here for safe keeping. Nelson has been in jail here only since Saturday, having been arrested on the strength of a confession made by Miss Maggie Katron, who made a sworn statement that she, Winner, Lackey and Nelson committed the murder.

The mob was composed of 150 men, all unmasked. They overpowered the jailer and his guards and demanded the keys to the cell that James Nelson and Jesse Winner were locked in. The keys were refused. The leaders said they were prepared with plenty of tools to effect an entrance and showed dynamite, sledges and chisels. They were a very orderly set of men, but clearly showed that they meant business. They were well organized and had a captain, who directed them not to shoot as long as the jailer "behaved," as they expressed it. The doors were battered down and the prisoners tied and led out. The captain was asked where he was going to hang them, and he said that they were going to Ray county, so that Lafayette would not have to bear the expense of

MONEY PILING UP.

Continued Growth in the Deposits at All

Leading Banks. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—The great accumulation of money in the banks of the United States, which commenced immediately after the election, is still going on. To-day's New York bank statement shows an increase of nearly \$11,500,000 in deposits this week. Of this sum about half was sent in by country banks, according to the statement of the New York Financial Chronicle. This week's increase makes cording to the best advices from New York the increase is expected to go on for at least a week longer. Banks all over the country report a growth of deposits as large, in proportion, as that at New York. Kansas City banks have gained over \$3,000,000 in deposits in the past four weeks and there have been ncreases at most banks in the past few days. With these great gains in deposits there is not a corresponding expansion in loans and discounts, though the New York bank statement makes a better showing in that respect than the three preceding statements. The demand for money here is very quiet and appears to be growing less rather than greater.

SANTA FE CASE.

An Arrangement Reached Whereby the Receiver Will Not Take Charge. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—The officials of the Santa Fe have made public the details of an arrangement made with the opposition attorneys, in the now famous alien land law case, by which the necessity of a receiver for the Santa Fe is obviated and the case will go to the higher courts without any further attempt to deprive the present officials of the road of control of the property. Judge Myers has agreed to this arrangement and issued an order relieving the Santa Fe from the necessity of turning over property to Receiver Martin, who had been appointed by the court at the opening of the litigation in Jefferson county.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Freight Trains Come Together in Texas with Frightful Result. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 7 .- A headend collision between two through freights on the Southern Pacific road near Waelder, resulted in the death of two engineers, two firemen and a brakeman. The crew of the eastbound freight went to sleep while waiting on a blind siding, and on waking, thinking that the second section of the through westbound freight was the third section of the train, took to the main line. The weather was foggy, and the east bound freight and the third section of the westbound train came together at the bottom of a sag in the road a few miles

WIFE SOLD FOR \$10.

from the siding.

Bartered Away to a Man Whom She Preferred to Her Husband. Sr. Louis, Dec. 7 .- "For consideration of \$10 paid by Jeff Parks, motorman, 910 North Eighteenth street, to be used in filing a suit to divorce myself and wife. I have waived all claim to my wife, Mrs. Della F. Clayton, to the said Jeff Parks" Thus George M. Clayton, a farmer living at North Alhis wife, who, he charges, thrice eloped again from Colorado Springs and a

OLNEY'S REPORT.

The Secretary of State Writes on International Affairs.

May Soon Be a Call for Some Change in the Policy Hitherto Pursued by the United States—The General Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time within the memory of the oldest officials the secretary of state has made a regular report to the president for transmission to congress like the reports of other officers of the cabinet. This report was laid before congress yesterday as an appendix to the president's message. It treats on many details of America's relations during the past year with foreign governments, that either were not touched upon at all in the message or were briefly treated. As bearing upon the question of recognition of the insurgents, which is to come in some shape before congress, the following statement from ecretary Olney is of importance in explaining his reasons for declining rec-

ognition: So far as our information shows, there is not only no local government by the insurgents in the territory which they overrun, but there is not even a tangible pretense to establish ad-ministration anywhere. Their organization, confined to shifting exigencies of military operations of the hour, is nomadic, without definite centers and lacking the most ele-mentary features of municipal government. There now appears no nucleus of statehood. The machinery of state, exercising the legitimate rights and powers of sovereignty and responding to the obligations which de facto sovereignty entails, in the face of equal rights of other states, is conspicuously lacking. It is not possible to discern a homogenous political entity, possessing and exercising the functions of administration and capable, if left to itself, of maintaining orderly government in its own territory and sustaining normal relations with

the external family of governments. The secretary's estimate of the situation is disclosed in the following paragraph, made after a preliminary statement of the destruction of the indus-

trial resources of Cuba. From whatever point of view we regard the matter, it is impossible not to discern that a state of things exists at our doors alike dan-gerous to good relations, destructive of legitimate commerce, fatal to the internal resources of Cuba and most vexatious and trying because entailing upon this government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and in its outward relations. This situation cannot indefinitely continue without growing worse, and the time may not be far distant when the United States must seriously con-sider its rights and interests, as well as its international duties. In view of its peculiar re-lations to the island there may be a call for some decided change in the policy hitherto

The secretary speaks of the appalling phases of the struggle, such as often appear in contests among the Latin races of the western hemisphere; of the excesses and forceful and arbitrary acts of the military; of the ravaging of private property, the violation of principles of civilized warfare by irresponsible officials, and the killing of non-combatants, in some instances, happily few, of American citizens. He next treats at length of the financial losses inflicted upon the American citizens by the continuance of the strife.

The secretary gives no inkling of the nature of the Venezuelan treaty beyond the statement that it provides for honorable arbitration of the whole controversy. Touching the negotiations for a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of all future disputes between the United States and Great Britain, he says that both countries have given repeated proof of their acquiescence in the great principle involved, not only by treaties between themselves, but severally, by concluding like adjustments with other powers for the adjudication of disputes resting on law and

The secretary reports that negotiations are in progress for a convention to locate immediately that part of the Alaskan boundary line along the 14ist meridian by monuments and joint survey, while the prospects for the precise demarkation of the coast line boundary are said to be good, a preliminary survey having been completed and negotiations based upon it about to be undertaken. He afterwards tells of the relations of the United States with other countries.

CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

The Appropriations Required for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898, Transmitted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. They are recapitulated by titles as follows: Legislative establishment, \$4,379,820; executive establishment, \$19,865,952; judicial establishment,\$907,-120; foreign intercourse, \$2,082,728; military establishment, \$24,292,636; naval establishment, \$32,434,773; Indian affairs, \$7,279,525; pensions, \$141,328, 580; public work, \$31,437,061; postal service, \$1,288,334; miscellaneous, \$36,-344,216; permanent annual appropria-

tions, \$120,078,220; total, \$421,718,970. The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073, and the appropriations, including the deficiencies and miscellaneous, to \$432,421,605.

Under the head of public works, appropriations are asked for many public buildings, including the following: Kansas City, Mo., post office, etc., \$266, 000; Milwaukee, Wis., post office, etc., \$400,000; Omaha, Neb., courthouse, \$25,000, and \$100,000 for the extension of the limit of the cost of the site

A NEW CONSTITUTION. Cyrus Leland, a Kansas Republican Leader,

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4 .- "I am in favor of a constitutional convention," said Cy Leland, yesterday, 'and I believe that there are fully 20 republican members-elect of the house who will favor a resolution calling one. Of the 11 senators elected by the republicans, I believe five of them will favor the resolution. This question of a constitutional convention should not be made a party issue. It should be nonpartisan. The State Bar association has called attention to the urgent need of a new constitution, and everybody knows that the old one is out of date. Now, I should think the republicans

CAME AS A GODSEND.

the necessary resolution.'

would join hands with the populists

and take the initial step by adopting

A Victim of the Quantrell Raid Finds \$100

and Interest Awaiting Him. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-Chapin S. Miller, a decrepit old miner of Empire, Kan., yesterday obtained from the state auditor a \$100 bond issued to him in 1889 under a special act of the legislature, passed to pay the claims of the sufferers of the Quantrell raid at Lawrence. Mr. Miller never knew until yesterday that any bond had been issued to him. He is a poverty-stricken man and the money came as a Godsend. The records in the auditor's office show that there are 530 of these claims, the bonds for which have all been issued except to 11 people, whose whereabouts are unknown. The bonds aggregated \$460,000. They have almost all been paid.

ALLEGED MURDERER FREED. Kansas Man Charged with the Highest

Crime Released from Prison.
TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Gov. Morrill has granted a pardon to E. D. Mosley, an Emporia convict in the penitentiary under sentence of death. Mosley was convicted in 1883 for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Lucinda Welsh, an old lady who lived with him and his mother. He was sentenced to be hanged. His mother, Mrs. Martin, was found guilty of administering poison to the old lady, and she, too, was sentenced to be hanged. The death sentence in Kansas means life imprisonment, so Mosley and his mother were sent to the penitentiary. The mother ing so that claim can be settled and died in a little while.

TEXT-BOOK UNIFORMITY. Kansas Legislature Will Surely Wrestle

with the Schoolbook Problem TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-The legislature at its coming session will attempt trust. Several bills along this line are now being prepared, and it is the intention at the proper time to formulate one bill comprising the strong points of each one introduced and secure its passage. Those who are interested in the downfall of the trust, so far as Kansas is concerned, say that the only way to accomplish this is to adopt state or county uniformity of text-books.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Dec. 3.-The re publican editors of the big Seventh congressional district held their annual meeting in this city yesterday. President Ed J. Bookwalter, of Burrton, was in the chair, and C. L. Hobart secretary. The association discussed its annual excursion and the Galveston deep harbor question from the standpoint of the advantage accruing to the farmers and stock raisers of this district, from a near road to the European markets. It was resolved to keep this matter prominently before the people.

Kansas Gubernatorial Expenses. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 3.-Gov. Morrill has made a statement of his campaign expenses as provided by law. It consists of two items-\$750 paid to the state central committee and \$125 paid for incidentals. Gov. elect Leedy has also made a statement of his expenses as follows: Populist state committee. \$100; Topeka Bryan and Leedy club, \$5; railroad fares, \$367.80; hotel and livery, critical. Mrs. Figlesthaler, the wife \$118. Total, \$590.80.

For Two Kansas Districts. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-The old proposition to divide Kansas into two federal judicial districts has been revived since the November election. Two division lines are suggested, one to cut the state in two by an east and west line and the other by a north and south line. The chief advocate of the proposition is S. R. Peters, who wants to be the judge of the new district.

Say the Bonds Are Bad. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 4 .- According to an opinion by a New York law firm, rendered to one of its clients, certain bonds of the city of Leavenworth, issued under a section of an act approved by the governor March 8, 1879, are null and void. The amount issued under this special act is \$190,000, including \$70,000 for the soldiers'

Unique Application for Office. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4 .- I. H. Lehman, a retired merchant at Osage City, Kan., has applied to Gov.-elect Leedy for a position on the state board of charities, promising that, if appointed, he will turn his salary over to the populist state committee to be used for educa-

tional campaign purposes. No Quack Dentists in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 3.-The state board of dentistry has filed its annual report with Gov. Morrill. The board claims that it has succeeded in driving all quack dentists out of the state.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Francis Makes His First Report to the Country.

The Public Domain Reviewed-The Pension Roll and Its Cost Per Annum-Forest Reservations and Publie Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.- The report of Secretary David R. Francis, of the interior department, made public last night, has many suggestions and recommendations of importance to the southwest. The report opens with a discussion of the public domain. It shows the total number of acres disposed of up to June 30 last was 946,-000,000, leaving public domain still vacant estimated at over 600,000,000 acres, not including the district of Alaska with an area of over 369,000,000 acres. Since the homestead act was passed, on May 20, 1862, there have been 162,-891,132 acres entered by homestead settlers. Of this, almost 103,000,000 acres will all be patented when the legal conditions have been made. Of the remainder, 42,000,000 acres represent entries canceled and almost 18,000,000

acres commuted to cash. The total amount paid by the government in pensions, and the cost of disbursing the same, for the last 31 years, is \$2,034,817,769. This lacks only a little over \$346,712,500 of being equal to the high-water mark of the interest-bearing public debt. The present number of pensioners, which is 970,678, is greater by 4,666 than in 1893, when the maximum annual cost was reached, and is greater than ever before. This is due to the death of old soldiers and the continued payment of allowances to their heirs, while the amount paid is decreased through the death of invalid pensioners leaving no dependents.

Under the head of Indian affairs, the secretary repeats the recommendation of his predecessor for a commission of three, one of whom shall be an army officer, to take the place of the assistant commissioners of Indian affairs.

Under the head of bond-aided railroads the secretary says: "In my judgment, it is much better for the government to accept a lump sum in cash for s claim against these roads, if by dothe connection between the government and the only roads it has ever aided by direct subsidy be effectually

Discussing forest reservations, the report says no permits to cut timter on to take a fall out of the schoolbook public lands should be granted for any pany F, First Wisconsin infantry. purpose other than to supply the needs of actual settlers in the neighborhood of the forests where timber is to be cut, and should be accompanied by all Judge Vandivert, of Kinsley. Rush possible safeguards.

Secretary Francis urges upon congress the necessity for legislation for the reclamation and disposal of lands within the arid regions. Unless the Carey act could be amended so as to give the state power to pledge lands for their reclamation, he says it would be better to place the lands under the direction of the states, only so far as may be necessary to secure their reclamation for the benefit of actual set-

HUNDREDS POISONED.

Bread Sold from a Milwaukee Bakery with Arsenic in It.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5 .- What is thought to be an attempt at wholesale poisoning, in a large measure successful, was reported to the health department yesterday, when information was given of the sudden and serious illness of about 100 families, numbering between 500 and 600 persons, living in the northwestern part of the city. The cause of the sickness was traced to bread sold at a bakery owned by Otto Figlesthaler, which has a very large trade. Last night an analysis of the bread showed it contained arsenic. The sick persons are living, but a large number of thought that some one had deliberately put poison into the box containing the flour from which the bread was made. The police are convinced from the investigation that arsenic was placed in the bread with intent to cause the death or serious illness of Figlesthaler's customers, with the object of ruining his business.

TO LICENSE MURDER.

A Bill Introduced in Alabama Permitting a Man to Kill the Despoiler of a Female

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.-Representative Pitts, one of the foremost lawyers in the assembly, has introduced a bill which in effect will license a man to kill the despoiler of his female relative. It is urged that the law making such homicide murder is a land and loan companies as side issues. dead letter on the statute books and that the proposed law would enable the juries of Alabama to cease ignoring the written law in order to meet the ends of justice.

Slew a Negro Flend and Was Acquitted. PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 5 .- Will Jacobs, colored, a negro schoolteacher, recently assaulted a girl pupil, aged 16, daughter of R. G. Orr, also colored, whereupon Orr killed Jacobs with a load of shot from his gun without warning. Twelve white jurors this morning, in spite of able state counsel, after five minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of not

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The six-months-old child of Mr and Mrs. Louis Beighdol, of Franklin county, died from an overdose of morphine, administered by its mother through mistake.

Rev. H. E. Ballou, who was beaten for congress in the First district by Case Broderick, is a candidate for chaplain of the state penitentiary under Gov. Leedy.

The Kansas Farmer is out in an editorial advocating the abandonment of western Kansas as a farming community and giving that section over en-

tirely to grazing. George Cole announces positively that he will not be a republican candidate for governor in 1898, but admits that he would like to make the race for state auditor again.

Gov.-elect Leedy has opened an office in Topeka, where he will be in constant attendance until inauguration day to receive visits and applications from those who want office.

The home of Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the noted lecturer and politician of Wichita, will be sold under the hammer January 6 to satisfy a \$1,000 mortgage, unless Mrs. Lease, in the meantime, redeems it.

The creditors of the Lombard Investment Co. are instituting proceedings to collect from the stockholders of the company, under the Kansas law which makes stockholders of corporations liable for double the amount of their stock.

A B. Crary, a Dickinson county farmer who a few years ago was worth \$50;-000, has gone to the soldiers' home at Leavenworth to remain the rest of his life. It is said he is now a financial wreck, made so by indiscreet outside speculations.

A new bank has been organized at Garnett C. Q. Chandler, of Medicine Lodge, is president; W. H. Sloan, of Independence, vice president, and E. E. Masterman, of Elk City, cashier. A number of Kansas City capitalists are stockholders.

The two Kansas insane asylums are badly overcrowded, and many counties are compelled to take care of some of its unfortunates. It is estimated that it will require an appropriation of \$100,000 by the coming legislature to reimburse these counties.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Mark Cromwell, alias John S. Durham, of Kansas City. by the war department, for distinguished gallantry in action at Perryville, Ky., Fctober 8, 1862. Durham was sergeant of com-

Ex-Senator J. W. Rush, of Larned, was said to be working a plan to institute impeachment proceedings against had been sent to jail by Vandivert for refusing, as receiver, to turn over certain moneys held by him as receiver for a waterworks company.

The fine residence of D. M. Kirkbride, at Wichita, was destroyed by fire early the other morning and the occupants barely rescued. Mr. Kirkbride bravely rescued every member by carrying them down a ladder from a second story window. The house and contents were valued at \$17,500.

The women of the Christian church at Marion have undertaken to pay a mortgage on the church edifice from the proceeds of a 40-acre field which they rented. A good crop was raised this year from it, each of the women doing her part toward the cultivation. They are now husking the crop of corn.

The father of Marion Asbell, the wife murderer who is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary from Labette county, will exhaust every means possible to secure a new trial for his wayward son. He is reputed to be worth \$50,000 and he has instructed his attorneys to use every means known to the law to secure for Asbell a new trial.

At Garden City Farmer Ballinger got cases are considered serious, if not judgement against the D. M. Ferry Seed Co., of Detroit, for seed sold to of the baker, stated that she the company last year. A great number of Kansas farmers sold this company seed, and when it was shipped the company claimed it was not good and failed to pay the contract price. The test case at Garden City was watched with interest, and the decision means a great deal to the farmers who furnished the seed.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, in his annual report, advocates some radical changes in the present banking law. He wants the law, which now makes it a felony for a cashier to receive deposits when he knows the bank is in failing condition, extended so as to include all officers of the bank, as well as the directors. He also wants each officer of a bank to be put under heavy bond. He insists, also, that banks be prohibited from organiz ng The last report of Secretary Coburn,

of the state board of agriculture, says Kansas this year raised 27,153,365 bushels of wheat, valued at \$13,016,229; of corn, 221,419,414, valued at \$35.633,013; of oats, 19,314,772, valued at \$2,706,653. The total acreage now sown to wheat is estimated at three per cent. less than last year. There were in the state on March 1 last 846,841 horses, valued at \$21,171,025; 93,448 mules, valued at \$2,-896, 888; 515,075 milch cows, valued at \$13,134,412; other cattle, 1,305,307, valued at \$27,411,447; sheep, 182,226, valued at \$428.254; hogs, 1,833,091, valued at \$8,523,873; total increase in value of live stock over last year, \$626,041.

MADAME JAMBE.



VOU smile at her name, finding it absurd, perhaps? Do not, however, be in too great a hurry to turn it into ridicule, for she who bore it was a brave woman and worthy of all respect. And,

moreover, she showed on one memorable occasion the truest courage and coolness in very tragic circumstances.

You must know that Mme. Jambe-Mother Jambe the soldiers called herwas for many years cantiniere in a regiment of the line, and in this capacity she was a sort of good angel to the troops. Officers and soldiers alike ail respected her, and never, during the quarter of a century she served, whether in Algeria or throughout the Italian campaigns, had she to complain of a single brutal act or word.

She married, when about 30 years of age the quartermaster sergeant of the regiment. His time was nearly up, but he remained with the colors in order to help his wife keep the eanteen. The little household was a prosperous one, for Mme. Jambe had more than one string to her bow, and well understood how to employ her spare time profitably. She had learned the art (or science, perhaps it should be called) of hair dressing, and on the occasion of any fete was in great request with the officers' wives. Mme. la Colonelle never employed a professional coiffeur even for the most ceremonious event. The thrifty woman was thus able to lay by a very considerable sum of money, which by no means lessened her popu-Darity in the regiment.

After a year of married life a son was born, and Mme. Jambe and her husband agreed that as soon as he should attain the proper age he, too, should be a soldier. At the age of 16 he passed into the ranks, and already accustomed, as he was, to military life and discipline, and being smart and intelligent, he seemed to have a bright future before him.

But in the full tide of its prosperity the little family suffered a sad catastrophe. The husband and father died suddenly in 1869. It was a terrible shock to our poor Mme. Jambe, and she would hardly have survived it were it not for the thought of her son and the hope that he would be a comfort to her in her declining years. Sorrow aged her more than her rough life had done, and with regret she left the service and settled in a little cottage left her by her parents in the village of Clusy, near Pontarliers.

A year later war broke out, and this was another sorrow for her to bear. She was a patriot, Mme. Jambe, but she was also a mother. Her country was in danger and her son, too, and she was a prey to nervous fears which knew no cessation, no relief.

During that terrible winter of 1870-1, she had hardly slept for three consccutive hours in the 24. Always on the alert for news, she chafed sorely at the snow, which almost cut off her little village from the outer world, and made communication a matter of great difficulty. She passed whole weeks in igmorance of the progress of the war, of her son's whereabouts, and then, little by little, she heard of the defeats, and at last learned that her son, a sergeant now, had been attached to the army of the east, which was being formed

under the command of Gen. Bourbaki. From this time, and in all weathers, she might be seen each day trudging the weary, snow-covered miles which lay between Clusy and Pontarliers, or else climbing to Fort de Joux, overlooking the Swiss frontier. She sought news. but news, unhappily, was scarce and contradictory and gradually hopes of a decisive victory grew fainter and

Suddenly, toward the end of January, the rumor spread that the army of the east was approaching, having failed to



"MOTHER, YOU MUST HIDE US!"

relieve Belfort. For nearly a week Mere Jambe kept a strict watch day and night, scanning eagerly the road by which she hoped to see the French arrive. They were signaled at last, but the Germans were signaled, too, from the opposite direction, and it seemed evident that the armies would encounter one another in the immediate neighbor-

And now I will let Mme. Jambe take up the story, for what follows I had later, covered the retreat of our army from her own lips a few months after of the east across the Swiss frontier. the events described took place:

hastily and ran down to the entrance. mind the other day on hearing that the hind him stood three of his comrades, promoted to the command of his regibut in what a state! Haggard, hollow- ment.-Pearsou's Weekly.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT, cheeked, their uniforms in rags, their boots almost in pieces, blue and shivering with cold.

"'Mother, you must hide us,' he said. The general has entrusted me with a message to the commandant of the fort, have seen us and are in pursuit. They must not find us.'

"'Give me your order,' I cried, 'I will take it while you hide here; 'no one will suspect a woman-

"I had no time to finish; we heard a discharge of musketry, and a neighbor rushed in, crying: "The Prussians! The Prussians are

"I pushed my son and his friends into a storeroom, at the farther end of which, under some hay, was the door leading into the cellar where I kept

my little stock of wine and eider. "The Prussians entered in through the open door; I saw others in the road. There must have been about 100 of them altogether. A young officer was in command.

"He came up to me and asked bru-

"'Is it you who are Mme. Jambe?" "'Yes, I am she,' I answered him. "'Your son has just entered this

"'My son! He is far away from here,

always supposing that he is still alive.' "'He is here; I am sure of that. Come, now, where is he?'

'You must seek him, then.' "He made a sign, and I was surrounded and prevented from moving my position. The soldiers ransacked the house. I asking myself meanwhile who could Experiment Successfully Tried in New be the coward who had betrayed my

"At last the brutes found him-him and his friends, and I saw them dragged the voting machine in a presidential out, covered with the hay in which they election. The city of Rochester used



FOUR PRUSSIANS FELL.

"The officer stamped about the little room, mad with rage. Glancing at the prisoners, he cried:

'Is your son among them?' "'He is not; and if he were I would not confess it.' "He drew his sword on me, and then

we were all dragged out into the roadway, the officer shouting:

information?

pointing to a corpse which I had not seen, hidden as it was behind a bush.

not been long delayed. "'The murderer will be shot,' cried the officer; then looking fiercely at a can be no tampering with the count group of the villagers who were cower-

man Jambe; point him out to me or I No bribed voter can leave a trace or will order my men to fire on you.'

"Ah! they were brave, my neighbors, they made no reply. "'Then we will soon find out.' He gave an order in a low voice. His men pinned me with my back against a wall, and placed rifles in the hands of my son and his comrades.

'And the officer said: "On the word of command you will fire and kill that woman. If you disobey it will be your turn next.' He urged on his men, who arranged the unfortunates which he was turning into

assassins in line in front of me. "A cry of horror ran through the crowd, followed by a dead silence. Iwell, I offered my soul to the bon Dieu, telling myself that I must try to show how a French woman could die if need be, and I waited, watching my son.

"But he did not seem to see me. His eyes were turned to his comrades. They

"'Ready!' the word of command thundered.

"'Present!' and they obeyed, covering me with their rifles.

"'Fire!' They turned, suddenly, to the right about. An explosion followed, and four Prussians, the officer among the number, fell. And above the roar of the discharge I heard my boy's voice clearly:

"'Fire! Yes. But on you, you coward!'

"A general volley on the part of the Prussians followed, and I fell with a bullet in my shoulder. Before I lost consciousness, however, I saw that my son was still unhurt.

"I learned afterward that, just at this moment, the cannon of the Fort de Joux began to play. The commandant had caught the reflection of the sunlight from the Prussian helmets, and, concluding-none too soon-that something untoward was taking place, had city cousin at last. sent a few shells into the crowd and rapidly dispersed the enemy. It was those same guns which, some hours

Mme. Jambe died a few years after "One morning at dawn I heard a the events-which I have related as noise at the door of the cottage and then | nearly as I can in her own words-took the sound of breaking glass. I rose place. Her story was recalled to my I gave a cry, my boy was there, and be- son of this brave woman had just been

WIT AND WISDOM.

-One to His Credit .- "Osmond, have ou attended any of the fall openings?" Yes, last night I stepped into a coal cole."-Chicago Record.

-"Well, I declare. This is a strange but the Prussians bar the way. They time for you to be taking exercise. "Yes, the doctor told me to put in odd noments at it."-Detroit Tribune.

-"Tommy, who was Joan of Are?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said l'ommy, who is considered great at guessing.—Philadelphia Record.

-There is nothing in nature more pathetic, perhaps, than the sight of a ean man and a fat man easting envious plances at each other.—Boston Transcript.

"I shouldn't advise you to leave Jack

for very long, dear. Some husbands, you know, are like return tickets." Why, ma! What do you mean?" "They are forfeited if detached."-Life.

-"A new pair of shoes came home for Davy, aged five. He was delighted with them until they had been put on his feet. Then he exclaimed, with a pout: 'Oh, my! they're so tight I can't wink my toes!"-Harper's Round Table.

-Indisputable Proof .- "Does he offer any proof of his affection?" "Proof!" exclaimed the beautiful girl; "why he says that I have set his heart afire, and it has been burning so that it has lit the cigars in his vest pocket." "But the proof." "He showed me the half-burned eigars."-Chicago Post.

VOTING BY MACHINE.

York and in Massachusetts.

New York shared with Massachusetts the credit of being the first state to use had attempted to conceal themselves. 70 Myers machines, one in each election district, and the city of Worcester used 48 McTammany machines-two in each voting precinct. Each city used the invention of one of its own citizens, and local pride was one of the chief influences behind the experiments. Both machines provide a single knob for registering a vote for presidential electors; that is to say, they are voted for in a group. The Myers machine provides a roll of blank paper on a cylinder, with a space exposed of sufficient size in which to write a name. The voter who wishes to cast a ballot for an individual elector can write the name thereon, and by pressing a knob can have the vote recorded for counting. The McTammany machine simply provides a place in which to deposit a separate ballot. Both arrangements are makeshifts, and are not satisfactory solutions of the problem, but it is to be said that the right of voting for individual voters is a useless one, and that no harm would be done anyone if no provision for its exercise were made.

There can be little doubt that future improvements in voting methods will be in the direction of machines. The adoption of the blanket ballot, with its parallel columns of party tickets, has been a long step in that direction, for the machine simply hangs the blanket 'Where is the man who gave us the ballot on the wall and supplies a knob to be pressed in place of a pencil to "'One of his companions has just mark with. The expense of printing allots, the annovance and folding them and delays and mistakes in the counting are all eliminated by "The traitor was a franc-tireur, who, the machine. The counting becomes to save his own life, had given up my automatic and instantaneous. The reson to the enemy. His punishment had sult is ascertainable with unquestionable accuracy within a few minutes after the closing of the polls. There and no disputing of the returns, for ing under his men's bayonets, he con- there are no ballots in existence to be altered or wrangled over, nothing but "Some one among you knows the the registered figures of the voting. sign of any kind as evidence to his briber that he has kept his bargain. In fact, the perfected voting machine, when it shall have been secured, will give us the ideal secret ballot, and until we can get this it is scarcely worth while to experiment with further changes in our ballot laws beyond such amendments as will increase facility for the voter and give equal justice to all classes of candidates. All propositions for a radical change in the | week. system of voting, other than by the adoption of machines, should be received with scant courtesy.-N. Y. Post.

The Earth's Magnetism Long Ago. A somewhat sensational application of magnetometric methods to archaeological questions is being made by an Italian investigator. It aims at nothing else than the determination of the inclination of the earth's magnetic seemed to be making signs to one an- force in bygone ages from the magnetization observed in Tuscan and other vases. The author proved by imitating the manufacture of such vases in baked clay that during the process of Yonkers Statesman. firing they are slightly magnetized by the earth's field. Assuming that they were placed upright in the furnace, and that the magnetization was permanent. conclusions may be drawn with regard to the field of the earth at the time. The relation between its direction and that of the magnetization is being investigated by means of experimental cones and cylinders placed in various positions .- Chicago Tribune.

Well Described.

It was the first time she had seen a woman in a box coat, and there was of the shapeless piece of cloth with her Tribune. eyes until she was lost in the crowd. "What do you think of it?" asked her

"Well," replied the girl from the country, slowly, "I never did like Mother Hubbards, anyway, and I'don't think it improves them any to cut them so

short."-Chicago Post. Doesn't Follow. Blynkins-A girl who can sing just as soon as she gets up in the morning

must have a sweet disposition. Wynkins-Not necessarily. She may have a grudge against somebody in the neighborhood.-Baltimore News.

They tried to get the old man to "sit

the party.

"Not now," he answered. "I used to, August." but I had to quit." "Game too much for you?"

"Well, it wasn't that entirely. I for more than one in the family to play poker, and my son's at college. I'll do them as these have."-Washington pretty well if I can earn enough to pay Star. his debts."-Chicago Post.

ILLUSTRATED EXPRESSIONS.



"There are many disagreeable things about her."-N. Y. World.

A Hypothetical Case.
"What did the editor say about your story?" asked the young man's friend. "I don't believe he liked it very well." "Well, there are differences in the appreciative faculty as well as in hte ability to create. The same man's taste

will vary according to circumstances." "I suggested that, and he agreed with me. He said that if a man found himself on a desert island with nothing to read except my story and a back number city directory, he might read my story."-Washington Star.

Over the Handle Bar. She smiled at me as she swiftly passed, Over the handle bar; That sunny smile was the maiden's last,

Over the handle bar;
She caromed hard on a cobblestone,
She took a header she couldn't postpone—
Her twinkling heels in the moonlight shone,
O'er the handle bar.

Clayeland Post -Cleveland Post.

"You want as much for this therin" for "a little game," but he shook his mometer," said the woman who had ar-

rived before the store opened so as to "Don't you ever play?" asked one of be the first at the bargain counter, "as you did for those you showed me last "Of course." the salesman answered.

'It's the same thermometer." "No, it isn't. There ought to be a made up my mind that it wasn't safe reduction in the price. Those others had nearly twice as much mercury in

The Orator Only Partly Right. "You, you," shouted the orator, pointing his finger at the man with tin pail and overalls; "you, my friend, I

venture to say, dare not call your vote

your own. Am I right or wrong?" "I guess you are right," answered the aborer. "There! Look at him! His vote owned by a soulless corporation!"
"Look here, mister," the man of toil shouted in turn, "don't you go to callin' my wife no names like that or you an'

me will mix."-Indianapolis Journal. How the Coolness Started.

"Warm this morning." "Yes, it's warm enough now, but here was ice several inches thick at my house when I got up."

"You're joking." "No; it's a fact."

"Where was it?" "In the refrigerator." - Chicago Tribune.

Consequences. His wife's millinery bill slipped from

his nerveless fingers. "The consequences of your extrava-

gance," he exclaimed, "be upon your wn head." They were, with the exception of

Thursday afternoon, when the cook wore them .- Chicago Journal.

Many Orders Ahead. Mr. Slowpay (airily)-I wish to get neasured for a suit of clothes, but it will be about three weeks before I can pay for them, as our pay-day comes

only once a month now. How soon can you have them done? Tailor-Um-let me see. In about three weeks .- N. Y. Weekly.

Willing to Help Him. "I would that I were a bird!" he sang. The landlady nodded her head. "Perhaps I can help you attain that form. By presenting your bill," she said.

-Tit-Bits.

otly Attacks -(Press Correspondent)
With A Blue Pencil

WEYLER'S PICTORIAL EXPERIENCE AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Knew It Was Unusual. Husband (at supper)-Can't you give me a napkin? I haven't had one for a

Wife-Why, I remember giving you one yesterday, just before you said

Bobby (who has just returned from a week's visit)-Oh, ma, was the minister here yesterday?-Bay City Chat.

Swept the Wrong Way.

Mr. Crimsonbeak-This paper speaks of a belle at one of the resorts, who sweeps everything before her. Mrs. Crimsonbeak-Isn't that all

"Well, I never yet saw a girl wear a dress that would sweep that way."-

Improving His Time. kicked in the back but once."-Chi-Mamma-What in the world are you doing, child? Willie-I'm scouring the rust off

papa's watch. Mamma-What put such an idea into your head? Willie-Well, he said it had been in

soak for nearly a year .- N. Y. Herald.

A Tramp's Gallantry. "Why is a strong man like you found begging?" madam, it is the only

profession in which a gentleman can adsomething about it that seemed to dress a beautiful lady without the forfascinate her. She followed the wearer mality of an introduction."-N. Y.

Adamantine. "Do you think, doctor, that a portion of the cheek will have to be removed?" asked the drummer.

"There's no other way. I will have to drill and blast just as a safe blower does in his business."-Detroit Free l'ress.

In the Dark. Bobbie-I guess that fellow must be engaged to sister by this time.

"Why, Bobbie?" "Last night when I looked through the keyhole I couldn't see a thing." Brooklyn Life.

Sweet Relief. "I tell you, nature never gives us more than we can stand. Look at Gildby. Yesterday he was attended by two

doctors and three trained nurses. "And then what happened?" "Death came and put an end to his sufferings."-Brooklyn Life.

Those Coal Tons. "Perdition," hissed the burglar, "I am pursued." He was forced to drop all the heavy articles he had stolen, retaining only

Tribune. Mild Treatment. "Kitty, did you have a good time at

the ton of anthracite coal.-Detroit

the bargain sale?" "Yes, lovely. I only had my hat pulled off six times, and I didn't get

cago Record. A HOUSEKEEPING CONUNDRUM.



She (delightedly)-Papa says if we want to get married he'll pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us. He (despondently)-But who would pay the other half?-N. Y. World.

Disappointed. He-Did you like the Rocky moun-

tain regions, Madge? She-Never so disappointed in my life. Couldn't see anything for the hills .- Detroit Free Press.

Get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

GRANDMA'S CONQUEST. She Was Jake's First, Last and Only

One day my grandfather brought home a new horse, one that he had taken in some trade; hitched with a halter to the back of a wagon, he was, when he entered his new home, because, forsooth, my grandfather had not been able to mount him to ridehim home, says the contributor.

"That's a fine lookout," said my grandmother, as she stood on the long porch at the back of the house and. heard this account of things, "and you say he's dangerous in harness, too--I admire your bargain, John."

"Well, it was this brute or nothing on that debt, and he's a fine fellow if he wasn't so ill-tempered. Come here and look him over yourself, Fanny," so said my grandfather to my grandmother, for one was as good a judge of horseflesh as the other and that is saying a good deal for both.

All this time the new horse stood or pranced listlessly, while a negro boy held his halter. "Take care, old miss," cried the boy, when the lady stepped up to the big gray brute, but she didn't. notice the warning. She took hold of the horse's head and drew it toward her and looked in his eyes. Now, hereis as curious a part of the story as any, and it is absolutely true; she and "Jake," as he was already named, naturally surveyed each other, and they did it to such good purpose that she

said after a moment to the negro boy: "Tom, do get my saddle and bringit here," then, to her husband: "Now, don't say a word; I know what I am. doing. See!" and she picked up the horse's feet, opened his mouth and took every liberty with him, while heacted as if she were Mary and he the lamb. She put the saddle on him with her own hands, then led him to the porch steps, sprang into the saddleand rode around the yard, Jake stepping as carefully as if he had a load of eggs on his back.

Well he was a lady's horse with a vengeance from that time forth, for noone but my grandmother ever mounted him. No one else could; but between those two the ties that had been formed when they first looked into each other's. eyes continued down to the day of Jake's death, years after. No better understanding ever existed in the whole romantic field of friendships between horses and riders. The lady was not then young. She was already a grandmother (though not yet mine), and one of her frequent rides was to a married daughter's, five miles away, and do you want to know how she amused herself on that trip? She used to throw the lines on Jack's neck, trot him to a gallop, draw out her knitting and so, knitting and riding, progress to her journey's end. There you have one little bit of pure history about a woman of ye olden time way down in Tennessee. - Philadelphia Inquirer.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentile efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dissidences are not due to any actual dissidences. ease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant. family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is. everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore. all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



HABIT DRUNKENNESS Cured DR.J.L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OH

THE DIPLOMATIC WORLD.

It Worries Over Britain's Recognition of American Rights.

Italy's Relinquishment of Abyssinia Not a Surprise-Spanish Hatred of the United States Is Ridiculous-Prince Ferdinand's Bluff Game.

[Special Letter.]

Great Britain's complete submission to the United States in the Venezuela matter continues to be a cause celebre This disaster caused the downfall of when she returned. But as she grew and the most important subject for discussion in the diplomatic world of Europe. The Monroe doctrine has been declared to be "unrecognizable" so often, by every foreign office on the continent, that Lord Salisbury's unconditional surrender came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. England's admission of the right of the United mit to further taxation and a continua- home. States to intervene in all disputes relating to territory on the western hemisphere is made irrevocable by the fact that Great Britain has submitted the South American dispute to arbitra-



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

tion between itself and the United States. Venezuela, although most vitally interested in the question, has no direct representation in the arbitration board, which will consist of two British and two American commissioners, with King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as referee. Venezuela will be represented by an attorney who, however, will have no vote or voice in the proceedings or decision of the commission. It will occupy the place of a little boy whose quarrels are adjusted by its father and mother. Right or wrong, it must submit to their judgment. And so must the South American republic abide by the findings of the tribunal for whose creation it is wholly responsible.

Lord Salisbury is a clever diplomat. He knew as well as anyone that Great Britain's boundary claims in the Guiana territory were altogether fictitious; and when, after his first bluff, congress authorized the appointment of an American commission to investigate the boundary dispute, he decided to meet the United States more than half way. Having positively refused to arbitrate with Venezuela direct, he could not make any overtures to that republic. Its very existence had to be ignored; and President Cleveland, by assuming to speak for the rights of America in the name of the Monroe doctrine, gave him an opportunity to

back down gracefully. But while we bestow praises on England for its recognition of our supremacy in this hemisphere we should not forget that Salisbury has construed the Monroe doctrine so liberally that henceforth the United States must, in a measure, assume a general guardianship over the turbulent, irresponsible revolutionary nations of Central and South America. A trust of this kind, provided we could be made to assume it, would be a formidable one diplomatic entanglements with every European power and permit our Spanisa-American neighbors to vent their spleen and display their arrogance without any expense or danger to themselves.

The selection of King Oscar as final arbitrator of the pending dispute is a happy one. He has always been friendly to our government, and will decide the testimony submitted, without fear or favor. He will, of course, not attend notorious once more. This irrepressilessly ruined. the sessions of the court of arbitration, but will appoint a personal representative who will submit reports from time to time. King Oscar is immensely poprular in Sweden, but in Norway he has



MENELIK, NEGUS OF ABYSSINIA.

thousands of opponents. His reign has been a beneficent one. Trade art, and industry have flourished and the poditical importance of the dual kingdom has been augmented in every direction. Although now almost 65 years of age, he devotes much of his time to routine affairs of state, but his leisure moments vare given to association with scientific men, artists and authors. I'hysically, the is almost perfection, being six feet three inches in height and of very attractive and pleasing appearance.

Our own great diplomatic victory is scarcely more far reaching than that scored by Menelik I., negus of Abyssinia. In 1889 this monarch, who was then engaged in a war with the mahdi and his dervish hordes and in a conflict with rebellious subjects, was compelled by Italy to place himself and his connstry under its protectorate. Italian stroops occupied Massowah, and a large | Brassy?" part of the adjacent coast district,

a combination to control the business of Abyssinia, and Italian diplomats attempted to dictate the internal and toreign policy of the kingdom. Great Britain, Russia and France resented able married people, they agreed to difthe aggressive policy of Italy, and last year encouraged Menclik to throw off cordially enjoying, after the battle was the yoke of foreign domination. The over, narrating to each other what had plucky Abyssinian monarch defeated happened. When Mrs. Davenport was the Italians in scores of skirmishes, very young, Mr. Davenport had carestroying a huge Italian army at Adowa, had sent her maid to take care of her. in the beginning of the present year. and had himself sat up to receive her Sig. Crispi, the famous Italian prime minister and author of the Abyssinian found that she was quite content to policy, and led to the appointment of grandizement. The people of Italy had he should not be deprived of his natural policy, and positively refused to sub- sit up and watch for her as she came tion of the war in Ethiopia. France took a hand in the matter by entering a but Mrs. Davenport thought that was formal protest against the renewal of the protectorate, and consequently the Italian government was more than willing to make peace with Menelik. The the confidence of her husband's love, final treaty, which was signed October screne of conscience, and enjoying the 26, recognizes the absolute independence in Abyssinia. In return Menelik who loved her, went off to Mrs. Applereleased the thousands of Italian pris-by's ball, on the evening of November oners taken at Adowa, although Italy will have to indemnify him for their support while in captivity. Italy retains the port of Massowah and the surrounding country, embracing about 96,000 square miles. Although this peace contract is humiliating in the exreme, yet it is advantageous to Italy,

fierce Abyssinians. it is true, was denied by the Spanish Italian with the true Tuscan purity. foreign office, but it cannot be denied So she left the ball very late. Stickto give a sound thrashing to Uncle Sam. cross, and after depositing her at They are like the naughty kid who No. 39, he drove off very quickly. no further than displaying an angry Mars splendid, Jupiter magnificent. pocket. A war with America would be ingly, almost regretting to leave a scene of its statesmen who are not blinded ballroom ceiling. by unreasoning hate know that it would end in defeat abroad and anarchy at home. Why the Spaniards should feel so bitterly toward the American government is one of those international mysteries which are beyond explanation. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens blame President Cleveland for not recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and for his seeming friendship for Spain. And yet the president is honestly hated at Madrid. He has, by his policy of absolute devotion to international law, alienated the admiration of a large percentage of his



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA. fellow-citizens without winning the indeed. It would keep us in constant friendship of the Spanish government. This peculiar phase of the Spanish-American imbroglio keeps the tongues of Europe's diplomats wagging. In the meantime the people of Spain clamor for the recall of Capt. Gen. Weyler, who cgist in his much-advertised campaign you." against the insurgent army.

Private advices from a gentleman familiar with affairs in eastern Europe inthe points at issue in accordance with dicate that Prince Ferdinand of Bulble Coburger, who has maintained himself on the shaky throne of his little man. principality in spite of Russian and Turkish protests, is said to have formulated a veritable schedule of claims irate clergyman opposite. against the porte. He does not propose to collect damages by declaring war, but intends to be a beneficiary when the sick man's estate shall be ready for division. It is his ambition to be the sky, and found them cold and unsympafounder of a family of kings, and to win thetic. She began to think of her sins. that title he will do anything Russia and feared that she had not been suffimay ask of him. Standing by himself but as the tool of the St. Petersburg he is a dangerous factor. His grievances against Turkey will not be aired until the czar gives his consent, but the simple knowledge of their existence has set all Europe to thinking. 10 offset the Bulgarian claims, Germany and Austria have persuaded Roumania to get ready a similar list of alleged assaults on its sovereign rights by Turkish troops and freebooters; and little Servia, egged on by greed, has followed the Bulgarian example of its own accord. The continental statesmen who viewed the creation of these three buffer states as a permanent safeguard are now asking themselves whether their children may not prove a little too troublesome in the hour of final adjustment. Should the details of the Bulgarian, Roumanian and Servian grievances become public property, the Monroe doctrine, Cuba, Abyssinia and other diplomatic topics of the hour would cease to interest the destinymakers at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna and Paris, and even Great Britain would no longer think seriously

> Guiana boundary. G. W. WEIPPIERT. "How did the football game go,

about the Monroe doctrine and the

"Wid a rush,"-Detroit Free Press,

Italian traders and bureaucrats formed MRS. DAVENPORT'S DILEMMA.

Mr. Davenport hated society, but Mrs. Davemport adored it; and so, like amifer, and each to go their own way, quite and ended the war of liberation by de- fully accompanied her to her carriage, older, this sensitive care relaxed. He go aione, and he allowed her to do so, Marquis de Rudini, who has always been with the family coachman on the box. a strenuous opponent of colonial ag- She in her turn was determined that never favored the government's African rest, but should allow some satellite to

There had been talk of a nightkey, too masculine, and she also had a suspicion that she should never learn how to use it. So Mrs. Davenport, strong in devotion of a large family of servants

12, looking lovely. The ball was large and fine, and Mrs. Davenport enjoyed it. She is a popular woman, and both men and women like her. She would have left at one c'clock, her usual hour, but that Herr von Bergmans, the German philologist, whose treasury is virtually empty, and was presented to her, and talked so well, whose troops are no match for the and was so evidently inspired by her bright eyes, that she stayed on; and Poor old Spain shocked some sensi- then the hostess had the great singer, tive persons recently by talking of a Laremburinani, who must be spoken to war with the United States. The talk, in Italian, and Mrs. Davenport speaks

that the haughty Castilians would like nell, her coachman, was sleepy and wants to whip his teacher, but ventures It was a fine night-moon brilliant, fist in the recesses of his trousers Mrs. Davenport gazed upward admirimmensely popular in Spain, but those which paled the ornamentation of the

She was destined to see a good deal more of those same stars than she had bargained for on that particular night, poor woman!

She rang sharply.

Nobody came. She rang again, and again, and again.

Nobody came. Mrs. Davenport began to feel chilly about the feet, which were delicately clad in white satin slippers and silk stockings.

She wrapped her cloak about her and looked up at No. 39, her own familiar brown stone, four-story, comfortable

Not a sign of movement, although the gas burned in the hall. She rang, and rang, and rang. No

response. And then she realized that she was locked out, that everybody was asleep, and that there she might stay all the rest of the night. She remembered, alas! too late, that she had trusted to her waiter, a gentleman of African descent, who had been known to go to sleep on these night watches, to let her in. Now he seemed to be sunk in the deepest oblivion. But then, if Orlando slept, some one else nad generally waked, and either roused him or let her in individually. Mrs. Davenport shuddered. A night on her own front

·She kept on ringing desperately, and pounded the door with a delicate fist. Presently a policeman came along, and to him she appealed.

"Oh! got a key?" said he. "Let me help you unlock the door."

"But I have not a key!" said the miserable woman. "I never had a key!" "Bad, bad," said the guardian of the public peace. "I never knew them to has proved himself an indifferent strat- wake up. However, I will rap for So he pounded the blinds with his club, and made a terrible noise.

Two or three heads looked out of the opposite windows. One invalid at 41 raised a window and begged piteously garia is taking steps to make himself that her rest might not be thus ruth-

"Lady locked out!" sang the police-

"Well, is that any reason why you should try to wake the dead?" said the

The policeman walked on, leaving Mrs. Davenport in despair.

She looked up at the moon, at Jupiter and other illustrious denizens of the ciently kind to homeless outcasts. Even Ferdinand would be simply a nuisance, the cats, who were the only people abroad in her quiet street, came in for her sympathy.

"They have a hard time, poor things," said she; "always locked out!" It was a cat, however, who gave her an

idea. Evidently a predatory Arab of a cat, who thought he owned her front steps, for, after stealthily creeping up and finding her in possession, he leaped on to a neighboring balcony.

She looked after him. "Dr. Montgomery's and a speaking

tube!" she said. "Why did I not remember that before?"

Mrs. Davenport drew up her long yellow satin train, laid her fan and handkerchief on the doorstep, and as fast as high heels and satin slippers would allow, went down her own steps and up Mrs. Davenport remarked plaintively: those of her neighbor, who lived at 37. "He is a doctor, accustomed to be

awakened at all hours," said she. She rang, heard a sleepy voice come down: "What do you want?"

"Help! Help!" said she. "What help? who? what number?" said the doctor.

"39; great trouble! immediate!" said Mrs. Davenport. The doctor seemed to be hours in coming down. She was nearly in despair again, but at length he opened the door, in his heavy overcoat and hat.

"Oh, doctor! doctor! let me in!" said the lady, now quite hysterical. "Your

house is warm; do let me in!" The doctor was of course astonished to see his fashionable neighbor, but hos pitable and helpful.

"Will you go up and knock at the partition wall in your front room, doctor, and try to wake Mr. Davenport?" said Mrs. D-, now in tears.

"Yes, madam, if you say so. But had you not better spend the night here. quietly?"

"What, next door to 39? Oh, no! I couldn't, I must go home. Please, doctor, if it will not disturb Mrs. Montgomery, do go up and make a dreadful noise at the head of Mr. Davenport's bed; it leans up against your parlor; for he always hears your piano.'

The doctor obeyed, and knocked loudly on the wall. Mr. Davenport heard a distant thunder in his dreams, turned over, with his deaf ear up, and slept again.

After a half hour's fruitless knocking, Mrs. Davenport consented to allow the sleepy doctor to retire to his wellcarned repose, whilst she declared that she would rest as well as she could in an easy-chair down in his consulting room. in a singer. The faults of another kind

entirely. He did not know why, but it ing the neck-and, in fact, the whole lect his faculties, he heard the clock soldier-body upright on the hips, strike four.

"How quiet Coralie is!" said Mr. Davenport; "tired after her ball, I sup- body, heels joined, toes out. There

Mr. Davenport listened to hear, through the opened door and curtained recess, the quiet breathing of his wife in singing before his face, both that in the next room.

She was strangely still, and Mr. Davenport arose softly and crept in to see bashful." And it was Tosi who, over what could be the matter.

"Heavens!" said he, "nobody in bed! Coralie not at home at four o'clock!" Mr. Davenport paused a moment Could the horses have run away? Could had happened before. Could his poor the face (for so I call the grimaces of have been locked out?

Mr. Davenport felt the cold perspiraion start on his brow. He rang every bell in the house. He proceeded to chest, but this is going too far, as Ledress himself. He danced in his agony maire well remarks. Lemaire, however, and agitation.

Then, as his sleepy servants began to appear, and one after the other began to the fingers touch. How few singers disclaim any knowledge of their mis- in these days stand well! How few tress, he descended to the front door. There lay Mrs. Davenport's fan, handkerchief and gloves. Then Mr. Davenport tore his hair. She had been there, to her own home; she had failed to gain admittance; she had either been ruthlessly carried off, or she had committed suicide. Mr. Davenport lost his head.

or to some hotel," suggested her maid. "What, at three in the morning, you wretched sleepy head!" said Mr. Davenport, wildly. To discharge Orlando, to and thus her force will be half parago to the police, to rouse the world, lyzed.-Boston Transcript. these were Mr. Davenport's first ideas. He rang up every signal officer in FASTED A WEEK FOR A DRUM. town. The whole machinery of the publie was set to work to find the missing

"She may have gone to her sister's,

Mr. Davenport went after his coachat her own door at half-past two in the morning.

In the meantime Mrs. Davenport slept loud shriek and called "robbers!" To thought of a rival. pacify her, to rouse herself, to step culmly out of the doctor's front door of a moment.

Mrs. Davenport found all of her peo ple at home and thoroughly awake, but where was Mr. Davenport?

was wildly searching for her. Knowing his temperament, Mrs. Davenport felt sure that he would not return until he had dragged the East river. She was at home all right, and proceeded, like a calm woman, to get off her ball dress, and satin shoes, and silken hose, and to put on dressing-gown and lamb's wool, and to take a cup of tea, to get to-morrow." warm, and then to reflect upon what should be done with Mr. Davenport's

"It will be all in the papers," said her prescient soul, "this evening, at farthest!"

" I will telegraph everywhere," said she, ringing for a messenger boy. "Hullo!" said a man at the signal sta tion, "this is queer! Here is a man try ing to find his wife, and here comes a woman who is trying to find her hus-

band; and they are both named Daven port!" "I dare say-nothing-to-each other -common name coincidence," said the telegraph operator, who had

learned to talk in jerks. "Let me see the number," said the signal man. "Thirty-nine. Yes, it is the same queer case!"

"Wonder what it all means!" It was late in the day before a haggard man was found standing on the brink of the East river hugging a fan. a pair of gloves and a handkerchief.

Mr. Davenport had evidently taken

these for purposes of identification. When he was finally rescued and sions of mingled affection and disgust. anger, joy, reproach and great content- Chronicle. ment, which all married pairs will re member and furnish for themselves

"Why did you not think of Dr. Mont gomery and the speaking tube, dear?" "I don't know, I never thought of it How did you happen to, Coralie?"

"It was the cat!" said Mrs. Davenport gratefully.

Mr. Davenport, unwilling to trust to this somewhat uncertain benefactor. had a bell put in, which now rings in the garret, and a speaking tube which communicates with his own room; and Mrs. Davenport carries to all the balls now a large and inconvenient latch key.-Boston Traveler.

HOW TO STAND.

Advice to Singers Who Want to Use Their

Voices Freely. The personal bearing of a singer is a legitimate subject for criticism, and many are the precepts in the books of ancient singing teachers concerning the carriage of the body. You ask: "How should a singer stand?" Let us listen to the wisdom of the ancients. Do you think that the position of the chest, and even the legs, has nothing to do with the emission of tones? You think as one devoid of understanding. Let us first summon Giambattista

Mancini (1716-1800) as a witness: "I

treat my pupils as though I were dancing master. I call them before me, one by one, and say: 'My son, mark me weil. Raise your head, but do not incline it forward or backward; hold it naturally in such a way that the muscles of the throat will remain supple. If you lean your head forward those muscles will be stretched painfully; if you lean it backward the tension will be severer." Again Mancini says: "Vocal faults are not the only ones that should be corrected At length Mr. Davenport, like all are a bad position of the mouth, knitheavy sleepers, woke up suddenly and ting the brows, rolling the eyes, twistseemed to him that he had had a dis- body." Lamperti, the elder, declares turbed night. As he lay trying to col- that the singer should stand like a shoulders in the background, arms hanging naturally, elbows near the are teachers who should heed well the words of Tosi: "Let him never suffer the scholar to hold the music paper the sound of the voice may not be obstructed and to prevent him from being a century ago, gave this counsel to pupils: "When he studies his lessons at home, let him sometimes sing before a looking-glass, not to be enamored of his own person, but to avoid those the coachman have been drunk? That convulsive motions of the body, or of wife have been thrown, dragged-no, an affected singer), which, when once the idea was too horrible. Could she they have taken footing, never leave him." There are teachers who force their pupils to sing with hands joined behind the back, so as to develop the believes in placing the hands on the back of the hips in such a manner that that stand as intelligently, and yet apparently as naturally, as Plancon, Myron W. Whitney, Campanini, Nannetti. Among women, Melba and Emma Eames know the art. You will not infrequently see a soprano who will raise the eyebrows with an upper tone, or one who will accompany the end of a phrase or an embellishment by a vibration of the hips, or one-like Mrs. Nikisch-who will lean forward, bust far in advance, hips drawn backward,

How a Chicago Boy Secured a Much-

Coveted Instrument. One of Chicago's prominent lawyers | rate of expense is \$11,000,000 a month. has a boy of about eight years of age | And still the end is not in sight. The man. The man, though fully testifying who yearned mightily for a drum. He insurgents are actually stronger than to the fact that he had been very drunk, asked his father one Sunday evening ever before, in spite of all the wealth could swear that he had left the lady to buy him one of these instruments of and blood spent upon their subjection. torture and the father, who plays the They have, says this correspondent, fiddle trippingly to such tunes as "Money Musk," "Leather Breeches," sweetly in the doctor's armchair until "The Devil's Dream" and "The Irish the housemaid, coming in, uttered a Washerwoman," shuddered at the

So he told the boy that he could not afford to buy a drum for him; that and into her own house was the work drums cost money, and that he needed money to buy the boy things to eat. The boy said: "If I don't eat, can I have the drum?" The fond parent, seeing a cinch for himself, agreed cheerfully to He had left no tidings of himself. He this proposition, making it a week's fast for the coveted drum.

When he came home one night his wife and her mother came to him in alarm. The boy had positively refused to eat a bite of food all day. Something must be done or he would fall sick. The father grinned a little at the story, but said: "Oh, he will eat

To-morrow came, the lawyer went to his office, returned home, and still the boy fasted. His mother had gotten him to the table, but he had utterly refused to eat. The mother and grandmother besought the husband and father to buy the drum and stop the fast. The lawyer said: "Wait another day; he won't go without his meals another

The third day passed, and on his re turn home the mother and grandmother were up in arms. They had offered the boy a drum themselves, but he had refused their offer, relying only on his papa's promise. He had not eaten anything, but was pale and determined. The lawyer took him and said: "Now, for the rest of the week you can have a saucer of oatmeal in the morning or a piece of bread and butter and nothing else for the rest of the day. Which will you have?"

The boy decided on oatmeal and lasted out according to the revised proposition. He now drums vigorously and artistically. He can accompany any tune played on piano or violin and gets new frills from each parade he wit taken home, after the usual exprese nesses. It was drum or "bust" with him, and he is drumming. - Chicago

An Arabian Proverb.

An Arabian proverb runs: "Who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool-shun him. Who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is humble-teach him. Who knows, but knows not that he knows, is asleep -wake him. Who knows, and knows that he knows, is wise-follow him.' -Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Family Sapling. Social Aristocrat-Did the founder of

your family come over with the Conqueror?

Social Democrat-No; I came over alone.-Bay City Chat.

WHAT CUBA COSTS SPAIN. Extraordinary War Measures Resorted To Recently.

The well-informed and accurate Madrid correspondent of the London Standard, to whom the world is much indebted for news of Spanish governmental doings, gives a most interesting account of the strain to which the government is subjected on behalf of the Cuban campaign. The war minister, Gen. Azcarraga, has displayed great energy in providing troops, but he has been forced to resort to some extraordinary measures. At the outbreak of the war he called in some 15,000 men of the first-class reserve, and men of the classes of 1894 and 1895, and even some of the class of 1893, who, after a few months of training, had been dismissed to their homes in order to lessen army expenses. Then he called for 85,000 conscripts of 1895 some months before the usual time. These were boys of less than 20 years of age, fine subjects for an arduous foreign campaign in an unsanitary country. No wonder many of those drafted were found to have fled from the country. No wonder, too, that no less than 18,100 of those who remained chose to pay the government a forfeit of \$300 each rather than be sent to the Antillean slaughter pen. This latter fact was, of course, a fine thing for the well-nigh bankrupt Spanish treasury. It meant a windfall to it of \$5,430,000, or enough to pay the cost of the war for as much as two or three weeks. But it meant a military force of inferior quality, the vacancies being filled with second-rate substitutes.

This year there will probably be a similar harvest of forfeit money. The minister has called for 1896 conscripts several months in advance, and thousands of them will seek release from duty which means probable death. The military census shows this year 182,757 "men"-all lads under 20 years of age-liable to be drafted into the service. Of these 20,777 are exempted for physical disability, 2,134 are temporarily exempted, 6,268 are missing, 63,053 are held conditionally, liable for service, and 90,525 are actually summoned for active service. The places of such of these latter as purchase exemption-\$300 from home service and \$400 from colonial service—will be filled from the ranks of those conditionally drafted. No less than 40,000 of these unseasoned lads, after two or three months of drill, are to be sent to Cuba, the first of them arriving there before Christmas. Such are the troops with which Weyler hopes to crush the veteran legions of Gomez and Maceo! By such measures Spain has swelled her army to 300,000 men and boys in two years. In 19 months she has sent 165,-551 of them to Cuba. There were already there some 12,000 and 15,000 more volunteers, making a total of 192,551. This number has now been reduced to less than 150,000, showing a fearful number of deaths and disabilities on the field and in the hospital.

Besides this appalling drain upon the young manhood of the nation, there is a corresponding drain upon the treasury. Nineteen months of war have cost fully \$90,000,000 and the present an unlimited recruiting ground in the majority of the Creole population, whites and colored people alike, and an inexhaustible supply of arms, money and ammunition from their friends and sympathizers in the United States. That is quite true and they will doubtless continue to enjoy these advantages until the waning resources of Spain are completely exhausted .- N. Y. Tribune.

THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

Ponderous Strength of the Eleven Huge Saloons.

One cannot fail to be impressed with the ponderous strength of the 11 huge saloons. In build they have the appearance of being made of massive steel. and it is remarkable how few are the windows permitted to each "coach." When railway carriages were first constructed one window on each side to each compartment was the allowance. The czar is content with less light. The deficiency is hardly made up by that derived from the clerestory roof, for in a long vehicle measuring 65 feet there are not more than five small windows.

These are all on one side, and can be instantly shuttered. Extreme solidity. massive gun metal bearings, which are carefully examined by stolid Russian attendants from time to time, most complete warming apparatus, and absolutely strict seclusion, are the characteristics of the imperial train. It is painted a black-blue, with a thin beading of gold, and, except for very small gold double-headed eagles at intervals, there is no decoration. Everything is plain, severe and self-contained. Flexible and collapsible gangways, on the latest corridor principle, connect the carriages. One can imagine this train snowed up or besieged and yet its occupants secure, and their creature comforts served by the resources of the train in all departments, from the kitchen to the boudoir.

Nor is the train limited to one gauge, for its axles are readily adjustable, so that the czar may always take his traveling house with him, no matter upon what line of Continental railway he may journey. Still, there is no parada of its luxury-the almost dead walls of the carriages concealing their interiors from the eye of the curious. Such is the train which M. Koposkine, the engineer of Russian railways, has now inresponsible charge. Its weight, length and dimensions assign it to the heaviest rolling stock in the world, and therefore among the safest; for collisions have shown that the more solidly built a carriage is, the less disposed it is to

"telescope."-London Telegraph. -Rust consists of ferric oxide, ferrous oxide, ferrous carbonate, calcie carbonate, silica and ammonia.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Thomas P. Fenlon, one of the ablest attorneys of the State, was stricken with paralysis while speak. ing before the United States Court | coat of fur are untouched by fickle | best with regard to the conditions | ment so that it would carry at the at Topeka, Tuesday of last week, and, while it was the second attack, he is fastly recovering from it.

Reductions in wages seems to be the word now since election is over and "confidence" fully restored. The Pallman Company have made 15 per cent cut; the Ohio coal operators have reduced the price of mining from 60 to 45 cents per ton, which means starvation wages and possibly a strike.

Here is the kind of obituary that a Georgia editor puts up for a man: "Poor Jim Brown slung his earthly garments on a limb and swam the river yesterday. He didn't stand lisping prayer with the fervent which shall not only perform back because the water was cold, but plunged right in; rose smining; and struck out for the other shore, where the angles were waiting for him, with a finer suit than he ever wore in his life. Jim was a poor man, but he bad his subscription to his home paper paid up and he got there in great shape."

To the Times-Herald's admoni tion: "Don't expect prosperity to come back with a jump," the Kan-8as City Times appropriately makes answer thus: "We won't. If she enters with a glide, or s 'three o-clock-in-the morning' stagger; if she moseys in on one leg; nay, if she even sashays forward on her ear, we'll welcome her and brush the dust off the best seat in the house for her to sit in. It don't make a dif of bitterence bow she c mes, but the whenness of her comi g is a marter of much inter-

for Kar a a compl to giving so ut app. Bryana pinta ity over M Kitey But a missiure seigh and of 12,269 An overigan n show day r indeer R public. 126 600 D. m r tar; . a q rck, and 44,954 Populists. Of course I knew ma mom t it mus to St with althorest or u. The Popul thousands of Populists and nearly Nick." all the silver Republicans voted the Democratic ticket, yet we feel paign has added thousands of patriots to the Democratic camp. It also demonstrates that the Dem ocrats of Kansas are quite a factor

Below is a clipping from the New York World which is an indication of the chaste and refined stuff that is sought after by New York papers, sg an expression of Kansas sentiment. The clipping is produced with the World's head-

in State affairs.

THE KANSAS SATIRIST ON SESSION. [From the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.] Let's secede. Let's tear loose from the plutocracy and arrogance and respectability of the corrupt and unsympathetic east. Let's gather to ourselves here in Kansas all our jewels and flounces out of the sisterhood of States. Let's take our doll rags and quit civilization and annex ourselves to barbarism. Let's abolish interest; make poverty a felony, punish work with a sentence of enforced silence; make thinking a penal offense; en act brains into butter. milk; paint over "ad astra per aspera" with blue mud, and in its place subscriebe in letters of seething goose grease: "Vive la Lease-Hurrah for Hell."

CHIDHOOD'S SWEET DELUSION

[From the La Grange (Ky.) New Bra.] Thanksgiving day has joined the unnumbered list of bye .. gones, while the approach of Christmas is beckoned on by the fingers of childhood, weary with waiting and nervous with expectancy.

Holding the mirror of retrospect before you and noticing on its face the forms of fickle tancies that faded as shadows before pursuit, he bis course over house-tops shall seem to be committed to tory. As logally aptly put it and down chimneys until every secure his nomination in 1900. He once: "The prohibitionist have delay.

stocking that hung its hollow from top to toe with his bounties.

fashion; the self-adjusting sleigh, fitting itself to all demands of inbands are pliant and unworn, and opposition to his nomination. the same long lashed whip with tender hands, and mingled your undertaken to maintain during the 'now I lay me down to sleep" in benediction of your mother.

Of all the lines inscribed on memory none remains so untarnished by time or untainted by as- of Mr. McKinley. If McKinley is sociation as those which announce renominated by the Hanna mahis coming:

in their beds,

While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads, And mamma in her kerchief and J

in my cap Had settled our brains for a long

winter's nap. When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter

I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter. Away to the window I flew like

Tore open the shutters and thres up the sash;

The moon on the breast of the nev

There was never a sweeter delusion found abiding place in human quite certain that the recent cam- heart than the existance of this jolly old patriarch in the candid b lief of childhood.

There is no sorer calamity among the mimic troubles of youth. that drives its dart deeper than the dawning truth that crushes out of baby life its faith in his materialization.

Foster it faithfully; nurture fondly; guard it watchfully and zealously and prolong its life to the utmost day in your homes if heaven has sped the light of baby faces to blend their cheer with the mellow glimmer of your firesides.

And in the numbered days few to count to precede the coming of this ministering angel of p ace and good cheer, look down the dreary aisles of other lives less blessed with earthly bounties, and when be visits your home bearing in pouched pockets the rich treasures of his work-shop to bewilder the eyes and brighten the days of your little tots, think to take his hand and lead him to your neighbor's door where curly heads toss restlessly in anticipation of his coming, but where want has barred the en-

Let both hand and heart bear tidings of charity-the one with prohibition amendment to the the other, following the counsel of people of Kansas, that this will the Scottish bard:

Then gently scan your brother for a constitutional convention.

Still gentler, sister woman; Though they may gang a kennin' wrang

To step aside is human. -N. H Worley BRYAN CLUBS

Mr. Bryan took the first opportunity he has had to publicly request that his name be not used in the titles of clubs organized to how easily you associate with the work for silver in 1900. The treasured memories of your life reason for this request is evident that sweet delusion of youth that and it reflects credit upon the man this constitutional question was had for its tabric the jolly features who was so magnanimous as to voted upon and our population has and chubby form of a portly saint make it. Mr. Bryan does not seek not only changed but largely inencircling the globe in response to to use the eminence he has at creased. The fifteen years of trial prattling prayers of restless baby. tained or the devotion he has won of the new law since May, 1881. hood. How in a single night sped to build up an organization which have been anything but satisfac OWENSBORO, KY.

would not sanction the creation of their law and the drinkers have length by the fireplace was filled what might seem to be a machine their liquor." So prohibition does In his interest. He insists that the not prohibit. Things are likely to He is one whose face and form cause shall not be made to appear go on in this way year in and year are safe from the ravages of time the cause of any man, but that he out unless a large portion of our shall be allowed to take a place as people change their way of think-The whitened beard, round belly a private in the ranks. He declares ing and doing. and cherry nose have changed that there must be unhampered The discussions incedent to the neither hue nor porportion since freedom in 1900 to choose the campaign in 1898 would either first he came; the cut of cap, and standard bearer who shall seem the strengthen the prohibition sentiwhich may then prevail.

creased households, has withstood again exhibits the admirable sense the constitution. If it carried, it the jolts of uneven house-top of honor which has won the en- would stop the mouths of the anti with bolts unbent and joints un- comiums of even his political foes, prohibitionists for a generation to sprung by the rough raps of yearly but we believe that unless there come and public officials would be usage; the reindeer team has all are some changes which human obliged to enforce the laws. If it the fiery ginger that spurred it to foresight is unable to detect, he was deteated the same force, public activity a century ago; the girths will be the bimetallic candidate in sentiment, that would enforce the and bridles, hames and breech- 1900 and there will be no serious law if it carried, would stop the Mr. Bryan's attitude in this, as

plaited cracker snaps its ringing in many other respects, forms a peace and in all faireess to both dictum just now as when you were suggestive contrast with that of his sides, we say let the matter come snugged in the trundle-bed by late antagonist. Mr. Hanna has before the people -Paola Spirit. next four years a political machine "educational" work in behalf of the gold standard, but shall be intended to secure the renomination chine and Mr. Bryan receives the tion tendered to Superintendent L. "The children were nestled all anug unanimous call of the masses of the A. Lowther and wife by the Board of the result will surely be .- Denver

STAND UP FOR KANSAS.

Every editor of a newspaper in

Kansas whether he be a Republican, a Democrat or Populist should do his best to keep Kansas dent A. R. Taylor of the Normal and up to the standard where she belongs, and in every possible way assist in creating a better feeling among the eastern people and capitalists. The soil is just as good as it ever Was;there is no one church r school-house less ince November 3, neither are there many of their respective rooms, which were rouse the Populists will have en the en trol of the Sale during the '97 un '98, bt. it is t. be go p d net to-y will do that which h a tor capital and labor, and ps wy rigid and damaging it is do they must suffer list will have a majority in the State Senate and House of Repre- in chronic diseases, will practice a sentatives and all capitalists both 10th day of each month. in and out of the State have their disease through the arterial matter. surely depend a great deal on the course pursued by these people at the coming session of the legislature as to whether or no our business will be bettered or made worse. Kansas herself is all right, there is absolutely nothing the matter with her property speaking, she is a lulu, a most splendid State to live in, of course it is a little win ty occasional y, but that is a plendid quality in her make up, it blows away many of the impurities andhelps to purity the air, and sure. ly no one, even a Populist will kick about that, if he does he ought to be blow clear out of the State a d n ver allowed to return. We shall with much anxiety await the convening of the next legislature in Kansas, when we shall expect and look for them to enact such laws as will enable capital and labor, farmer and merchant to go on, hand in hand, making a success of the various interests that we are engaged in. Stand up for Kansas - McPherson Freeman (Rep)

THE VEXED QUESTION.

It is probable that the Legisla. ture this winter will re-submit the be done or a proposition submitted

We believe a vote on this prohibition question would settle it for forty years to come. If prohibition should again carry the vexatious question would be settled and removed from politics, and the public sentiment behind it Case 12 qts. would make the law generally Case 12 qts. operative If it should be beaten, Kansus would take her place in business affairs along side of Mis-

souri, Nebraska and Colorado. Sixteen years has elepsed since

polls or would so weaken it that In taking this position Mr. Bryan, prohibition would be stricken from agitators of this measure.

Therefore, in the interests of

From Emporia Republican, Dec. 21 SUPERINTENDENT L. A. LOW THER WELCOMED.

THE RECEPTION AND OPENING AT THE HICH SCHOOL LAST EVENING A CROWNING EVENT IN THE

The formal opening of the new High School building and the receppeople, we have no fear of what Education last evening was one of the most delightful events of the week. A short program was rendered. Judge C. B. Graves. President of the board, delivered a short but excellent address of welcome which was made by Rev. F. J. Sauerber, Presi-Judge L. B. Kellogg. The orchestra furnished several very enjoyable selections after which the evening was spent socially.

The entire building was lighted and thrown open to the guests, who spent the evening visiting the rooms. The entire corps of teachers received in ur citiz ne leaving the State. Of artistically decorated with flowers. plants and the national colors. It is estimated that fully 500 citizens and friends were present to share in extending to Superintendent Lowther and family a warm welcome to the city and to the position of chief mag strate of our schools.

COMING MONTHLY!

Dr W. L. Coleman, the specialist the Bank hotel, Strong City; on the eyes fixed on Kansas, and it will Pay monthty, as you get well. Satisfaction guaranteed.



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

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispen-In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of heartily responded to by Superintend all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We ent Lowther. Short addresses were 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 Address all communication to

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C OLD 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. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chica-

JACK NEEDS A VACATION'

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

An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G.T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago Tourists tickets now on sale at reduord rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

First published in the COUTANT November

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, S3.
Chase County.

In the Dismoto Court in and for the county and State aforesaid.

Cyntha 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 filled against her; that the pames of the parties to said suit are J. H. Ruffalo. plaintiff, and the said Cyntha Buffolo, defendant; that the said Cyntha Buffolo, defendant; that the said Cyntha Buffolo, on or before the 9th day of January A. D., 1997, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgement will be rendand accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant.

COCHEAN & SANDERS,

COCHRAN & SANDERS. Attorneys for Plaintiff.
| Attorneys for Plaintiff.
| Attorneys for Plaintiff.
| Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kan-

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. T. BUTLER THOS. R. GISHAM.

CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federa

Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLS, XANSAS.

OSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the

District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Bice and Barton. fe28-t1

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS Chase County Land Agency

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

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS AD 541

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches,

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

Cottonwood Falls.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prob.

'No feer saail awe, no favor sway; 'dew to the line, lost he chips fall where they may.''

Forms—noryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; as serthree mouths, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

BAST. At.X Col.L. Chi.x KC.X. W.F am am am am am pm

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

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

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

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Gladstone WEST. Pass. Frt. Gladstone...... Cottonwood Falls.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative R. H. Chandler Treasurer David Griffitts Treasurer. David Griffitts
Clerk M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court. J. E. Perry
County Attorney. J. W. McWilliams
Sheriff. John McCallum
Surveyor. J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge. Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction. T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds. Wm. Norton
Commissioners. John McCaskill
C. I. Maule
W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third F. iday evanings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A.C. Newton. Secy. K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N. 4.: J. B. Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

Choupers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month L. M. Gillets, V. C.; L W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Edgar Jones was here, Saturday. T. H Grisham was down to Topeka,

Now is the time to plant your Christmas ads. Mrs. W. C. Giese has been quite ill for the past week.

Iron bedsteads, the best in the market, at L. R. Holmes'. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Siler are visiting friends and relatives at Lawrence.

The Dress Cutting school has moved third door north of post office. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description White enameled Beds, trimed with departed wishing brass, from \$3.75 to \$10, at L. R. happy birthdays.

Holmes'.

Mrs. Ada McHenry has again and within the Dodge City, Kansas, taken charge of her farm on Sharp's land office distract are vacant, and are

The little friends of R. C. Hait gave him a surprise party, Monday

Miss Jennie Gross, who has been very low with typhoid fever, is some better.

got his right shoulder broke, a few days ago.

F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, and S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, were in Carl Cowley's little friends gave

him a very pleasant surprise party. ville, New Haven, Conn., on Novem Tuesday evening.

last Saturday night. Buy your overcoat early and have

your choice. Prices are very low at Holmes & Gregory's.

Correct styles and the patterns in Clothing are always found in Holmes advent is always looked forward to with interest and pleasure.

Christmas is at our doors, pay up what you owe ye editor and make him

fell glad for once in his life. Christmas is coming, pay up your aubscription to the COURANT and

gladden the heart of ye editor. Tobacco users will find, in another

Falls, a good barn. Apply to oct28 MRS. L. E. CRAWFORD.

good jeweler, Apply to G. W. New-man, in Strong City. oot22-tf for we can suit you in quality and price, HOLMES & GREGORY.

If you buy your neckwear of Holmes & Gregory you can always depend on having the correct styles We have 400 head of steers cheap—part are natives; western. Call and see them.

J. R. HOLMES & S.

Smith Bros, have just received a line of fancy china suitable for Christmas presents.

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

The mother-in-law of W. J. Dougherty, of Fox creek, Mrs. Cunningham, died, of paralysis, was buried, yester-

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

While working at a hay stack, last Saturday, M. W. Gilmore, Superin-tendent of the Poor Farm, was quite

Christmas night there will be a concert given at Music Hall, by the Washburn Glee Club. Particulars will be given later.

Mr. J.R. Plenderleith, of La Junta. Colorado, spent the latter part of last week with his sister, Mrs. James Dickson, near Elmdale. Smith Bros. have just

received a new line of fancy china suitable for Christmas presents. received a new line of fancy china suitable for Christmas presents.

Read the date near your name on this paper, and, at \$1 50 per year, with the Dead Letter office.

No. 1. Roberts.

All the above remaining uncalled for Dec. 16. 1896. will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. Timmons, P. M.

one year in advance, you can now settle up at the close of 1896. Yearling steers for sale, one hundred hesd. All natives and dehorned and no brands. E. P. Allen,
Elmdale, Kansas.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

Cows for sale—250 head good western cows, on ten months' time, at Elmdale.

J. R. HOLMES & SON.

Oliver T. Ellis house of said Bank on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m.

W. W. SANDERS, Cashier,

Oliver T, Ellis has the thanks of the COURANT for some most delicious persimons he brought home with him, rom Oklahoma, arriving here, yester-

Fine pastell pictures, 18x28, a good 4 inch frame, at \$1.10 apiece; a good line of wall pockets and rugs: prices ranging from \$125 to \$4, at L.R. Holmes'

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No 1 job in sharpen—

Grant To cents to \$125) by return mail postage paid. Address, Slocum & Co. Publishers, Caro, Mich. ing mill picks, and should patronize a home institution

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

"Christmas in Several Lands" the attractive title of a delightulf of Demorest's Magazine, wherein the Christmas sustoms and the Christmas spirit in various countries are pleasantly described by persons who

have had some part in them. Last Saturday, being John E. Mc-Dowells eighth birthday, sixteen of his little friends gathered to spend a very pleasant afternoon at games and music. He received many useful and pretty presents, after which a dainty lunch was served and they all departed wishing him many more

open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application, made atsaid land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracks, at not less than Miss Jennie Gross, who has been sylvania for some ery low with typhoid fever, is some etter.

One of N. C. Hoskin's little sons swi 28 21.8; wi of nwi of 10 22-6; swi of nwi 22 22 28.

W. W. Hotchkiss, of Buck creek, who was one of the best known citi zens of this county, a man whose friends were leigon here, who had been in delicate health for sometime past, died, at his old home, at Westber 22 1896, and was buried on the Quite an enjoyable party of young 26th of the same month. His son. people was held at L. M. Swope's, G. W. Hotchkiss arrived here, Satur-

day, to begin the settling up of the affairs of the estate. The twelfth annual issue of the land. Columbia Pad Calendar has made its Meals, 20 cents; soup, at all hours at 5 cents a dish, and pickled rooster combs free, at Baurle's.

appearance in more pleasing form than ever before, having scattered through its daily leaves many charmombs free, at Baurie's.

Matt. M. Kuhl. now one of the thought or verse for each day in the Matt. M. Kuhl. now one of the furors in the Federal Court at Topeka, year, Among the topics are bicycling, outdoor life, and good roads. The outdoor life, and good roads. Chas. Carswell, our Charlie, has been elected County Attorney of El Reno county, Oklahoma.

Correct styles and the patterns in Columbia Calendar, and its annual

G. O. Lang, the composer of the most popular song of the day, "In the Shadow of the Pines" has sent us a new song, "Say not Good bye." We predict for it a larger sale than "In the Shadow of the Pines." It is simply beautiful, easy to play, melodious, column, an item of decided interest to words to a delightful melody. We them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco" recommend our readers to send for a and a perfect adaption of exquisit

cheap-part are natives; balance J. R. HOLMES & SON, Elmdale, Kansas.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH." Expert physicans affirm that the

right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases. The right climate is where a

pure, dry air, equable temperture and constant sunshine are found. These essentails exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Last Friday night a pie social was given at the residence of M. K. Harman, by the ladies of the M. E. of the Santa Fe Route, containissued by Passenger Department ng complete information relitave Miss Mary E. Gandy, of Pacific to these regions as invalids need. Beach, Cal., arrived here, Sunday night, on a visit to relatives at her holson, G. P. A.A. T. & S. F. Ry. Chicago.

OLD SETTLERS. ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the Old Captain G. G. Anderson and wife will hold a meeting at lower Fox creek school house, Sunday afternoon and evening.

The prices are so low at Homes & The prices are so low at Homes & Gregory's on the new fall stock that the people really look surprised when they learn them.

Dose of electing omeers for the ensuing year, and making arrangements for our annual celebration. All old timers are expected to be present.

MATT McDonald.

President W. H. HOLSINGER,

Secretary. LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. Charlie Hooker, George Runyan, J. H. Johnson,

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders, of the Chase County National Bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of any done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood business that may come before them. Falls, Kansas, who also does paper | Will be held at the Banking house of

As a special inducement to introduce our home paper in this locality. we will, during the next thirty days, give to any person who sends us 35 cents in coin or stamps, a years sub-scription to Home life, a Family Magazine, and a beautiful set of six elegantly chased nut picks, in a hand-some case, (same as sold by retail dealers at from 75 cents to \$1 25) by

NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, On New Yearly Subscriptions Received before January 1, 1897.

Little Men and Women The only magazine edited especially for children from 7 to 11. \$1 00 a vear Specimen free

symposium in the Christmas number Jo and Betty; or Out in the World. Matter Twice Each Week for \$1.00

By Sophie Swett. Johnnie, Jack and John. By Margeret Compton.
Going with the Big Boys. By Mrs. - THE COURANT-SPECIAL SERIES AND SERIAL FEA-

TURES. BOY HEROES OF THE WAR. By Mrs. A. R. Watson. The Boy Captain, For the Sake of the Flag;
The Katydids; The Battery First; Missing at Murfresboro, are a few of the titles. The anthor has gathered the facts, and tells about a

THE TALKING BIRDS. By M. C. Crowley. Twelve amusing and marvelous parrot stories-true

stories. Several valuable papers on Early American History will be con-tributed by Elbridge S. Brooks. Occasional articles on Foreign Child Life, also several beautiful illustrated articles on Painters of Children, will appear.

ALPHA PUBLISHING Co. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER COLL On New Yearly Subscriptions Received before January 1 1897. BABYLANDENLARGED
Specimen Free.
Specimen Free. Every Mother, Kindergarten and Primary Thacher should have Baby

In the new volumn will appear thing new in nursery literature.
GUESSING STORIES. By Mar-

PINT OF PEAS. Work for tittle three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per

PICTORIAL STORIES. A special series—the stories by Sophie May,

Jingles. Pictures. ALPHA PUBLISHING Co. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

words to a deligniful melody. We recommend our readers to send for a copy. The publishers, Legg Bros. 1008 Walnut St., Kansas City. Mo., are making a special price of 25 cents per copy. To any of our readers who have not already "In the Shadow of the Pines," they will send one copy of each for 50 cents.

Our hat stock is complete; therefor we can suit you in quality and price, Holmes & Gregory.

If you buy your neckwear of the wat of the dead of steers for sale interested in said evatate will take not interested in said evatate will take not control chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said evatate will take not control chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said evatate will take not control chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said evatate will take not control chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said evatate will take not control chase county. We have 400 head of steers for sale

Bids Wanted.

6 HIN A

We have added to our store scottish American Mortgage Co. vs. Henry Jacobs, motion to correct the largest assortment of fine china and queensware shown in the county.

Come in and see the new designs and beautiful patterns. SMITH BROS.,

The cash grocers.

Take Your Home Paper

D THE CREAT

Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS.

...THE ...

SEMI - WEEKLY

-- CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain a I the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EICHT PACES

EACH ISSUE. AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO DATE NEWSPAPER ... FOR KANSAS FARMERS...

Eighly Pages. Fifty-six Columns. 3 SPLENDID SERIALS, BY NOTED The Latest News Choicest Reading

as made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL

AND THE War-six of the South, Six of the COURANT

for the very low price of

\$2.10. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

DON'T STOP TOBACCO. HOW TO CURE YOURSELF

WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man until his neryous system is seriously affected, impairing bealth and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves, "Baco-BUZ. BUZ. A tiny Serial Story by Chas. S. Pratt. The "Twelve Adventures of a House fly." Someed after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is TWO - FOR - ONE. purely yegatable and guaranteed perfectly garet Johnson Stories in which harmless. You can use all the tobacco you small pictures take the place of want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will not be a small picture of want while taking "Baco-Cure." words. Very easy, entertaining and tify when to stop. We give a written guar antee to cure permoanently any case with fingers. How to make little carts and other objects, using soaked peas and wood tooth-picks. End ience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspec-

tion, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.

Eureka Chemical & M'I'g Co., La Crosse, Wis:—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from genral debitity and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't: I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," 'The Indian Tobacco Antidote," 'Double Chloride of Gold "etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours, respectfully, P. H. Marbury, Past of P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three tion, the following is presented:

Sealed bids for the superintendency and care of the poor farm and its inmates will be received at the office of the County Clerk, of Chase county, until noon, January 4, 1897 Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2 50 with By order of Board of County Commission—
M. C. Newton.

County Clerk.

La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. and proofs. Eureka Chemical and M'i'g Co.,

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a

Pa

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

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDBRS.

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

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

"COMPOUND OXYCEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION

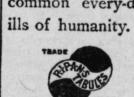
AND RESULTS." s the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers inli information as to this re-markable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians.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

Drs. Starkey & Palen.

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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R·I·P·A·N·S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day



ALMOST

Send for free sample and judge

thereby. THE COURANT

-AND-Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer,

Both one year for only

1.75. The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page

paper, issued each Thursday. Largest in size, cheapest in price most reliable in news, all large type plain print, good white paper. If our sumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on havreaders want another live paper, the

Enquirer is that paper. Call or send orders to

COURANT, ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL For sale by W. B. HIL'TON & CO

District Court.

The district court was in session about one hour last Friday and ground out the following grist:

G. W. Shurtleff vs. Emma J. Palmer, foreclosure, motion for new trial by defendant overruled and excepted. to. Ninety days given to make case for supreme court. Plaintiff given 20 days to suggest amendments. Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for and execution stayed for 100 days.

order of confirmation overruled and excepted to.

Trustees of Hanover college vs. Cyrus Wilson and others, foreclosure. R. H. Jaquith appointed guardian ad litem for minor heirs and judgment for plaintiff for \$1,700 and sale

J. F. Buchheim vs. S. A. and L. H. Watts, foreclosure, judgment for

plaintiff as prayed for. Jane Emslie vs. A. L: and L. Clay, foreclosure, dismissed at cost of plaintiff without prejudice. Court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 14th.

Administrator's Notice.

Administrator's Notice.

State of Kansas, and Chase County of Chase County of Chase County. Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of October A. D. 1896, the undersign was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of A. Howard, late of Chase county, deceased All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

B. F. Howard, Administrator.

Ripans Tabules.



WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!

DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y Greatest Retail

Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS-STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods-Millinery-Ladies' Suits-Notions-Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry-Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here-The assortment is the greatest in the West-under one roof.
One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.
Handsome 128-page Hinstrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail to

Handsome 123-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Bullone, Moore Errengolo.

KANSAS CITY, MO. WANTED-AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER-BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

RESTORES VITALITY. 15th Day. of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 LAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others

fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Coning REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. | COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

9

CHILDHOOD'S COIN.

Tell me sweetheart, how you pay For the work your highness makes? Washing, dressing every day From my time so sadly takes." Sweetheart's answer is a smile, Dimples showing all the while.

"Little knots to be untied, Dolls to dress, and books to read; Could you tell me, if you tried, What for this shall be my meed?" Sweetheart answers only this: 'Don't you want a baby kiss?'

"Harder still your childish feet, In the paths of right to lead! Tell me what reward shall greet All my patient, loving heed?" When my claims I duly press, Sweetheart gives a warm caress.

Smile and kiss and warm caress, Only coins in childhood's store! Yet a thousand times they bless, Paying charges o'er and o'er! Smile and kiss and warm caress Type celestial tenderness!

—M. Calla Merry, in Ladies' World.



PART III.

CHAPTER I .- CONTINUED. For the first time in his life, Brant wished to evade him. In the days of his own prosperity his heart had always gone out towards this old companion of his boyhood; in his present humiliation his presence jarred upon him. He would have slipped away, but to do so he would have had to pass before the counter again, and Hooker, with the self-consciousness of a storyteller, had an eye on his audience. Brant, with a palm leaf fan before his

face, was obliged to listen. "Yes, gentlemen," said Hooker, examining his glass dramatically, "when a man's been cooped up in a rebel prison, with a death line before him that he's obliged to cross every time he wants a square drink, it seems sort pf like a dream of his boyhood to be standin' here comf'ble before his liquor, alongside o' white men once more. And when he knows he's bin put to all that trouble jest to save the reputation of another man, and the secrets of a few high and mighty ones, it's almost enough to make his liquor go agin him!" He stopped theatrically, seemed to choke emotionally over his brandy smash, but with a pause of dramatic determination finally dashed it down. "No, gentlemen," he continued, gloom-"I don't say what I'm back in Washington for-I don't say what I've bin sayin' to myself when I've bin picking the weevels outer my biscuits in Libby prison-but ef you don't see some pretty big men in the war department obliged to climb down in the next few days my name ain't Jim Hooker, of Hooker, Meecham & Co., army beef

the fight at Gray Oaks!" The smile of satisfaction that went around his audience—an audience quick to seize the weakness of any performance-might have startled a vanity less oblivious than Hooker's, but it only aroused Brant's indignation and pity, and made his position still more intolerable. But Hooker, scornfully expectorating a thin stream of tobacco juice against the spittoon, remained for an instant gloomily silent.

contractors, and the man who saved

"Tell us about the fight again," said

a smiling auditor. Hooker looked around the room with a certain dark suspiciousness, and then in an affected lower voice, which his theatrical experience made perfectly audible, went on: "It ain't much to speak of, and if it wasn't for the principle of the thing I wouldn't be talkin'. A man who's seen Injin fightin' don't go much on this here West Point fightin' by rule-of-three-but that ain't here or there. Well, I'd bin out a-scoutin'-just to help the boys along, and I was sittin' in my wagon about daybreak, when along comes a brigadier general, and he looks into the wagon flap. I oughter to tell you first, gentlemen, that every minit he was expectin' an attack-but he didn't let on a hint of it to me. 'How are you, Jim?' says he. 'How are you, general?' says

I. 'Would you mind lending me your coat and hat? says he. 'I've got a little game here with my pickets, and I don't want to be recognized.' 'Anything to oblige, general,' says I, and with that I strips off my coat and hat, and he peels and puts them on. 'Nearly the same figure, Jim,' he says, lookin' at me. 'Suppose you just try on my things and see.' With that he hands me his coat-full uniform, by God-with the little gold cords and laces and the epaulets with a star, and I puts it onquite innocent like. And then he says, handin' me his sword and belt: 'Same inches round the waist, too, I reckon,' and I puts that on, too. 'You may as well keep 'em on till I come back,' says he, 'for it's mighty damp and malarious at this time around the swamp.' And with that he lights out. Well, gentlemen, I hadn't sat there five minutes before bang! bang! rattle! rattle! kershiz! and I hear a yell. I steps out of the wagon; everything's quite dark, but the rattle goes on. Then along trots an orderly leadin' a horse. 'Mount, long, lank, angular figure-overgrown general,' he says. 'We're attacked-

He paused, looked around his audience and then in a lower voice said, darkly: "I ain't a fool, gentlemen, and in that minute a man's brain works at high pressure, and I saw it all! I saw the little game of the brigadier-to skunk away in my clothes and leave me to be captured in his. But I ain't a dog, neither, and I mounted that horse, gentlemen, and lit out to where the men were formin'! I didn't dare to speak lest they should know me, but I waved. my sword, and by G--! they followed of the larger rooms, he saw the presime! And the next minute we was in dent reappear beside an important, pros- pretty women whose curiosity had evithe thick of it. I had my hat as full of perous-looking figure, on whom the dently been aroused by the singular ab- have everything that can be found in a holes as that ice strainer; I had a dozen | kindly giant was now smiling with hu- straction of this handsome, dis- house reproduced in miniature for that | creased instead of being diminished .-

the rear guard's on us!'

kept the boys at their work-and we stopped 'em! Stopped 'em, gentlemen! until we heard the bugles of the rest of our division, that all this time had been rolling that blasted rear guard over on And it saved the fight! But the next minute the Johnny Reds made a last dash and cut me off-and there I was-by G-, a prisoner! Me that had saved the fight!"

A ripple of ironical applause went round as Hooker gloomily drained his glass and then held up his hand in scornful deprecation.

"I said I was a prisoner, gentlemen," he went on bitterly, "but that ain't all! I asked to see Johnston, told him what I had done, and demanded to be exchanged for a general officer. He said: 'You be d-d.' I then sent word to the division commander in chief, and told him how I had saved Grey Oaks when his brigadier ran away, and he said: You be d-d.' I've bin 'you be d-ded' from the lowest non com. to the commander in chief, and when I was at last exchanged-I was exchanged, gentlemen, for two mules and a broken wagen. But I'm here, gentlemen, as I was thar!"

"Why don't you see the president about it?" asked a bystander in affected commiseration.

Mr. Hooker stared contemptuously at the suggestion, and expectorated his scornful dissent. "Not much!" he said. "But I'm going to see the man that carries him and his cabinet in his breeches pocket-Senator Boompoint-

"Boompointer's a big man," continued his auditor, doubtfully. "Do you know him?"

"Know him?" Mr. Hooker laughed a bitter sardonic laugh. "Well, gentlemen, I ain't the kind o' man to go in for family influence, but," he added with gloomy elevation, "considerin' he's an intimate relation of mine by marriage, I should say I did."

Brant heard no more; the facing around of his old companion toward the bar gave him that opportunity of escaping he had been waiting for. The defection of Hooker and his peculiar inventions were too characteristic of him to excite surprise, and, although they no longer awakened his good-humored tolerance, they were powerless to affect him in his greater trouble. Only one thing he learned, that Hooker knew nothing of his wife being in camp as a spy. The incident would have been too tempting to escape his dramatic embellishment. And the allusion to Senator Boompointer-monstrous as it seemed in Hooker's mouth-gave him a grim temptation. He had heard of Loompointer's wonderful power; he believed that Susy would and could help him, Clarence, whether she did or did not help Hooker. But the next moment he dismissed the idea with a flushing cheek. How low had he already sunk to even think of it!

It had been once or twice in his mind

to seek the president, and, under a promise of secrecy, reveal a part of his story. He had heard many anecdotes of his goodness of heart and generous tolerance of all things-but with this was joined-so said contemporaneous history-a flippancy of speech and a brutality of directness, from which Clarence's sensibility shrank. Would he see anything in his wife but a common spy on his army; would he see anything in him but the weak victim. like many others, of a scheming woman? Stories were current in camp and congress of the way that this grim humorist had, with an apposite anecdote or a rugged illustration, brushed away the most delicate sentiment or the subtlest poetry, even as he exposed the sham of the Puritanic morality or of epicurean ethics. Brant had even solicited an audience, but had retired awkwardly and with his confidence unspoken before the dark, humorous eyes that seemed almost too tolerant of his grievance. He had been to levees and his heart had sunk equally before the vulgar crowd who seemed to regard this man as their own buffoon, or the pompousness of position, learning and dignity which he seemed to delight to shake and disturb.

One afternoon a few days later, in sheer listlessness of purpose, he found himself again at the white house. The president was giving audience to a deputation of fanatics who, with a pathetic simplicity almost equal to his own pathetic tolerance, was urging upon this ruler of millions the policy of an insignificant score, and Brant listened to his patient, practical response of facts and logic, clothed in simple but sinewy English, up to the inevitable climax of humorous illustration, which the young brigadier could now see was necessary to relieve the grimness of his refusal. For the first time Brant felt the courage to address him, and resolved to wait until the deputation retired. As they left the gallery he lingered in the ante-room for the president to appear. But as he did not come, afraid of losing his chances, he returned to the gallery. Alone in his privacy and shadow, the man he had just left was standing by a column in motionless abstraction, looking over the distant garden. But the kindly humorous face was almost tragic with an intensity of weariness. Every line of those strong, rustic features was relaxed under a burden which even the and unfinished as his own west-seemed to be distorted in its efforts to adjust itself to, while the dark, deep-set eyes were abstracted with the vague prescience of the prophet and the martyr. Shocked at that sudden change, Brant felt his cheek burn with shame. And he was about to break upon that wearied man's unbending-he was about to add his petty burden to the shoulders of this western Atlas. He drew back si-

lently and descended the stairs. But before he had left the house, while mingling with the crowd in one bullets through my coat, the fringe of morous toleration. He noticed the di- | tinguished, but sardonic-looking offi- | playroom.

my epaulettes was shot away, but I vided attention of the crowd, the name | cer. But the next moment he was sinof Senator Boompointer was upon every lip; he was nearly face to face with that famous dispenser of place and preferment-this second husband of Susy! An indescribable feeling, half cynical, half fateful, came over him. He would not have been surprised to have seen Jim Hooker join the throng, which now seemed to him to even dwarf the lonely central figure that had so lately touched him! He wanted to escape it all!

But his fate brought him to the entrance at the same moment that Boompointer was leaving it, and that distinguished man brushed hastily by him. as a gorgeous carriage, drawn by two spirited horses, and driven by a resplendent negro coachman, dashed up. It was the Boompointer carriage.

A fashionably-dressed, pretty woman, who in style, bearing, opulent contentment and ingenuous self-consciousness was in perfect keeping with the slight ostentation of the equipage, was its only occupant. As Boompointer stepped into the vehicle, her blue eyes fell for an instant on Brant. A happy childlike pink flush came into her cheeks, and a violet ray of recognition and mischief darted from her eyes to his. For it was Susy!

CHAPTER II.

When Brant returned to his hotel there was an augmented respect in the voice of the clerk as he handed him a note with the remark that it had been left by Senator Boompointer's coachman. He had no difficulty in recognizing Snsy's peculiarly Brobdingnagian schoolgirl hand.

"Kla'uns, I call it real mean! I believe you just hoped I wouldn't know you. If you're a bit like your old self you'll come right off here-this very night! I've got a big party on-but we can talk somewhere between the acts! Haven't I growed! Tell me! And my! what a gloomy swell the young brigadier is! The carriage will

come for you-so you have no excuse." The effect of this simple note upon Brant was strangely out of proportion to its triviality. But then it was Susy's very triviality-so expressive of her characteristic irresponsibility - that had always affected him at such moments. Again, as at Robles, he felt it react against his own ethics. Was she not right in her delightful materialism? Was she not happier than if she had been consistently trueto Mrs. Peyton, to the convent, to the episode of her theatrical career, to Jim Hooker-even to himself? And did he conscientiously believe that Hooker or himself had suffered for her inconsistency? No: From all that he had heard she was a suitable helpmeet to the senator, in her social attractiveness, her charming ostentations, her engaging vanity that disarmed suspicion, and her lack of responsibility even in her partisanship. Nobody even dared to hold the senator responsible for her promises, even while enjoying the fellowship of both, and it is said that the worthy man singularly profited by it. Looking upon it merely as a phase of Washington society, Brant resolved to go.

The moon was high as the carriage whirled him out of the still stifling avenues towards the soldiers' home-a sylvan suburb frequented by cabinet ministers and the president-where the good senator had "decreed" like Kubla Khan, "a stately pleasure dome" to entertain his friends and partisans. As they approached the house the trem-



bling light, like fireflies through the leaves, the warm silence broken only by a military band playing a drowsy waltz on the veranda, and the heavy odors of jessamine in the air, thrilled Brant with a sense of shame as he thought of his old comrades in the field. But this was presently dissipated by the uniforms that met him in the hall, with the presence of some of his distinguished superiors. At the head of the stairs, with a circling background of the shining crosses and ribbons of the diplomatic corps, stood Susy-her bare arms and neck glittering with diamonds, her face radiant with childlike vivacity. A significant pressure of her little glove as he made his bow seemed to be his only welcome, but a moment later she caught his arm. "You've yet to know him," she said, in a half whisper: "he thinks a good deal of himself-just like Jim. But he makes others believe it, and that's where poor Jim slipped up." She paused before the man thus characteristically disposed of and presented Brant. It was the man he had seen before-material, capable, dogmatic, A clance from his shrewd eyes-accustomed to the weighing of men's weaknesses and ambitions, and a few hurried phrases apparently satisfied him that Brant was not at the moment important or available, and the two men a moment later drifted easily apart. Brant sauntered listlessly through the crowded rooms, half remorsefully conscious that he had taken some irrevocable step, and none the less assured by the steps or the glances of two or three

gularly interested.

A tall young woman had just moved into the center of the room with an indolent yet simple gracefulness that her position suddenly revealed her face. It was Miss Faulkner. Previously he Throughout the last session of con- kind, had their first inning. But the had only known her in the riding habit of confederate gray which she had at first affected, or in the light morning muslin dress she had worn at Gray Oaks. It seemed to him to-night that the careless elegance of her full dress became her still more; that the pretty willfulness of her chin and shoulders was chastened and modified by the pearls round her fair throat. Suddenly their eyes met; her face paled visibly: he fancied that she almost leaned against her companion for support; then she met his glance again with a face into which the color had as suddenly rushed, but with eyes that seemed to be appealing to him, even to the point of pain and fright. Brant was not conceited; he could see that the girl's agitation was not the effect of any mere personal influence in his recognition, but of something else. He turned hastily away; when he looked around again she was gone. Nevertheless he felt filled with

vague irritation. Did she think him such a fool as to imperil her safety by openly recognizing her without her consent? Did she think that he would dare to presume upon the service she had done him? Or, more outrageous thought!-had she heard of his disgrace, known its cause and feared that he would drag her into a disclosure to save himself? No! no-she could not think that! She had perhaps regretted what she had done in a freak of girlish chivalry; she had returned to her old feelings and partisanship; she was only startled at meeting the single witness of her folly. Well, she need not fear! He would studiously avoid her hereafter, and she should know it. And yet-yes, there was a "yet." For he could not forget-indeed, in the past three weeks it had been more often before him than he cared to think-that she was the one human being who had been capable of a great act of self-sacrifice for him-her enemy, her accuser-the man who had scarcely treated her civilly. He was ashamed to remember now that this thought had occurred to him at the bedside of his wife-at the hour of her escape--even on the fatal slope on which he had been struck down. And now this fond illusion must go with the rest-the girl who had served him so loyally was ashamed of it! A bitter smile crossed his face.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHARACTER IN HAIR.

What the Various Qualities and Colors of It Denote. Men with fine light hair are smart, conceited, and if they do not marry until late in life are apt to grow cross and selfish. If a girl wishes to select a husband she should examine his hair very closely before accepting through its administration of the state. him, because it is a fine indication of it will merit and receive the graftude what his disposition is. Men with fine of the citizens without distinction of brown hair, light or dark, make the best husbands. They are quick, thoughtful, and less apt to be selfish than very light or very dark-haired brothers.

Those whose hair turns gray prema; turely are nearly always good fellows. They are a little nervous, but are brainy, sympathetic and very honorable. The hair turns white from being over-scrupulous in money matters and friendships oftener than it does for grieving over one's shortcomings.

Nearly all red-headed people are smart, whether the hair is coarse or fine, but when you do run across one that isn't, he is the stupidest person under the sun. The women with pale blonde hair, of the coloress, ashy kind, are impulsive, loving, fickle. They are not to be depended upon, but are usually good company while they like you. On the contrary, those with darkbrown hair are very loyal. They are full of sentiment and easily affected. They enjoy keenly and suffer in proportion.

Women with fine black hair are high strung, and those with coarse black hair, if they are smart, are nearly always mean. All women with dark hair are more tempestuous than those with light hair. The dark eyes and complexion that go with the different statements of the political spellbinders shades of dark-brown and black hair denote strong feeling. They are also more faithful than light-haired women, and, dear me, they bubble over with sentiment .- Philade'phia Times.

A Mother's Scheme. . A clever mother has hit upon a new plan for keeping her children well and dispensing with the doctor's services. At the beginning of the winter she gave them a talk on keeping well, called their attention to the many ways in which colds are caught, serious indigestion brought on, etc. Then she offered to each child in the family a prize for keeping well all winter, and thus far has found her idea to work like a charm. As doctors' bills in a family of five children are frequently no trifle, the prizes will probably be worth winning, but the greatest result will be that in all probability the children will grow in love with health and learn self-control.-N. Y. Post.

Description of a Model Nursery. Perhaps the most complete and satisfactory nursery that could be imag ined is that which a Pittsburgh physician has provided for his children. By its appointments it is possible to carry on housekeeping in all its details in miniature. In one corner of the room there is a well-equipped kitchen with for, not in the shape of toys, but prac- of the people proposed for the new ad- that five of the democratic (?) senators presence of two or three reporters and tical utensils that can be used as ministration? An extraordinary sescorrespondents who were dogging his ordinary kitchen ware. The children sion of congress is to be called for the McKinley tariff policy, whatever that can and often do prepare meals to which they invite their parents. They

LEGISLATION NEEDED. A Thorough Test of the Revenue Raising

Power Should Be Given. Secretary Carlisle's discovery that revenue legislation is absolutely necesseemed familiar to him. A change in sary to put the national finances in sound condition is rather belated. vised for the entertainment of mangress, when bonds were being sold to hugest bluff ever attempted is the one the prodigious profit of millionaire Grover Cleveland has been trying of late bankers for the maintenance of a gold to play on the American people. He has reserve which was systematically depleted to provide funds for the current crowing it from the housetops that expenses of government, the secretary stoutly insisted that no deficit in the revenue existed, nor need any be feared. Rev. John Jasper has not more pertinado move" than did Secretary Carlisle proclaim the solvency of the treasury despite its apparent bankruptcy. In the face of this record, the secretary's revenue taxes will be necessary to provide for the expenses of the government is tantamount to admission of in the past. Seemingly it was a mistaken idea

that to admit the failure of the Wilson bill would be a form of party disloyalty a declaration as the one just suggested, which actuated Carlisle in his extraor- in that letter he wrote to the twodinary course. The condition of the treasury was so patent to all that his repeated denials of any lack of money were received with general incredulity | few nights ago. at the time, and are now made ridiculous by his tardy confession. If, as seems probable, the administration feared the political effect of any supplementary tariff legislation, it was sin- the country in the vast aggregations gularly ill-advised. Nothing in the course of the past four years did more to develop that great force within the democratic party which thrust out Cleveland and Carlisle than the repeat- to be sure! How gullible they both ed bond issues which the policy of inaction compelled.

It is not probable that Mr. Carlisle's suggestion now for providing more revenue by laying more taxes on tea and other articles of general consumption will be heeded. An expiring congress is little apt to take up burdens which can be left to its successor. That the new administration and the new congress recently chosen cannot at once take charge of the government is unfortunate. The species of interregnum which follows every presidential election is invariably hurtful to business.

When the new congress shall assemble-particularly if McKinley should summon it immediately upon his inauguration-it will be the part of patriotism for democrats to refrain from merely factious opposition to revenue measures. Suggestion has been made that the silver senators repeat the exploit of last winter, and defeat any tariff measure which is not accompanied by a silver bill. Public sentiment would infallibly condemn such a course. The republican party, having gained complete control of the government, is entitled to put its policy-which in this year is definitely high protection and gold monometallism-to the test. If it succeeds in reestablishing prosperity senate who may disagree with the mausual parliamentary forms, disregardimpede instead of directing legislation. The verdict of November 3 should be given its fullest effect .- N. Y. Journal.

Voters Who Were Fooled.

The Pennsylvania coal miners who helped to roll up the 350,000 majority for McKinley are now kicking themselves for believing the stories told them by their bosses that prosperity would follow his election. The operators of western Pennsylvania have decided to shut down the mines for two months this winter, as they claim the markets are overstocked. The miners claim, however, that the reason for the shut down is to compel consumers to pay higher prices for coal. They say a shut down of two months will be a terrible hardship to them as they have been working irregularly for months at a rate that gave them a bare subsistence. The suspension in general will make 6,000 men idle. Wakeworkers may learn after awhile to take no stock in the preelection and bosses whose loud professions of friendship before an election are, like pie crust, made to be broken. -- Illinois State Register.

The Congress Going Out.

The short session of the Fifty-fourth "do nothing" congress is almost upon us. In a few days that bicameral body will meet in Washington to close up its affairs, and it is expected that it will equal the achievement of its first session in all except the matter of appropriations, which is grateful work in the republican congressional mind. It is not expected that the Dingley bill will pass the senate, where it was left when congress adjourned last summer. It is to be noted, too, that good republicans are opposed to its enactment, and it is not likely that it will reach the president. So, the Fifty-fourth congress can continue its do nothing policy during the approaching session, and thereby escape credit for those sins of commission that republican congresses are deservedly charged with at times .-Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

-The republican party has amply warning from men whose voices command respect that it must heed the signs of discontent and yield to the demand for political reform in governmental policy. What is the first step everything that a wee cook could wish of the policy of winning the confidence and the republicans, it is announced purpose of tinkering with the tariff in may be. And yet these five men claim such a way that the discrimination in to be democrats, and will possibly desefavor of the chosen few is to be in- crate January 8 by professing to ob-St. Louis Republic.

THE CUNNING CUCKOOS.

How the Clevelandites Are Working the

There have been big bluffs made in the game of poker and the game of politics since these two methods, degiven it out cold and his cuckoos are "the trusts must and shall be 'busted." "

This is almost as logical as was the deadbeat, who, after he had been thrown into the street, yelled out to the ciously preached his theory "the sun barroom bouncer: "Come out here. dodbing you, and I'll throw you out."

Cleveland and his euckoo army, having metaphorically "fought, bled and died" to assist the trusts to entrench admission now that additional internal themselves in every branch of the national government, now mount the breastworks and shout to the country: "We're going to annihilate these Mcsystematic misrepresentation by him Kinley fellows just as soon as they give up their guns and let us do it."

Our own domesticated little cuckoo. Davie Francis, was guilty of as absurd pronged sound money banqueters who locally and boisterously glorified over the Cleveland and McKinley victory a

He warned the 15 or 16 members of the "You-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you" society present on the occasion that there was yet a grave danger shead of of wealth in the hands of combinations known as trusts. What a funny little two-for-a-cent each His Corpulency, Cleveland, little Mr. Francis is, must think the American people. Even their own deluded followers, whose votes achieved the triumph for the trusts in the election of McKinley. will hardly be fooled by such a transparant bunco game as they are trying to rope them into. If the trusts are to be "busted," Cleveland, Francis & Co. are not the persons who can be trusted to do the busting. Servants who leave the fastenings undone so that burglars may enter and loot the house will scarcely do to commission as thief-takers.

The democratic party is the sworn foe of the trusts. It can crush them with ease when the father of them all. the sustainer and feeder of them allthe gold trust-is deprived of its power to levy its legalized blackmail upon all the others, and, through them, upon the people.

It is the devilfish in the ocean of our commerce, and Mr. Cleveland and his trust-busting warriors are doing all they can to prevent its depredations from being interfered with. As the finances of the country are now adjusted, the gold trust occupies the place of the king in feudal times, the manufacuring and other trust being the nobility, while the people who embrace the trading, carrying and producing classes are in the position of the vassals, who

pay tribute to both. Havnig turned the hogs into the peoparty. If it fails the people will turn are swearing that the weevils have been elsewhere for leaders. Meanwhile it destroying the crops, and declares should be the policy of those in house or doughtily his determination to destroy every last one of the vermin, if he has fority to confine their opposition to the to take a sledgehammer to do it with. Some of the people of these United ing wholly those devices which only States need "gumption powerful bad," as Uncle Jerry Rusk used to say, but none of them are such fools as to believe any such flub-dub as the ex-sheriff of Erie county and his cuckeos are trying to stuff down the throats of the public.-Kansas City Times.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-Mark Hanna as United States senator would be a great aid to himself in a business way.—Buffalo Times. ---The negro vote elected McKin-

ley, but the cabinet positions are all bespoke. The negroes will be put off with spittoon-cleaning jobs .- Illinois States Register. -If Hanna is made secretary of

the treasury will any intelligent American need a diagram to understand the meaning of the policy he stands for?-N. Y. World. ---It will be strange, indeed, if Ohio

does not get a cabinet portfolio. Did not Hanna furnish the funds, Grosvenor the figures and Foraker the silence?-Dayton Times. -The news that McKinley and

Hanna have decided upon an extra session is not in correct form; Hanna has decided that one should be called and McKinley will call it .- St. Louis Republic. -Wall street will not object to a

western man for secretary of the treasury provided he is of the Carlisle caliber. Western men of that sort can have their financial views remodeled without a vast amount of inconvenience.-N. Y. Journal.

--- The enormously wealthy sugar trust, which enjoys the protection of a differential duty, is criticised because it has thrown 4,000 men out of employment for a fortnight just as cold weather has come. But it is part of the business of trusts to throw men out of employment.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-The protectionists who talk of a renewal of the reciprocity policy of the McKinley law forget that it requires the consent of both parties to the agreement, and information which has reached Secretary Olney from Brazil goes to show that that country, having once been caught in the reciprocity trap, will not be so easily beguiled into entering it a second time.-Philadel-

phia Record. -As one of the results of the unholy alliance between the boltocrats in the next congress will support the serve it in the interests of democracy. -Illinois State Register.

President Lincoln's Gift to a Tobaccoless Soldier.

Bishop Brooks Once Likened a Session of Congress to a Football Game-How Senator Hill Squelches Inquisitive Reporters.

[Special Washington Letter.] Abraham Lincoln had charity for all men, and often humored their weaknesses, as a father humors a youthful

During the autumn of 1862 when the army of the Potomac was camped near Falmouth, Va., President Lincoln visited the troops and went from regiment to regiment to see the soldiers, and also to let the soldiers see him and under-Etand that he was personally interested in them.

As he was passing the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh infantry camp, one



ALMOST DEAD FOR A CHEW.

of the boys from Lancaster county stepped up to the picket line, saluted, deal of thinking. What's your opinion and said:

"Good morning, Mr. President." "Good morning," replied "Old Abe." He then added: "What can I do for Jou."

The soldier hesitated for awhile, but, noticing the president's kindly look,

finally said: "The fact of the matter is, Mr. President, we haven't had any money for two months now and everyone of us is dead broke, and I'm almost dead for a chew

of tobacco." A smile lit up the face of the great war president as he received this information, and then his hand went down into his pocket. Drawing forth a silver dollar he handed it to the

"broken" volunteer and said: "It shan't be said that one of my soldiers died for the want of some tobacco. I need his services too much for that. Buy some tobacco with this, and I think by the time it is gone you will have re-

ceived all the money that is due you." With a gratified "thank you, Mr. President," the soldier lifted his cap and passed quickly to the rear. The pack salary was paid soon afterwards, so that the soldier-boy begged no more tobacco.

As Exciting as Football.

During the Fifty-first congress, when Speaker Reed was making his celebrated and notorious rulings and the house of representatives was in constant turmoil, Henry Cabot Lodge escorted Bishop Phillips Brooks upon the floor of the house and gave him a seat on the republican side, where he was visited by many congressmen who knew and admired him. After awhile he was given a seat beside Maj. McKinley, where he could easily see and hear all that was in progress on the floor. Mr. McKinley sat on his right side and Mr. Lodge on his left, and they explained to him the subject under discussion and the parliamentary points involved. It was a field day for disorder and fun. The democrats by the dozens were on their feet protesting against the speaker's rulings; the speaker was insisting on his propositions; and the republicans were assisting him by trying to howl their opponents down.

Mr. Brooks entered into the occasion with his whole soul. That the whole proceeding was a surprise to him was apparent. He evidently had no idea that the house ever resolved itself into a pandemenium in that way. But he leaned forward and turned this way and that in order to catch a look at the shouters, and laughed with the others until the tears ran down his face.

In one of the lulls Mr. McKinley leaned over and asked Mr. Brooks how he liked it.

"O, very much!" exclaimed the reverend gentleman, with enthusiasm. "Why, it's as excitng as football."

When the remark was repeated in conversation in the chamber later in the day somebody remarked: "When Reed hears that he'll be miserable because he didn't say it."

How Love Found & Way.

Congressman Amos Cummings says that on a Pennsylvania avenue car the flush of peach and that to white shower other morning he saw a young man who of apple-blossoms? It is hard to see will some day go to congress, or become why this should be laughed at, since president, or both. The young man there is only the question of producing entered the ear just opposite the treas- a color effect; and the natural nowers, ury department. He saw that the only which some would have placed in fesvacant seat was beside a young lady toons and bouquets among the bare acquaintance, and she was a fascinating boughs, would exhaust the resources

The young man made for that seat rative devices.—Buffalo Commercial. with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his with delighted looks. But just as he got there an elderly party walked up and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady.

"How is your brother?" he asked: "is he able to get out?"

"Oh, yes," she answered. denly interested.

"Oh, no," she said, "with the exception of a few marks on his forehead." "Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man continued, while the old gentleman broke out in a cold perspira-

"Not at all," she replied; "I had been vaccinated, you know.

The seat was vacated instantly, the two innocent young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while an old gentleman scowled upon them from the distant corner.

Had Nothing at All to Say.

Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, is one of the best story-tellers in congress, and all of his narrations have point, pith and moral. He usually talls stories concerning southern people, before, during and since the war. His imitation of darky dialect cannot be accurately reproduced. This morning he told of a Mississippi planter who became engaged to the belle of the county, one of the most beautiful women in the entire lower Mississippi valley. She had a fine form, a dignified bearing, handsome features and a perfect complexion. Her temper, however, was like that of Xantippe. Jeff was the name of an old darky on the plantation who was a grown man when the planter was a child. He had cared for the planter in boyhood. He was a devoted servant, proud of his master and interested in everything that affected his welfare. But he said nothing about the wedding. The planter noted the fact and broached the subject.

"Jeff," he said, one day, "you know 'm going to marry Miss Bellinger?" "Yes," replied the darky, "I know it." "I haven't heard you say anything

about it," said the planter. "No," was the answer; "'tain't for me to do nuffin' about it. I isn't got nuffin' to say."

"Isn't she pretty?" asked the planter. "Oh, y-e-s," said the darky, "she am pretty.'

The planter was provoked at his tone and manner. "Look here, Jeff," he said, "what the

devil is the matter with you?" "Oh, I isn't sayin' nuffin'!" was the "No, I know that, but you're doing a

about it?" "Well, massa," responded Jeff, with

some hesitation, "you knows one thing -the most pisonesest snakes has got the most prettiestest skins."

Senator Hill's Favorite Story. Senator Hill has told this story thousand times or more during the past summer and fall. He has constantly declined to be interviewed upon any subject. Nearly every newspaper man has said: "Senator, will you kindly

answer just one question?" In reply, Senator Hill has said that the nquiry reminds him of a story. A real, ive, genuine Yankee came into New York state many years ago peddling tinware. He met a man with one leg and the stump of another. The peddler's curiosity was aroused at once. He determined to know how that man lost his leg, and after scraping an acquaintance said, pointing at the remnant of a limb:

"Been in the war?" The one-legged man was sensitive and eticent. His reply was simply:

The Yankee then began to talk trade, but the lost leg was uppermost in his nind. Presently he said:

"Mebbe you lost it in a sawmill?" "No!' was again the answer.

The peddler talked trade again, all



"HOW DID YOU LOSE YOUR LEG?" mainder of the other's leg. At last he said:

"I'd just like to ask you one question?

"Only one?" said the man with the crutches.

"Just a bare one." "Well, go ahead."

"How did you lose your leg?" "It was bit off!"

The discomfiture of the Yankee and he moral of the story were obvious; and so was the discomfiture of each reporter who tackled the learned politial sphinx.

SMITH D. FRY

Adorning Trees. Who but the ingenious French would bave dreamed of decorating a city by adorning trees, which in Paris have already lost their leaves, with masses of paper flowers, turning this one to the even of Paris, rich as she is in all deco-

The Bladderwort. One of the most curious evemies of

British fresh-water fish is a small floating water reed-the bladdervort. Along its branches are a number of small green vesicles or bladders, which, being furnished with tiny jaws, seize upon the little fish, which are assimilated into "Will he be very badly marked?" he its substance. This is a subtle poacher, he bore full tribute.-Banner of Gold. continued, and the old man grew sud- the true character of which has only lately been detected .- St. Louis Repub-

> Danger in Delay. "But why do you object to long gagements?"

"They are so liable to be broken."-Brooklyn Life.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-Lord Salisbury is daily in receipt of hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the United Kingdom begging him to intervene on behalf of the Armenians.

-Lord Rosebery has petitioned the six complete stories for publication, he tailed estates.

-Lady Marcus Beresford is an Engthe noble pursuit of providing a home for cats. She has succeeded in establishing and endowing one in Englefield Green, Windsor Park. She has made cats her specialty and her collection of Angoras is famous.

-Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who is one of the women who led the crusade igainst English music halls, has taken new road to her object. She has written songs which she is trying to get on the music hall stages, and which, she thinks, will do the frequenters of the places much good.

-According to the Figaro the prince of Wales is accused of having an "evil eve." His right eye is the offending one, and "once in every minute and a half or so the lid drops completely over for a short time, and then opens again to its fullest extent.

-Verdi has given up his work on the opera "King Lear," and for many reathe "Elijah" of Mendelssohn.

-Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, is called the sirdar in the dispatches from the seat of war. The word is of Persian origin, and in India it means a chief or a military officer. It was applied to Gen. Kitchener during his service in India, and seems to have

AT PRACTICE IN FOOTBALL. How Active Young Fellows Enjoy Their Autumnal Fun.

Principal Harris looked the men over and said something to the active young fellow with the light stripes on his red sleeves.

"Line up for the kick-off," calls the active young fellow.

A half-dozen of the boys are loungng on the grass across the street. They come lazily forward, looking grotesquely stout in their padded uniforms. There is another stout young fellow in the midst of the crowd. He is the coach. The spectators draw back to the edge of the sidewalk. A few drivers halt their teams along the curb. The men are grouped about the

The ball flies forward, there is a wild rush, the sphere bounds hither and thither, and then a palpitating form lies across it. A moment, later it flies back to a player, who dashes madly to the right with it. He is met and whirled back. Then it goes to the left. Stopped again. Now look out. A little fellow in a red jersey has it tight under his arm; a bigger fellow plunges along by his side. Together they rush down the field, sweeping aside all inerference. It is a fine run. Close to the goal they are stopped. Then come two tremendous clashings of frowsy heads and wildly waving arms and sturdy legs. Down in an inextricable heap bey go, but the ball is steadily pushed forward. More rushing, more scrambling, now a punt and a swift return and then another wild swoop across the field. Hot work, rough work, but everybody good-natured. A brief rest and they are at it once more. Quick reurns, swifter rushes, fiercer onslaughts. "They are steadying down," says the

eoach to the principal. Another invincible rush, another ouchdown and then-

"That'll do for to-day," says the acive young fellow with the white stripes. The puffing athletes wipe their streaming faces and rub their sore muscles and slowly drift away. Two of them limp stiffly.

They didn't limp when at play. The pectators disperse, too, and the loiter-

ng drivers touch up their teams. "Purty har-r-d work for fun," says ne jehu to another as they draw up their lines.

"Yes," replied the other. "I fancy it's like the tales me dead and gone father used to tell of the delightful head-crackin's and pleasant arm- breakin's they used to enjoy so much at old Donnybrook, d'ye mind?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Delayed Correspondence.

An American author residing in London received one morning a letter from an intimate friend in America announcng the sudden death of his wife. The letter was put aside in a pigeon-hole to be answered by the first transatlantic mail. The letter was not one that could be easily answered. The next ocean mail did not have the author's reply. He waited another week and tried to begin a letter, but was interrupted by a caller. A fortnight afterward he made a fresh start; but six months went by and the letter was still at the bottom of he file. At last he answered the letter. He filled five or six sheets with tender reminiscences of the American friend's wife, and with sympathetic expressions of friendly feelings. The letter was stumped, sealed and sent off by post. What was his horror and amazement when the next morning's mail brought him a second letter from the same American friend announcing the widower's engagement with a young lady to whose beauty and intellectual graces

The Newest Association. Girlie-What is this new Life Saving

ssociation? Maidie-Don't you know? That is n organization of girls who have saved he lives of young men by agreeing to parry them and thus preventing their committing suicide.-Up-to-Date.

A WASTE-BASKET STORY.

Brilliant Act of the Editor of an English Weekly. The editor of a popular weekly was

court of sessions to cut off the entail on placed them for safety on the floor several of his estates. The duke of underneath the waste-paper basket. Sutherland is also trying to disental On leaving late at night he certain of his estates, and wants leave forgot to change their position and to build and to grant leases on his en- when the charwoman came the next morning she swept them up with the other litter and put them in the dustish woman who has devoted herself to bin. The same morning the dustman came round and the paper, including the editor's priceless stories, was placed in large sacks and sent off for the Salvation army depot. 'The editor's despair at discovering the fate of his manuscripts may be imagined, but he is a man of much decision, and, having learned the process of collection, chartered a hansom and taking two assistants with him set off for the Salvation army quarters. It was, of course, impossible for the authorities there to tell him which bag contained the litter. The huge sacks, forty in number, which had been collected during the morning, were without any by this arrangement it will cost you no mark of identity and it was at once apparent that if the manuscripts were to be recovered it would be necessary to search the entire litter. Undismayed the eyeball." The eye remains closed at the prospect, the editor and his assistants took off their coats and went to work. After many hours of weary search five out of six were ultimately recovered. The last, and according to sons will leave it a posthumous and un- the editor, the most priceless, evaded finished achievement. The master is all search, but triumphant at the reputting the finishing touches to an sult of the day's labor, the editor and oratorio to be sung by large choral his assistants returned to the office and masses. It is said to be in the style of the manuscripts were forthwith handed to the waiting printers .- Westminster

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with vho represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening tall around us, and the world seems but a broaden shadow. broader shadow.-Longfellow.

No METAPHYSICIAN ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.—Col-

No MAN can climb higher than his own

GENTLE treatment. St. Jacobs Oil soothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away. It is brave to overcome; it is saintly to

Don't go with the crowd simply because it is a crowd.—Ram's Horn.

Good times. Happy state. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain right up to date.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY.	N	10.,	De	c.	7.
CATTLE-Best beeves\$	3	50	0	5	00
Stockers	3	35	0	3	95
Native cows	2	00	0	3	40
HOGS-Choice to heavy	3	00	0	3	30
WHEAT-No. 2 red		93	0		91
No. 2 hard		81	0		82
CORN-No. 2 mixed		181/	0		19
DATS-No. 2 mixed		171/2	0		19
RYE -No. 2		32	0		231/
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	2	25	6	2	35
Fancy	2	10	(it)	2	20
HAY-Choice timothy	9	00	@	9	25
Fancy prairie	6	00	0	6	50
BRAN-(Sacked)					35
BUTTER-Choice creamery		21	0		211/
CHEESE-Full cream					1214
					221/2
	4	00	0	4	85
	•				
11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20					
	ZATTLE—Best beeves. Stockers Native cows. BOGS—Choice to heavy. WHEAT—No. 2 red. No. 2 hard. ZORN—No. 2 mixed. DATS—No. 2 mixed. ATS—No. 2 mixed. Pancy. HAY—Choice timothy. Fancy prairie. BRAN—(Sacked) BUTTER—Choice creamery. CHEESE—Full cream. EGGS—Choice. POTATOES. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping Texans. HOGS—Heavy SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—Choice. WHEAT—No. 2 red.	DATTLE—Best beeves	DATTLE—Best beeves	DATTLE—Best beeves	No. 2 hard.

HOGS-Heavy	3	00	0	3	25	
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	@	3	75	
LOUR-Choice		00			10	
VHEAT-No. 2 red		90%	0		91	
ORN-No. 2 mixed		21	0		21%	
DATS-No. 2 mixed		20	0		21	
RYE-No. 2		37	0		38	
BUTTER-Creamery		18	0		241/2	
ARD-Western mess	3	6714	n	3	80	
ORK	7	30	0	7	45	
CHICAGO.						
CATTLE-Common to prime	4	20	@	4	80	
HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	00	0	3	35	
HEEP-Fair to choice	3	00	0	3	40	
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	50	0	4	73	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		89	0		91	
ORN-No. 2		23	0		2314	
DATS-No. 2		18	0		181/2	
RYE		43	0		43	
BUTTER-Creamery		15	0		23	
LARD					15	
PORK			0	6	95	

NEW YORK.

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

HOW TO GET UP A "CENTURY"

CLUB.

And Secure the Reading of the Greatest of Four Dollar Magazines for One Dollar.

Everybody wants to take The Century Many going ten pounds in ten days. placed in a great dilemma the other Everybody wants to take The Cenday. Having with much care selected tury during the coming year on account

of its serials,"Campaigning with Grant," written by Grant's friend and staff officer, Gen. Horace Porter, and the novel of the American revolution, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," in which Washington is one of the characters. The Century costs \$4.00 a year, and many people are clubbing together in groups of four, each one securing the reading of the magazine one week in

the month. If you want The Century in 1897 (and who does not?) a little work among your friends will result in finding three others who want it too. Get one doilar from each of them, and send \$4.00 to The Century Company, Union square, New York, for a year's subscription. Begin with December, and the publishers will send you the November number free, in which these serials begin. There are many dollar magazines, but there is nothing like The Century, and more than a cheap magazine.

Young Medical Student (to charity patient)-"I think you must have a-a-some kind of a-a fever, but our class has only gone as far as convulsions. I'll come in week when we get to fevers."

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BAMBURY-"I hear that Stimpton, is dead. Did he leave his wife much?" Mispah—"I suppose so. He always left her as much as he could while was alive."—Boston Tran-

WE have received from Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., whose advertisement may be found in another column, their attractive pamphlet for 1897, of which five million copies, it is stated, are being distributed free by mail and through druggists. It contains besides advertising matter, biographical sketches and portraits of the Presidents of the United States including President-elect McKinley. The perusal of the pamphlet affords abundant proof that Warner's Safe Cure Co., which has twenty years of success back of it, is as active and enterprisit g as ever.

Doctor-"Now, what did your father and mother die ot?" Applicant for Life Insurance—"Well, sir. I can't say as I exactly remember; but it wasn't anything serious."

How to cure Rheumatism? Use St. Jacobs Oil. It subdues. It cures. A RIGHT state of heart cannot be main-

tained, without keeping a close watch on the tongue.-Ram's Horn. When pain ceases, no sufferer ever regrets the price he paid for St. Jacobs Oil.

A good man finds good wherever he goes, because the good in him brings out good in others.—Ram's Horn.

strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days.
Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from
your own druggist, who will guarantee a
cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

ONE MATRON-"Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste."
Another—"Really! It is a good thing for you that you did not teach him before you were married."—Tit-Bits.

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Let your mind be full, and you will wantlittle or nothing to fulfill your happiness Chicago Staudard.

BETTER times come to all cured of aches and pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

WHILE man is growing life is in decrease, and cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.—

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. Dierer, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94. Bon down many a man's religion, and it will be found to have been nothing but

froth.-Ram's Horn.

CRUTCHES and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it. True earnestness is wisdom warmed by love.—Chicago Standard.

"Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune." How much of woman's life happiness lost for lack of harmony.

tones ruined by one little note of discord. Wo-men who ought to enjoy the perfect happiness of love and wifehood and mother-hood are miserable from one year's end to the other, be-cause of some weakness or disease of the delicate

organism of their sex. These delicate complaints, which make a jangling dissonance of so many lives, are not by any means a necessity of womanhood. They may be overcome and completely eradicated under judicious treatment. There is no need of repugnant examinations. There is no need of resorting to any

unauthorized medicament compounded by an unskilled, uneducated person. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the troubles of the feminine organism positively, completely and safely.

For nearly 30 years Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N.Y. He is an eminent and expert specialist in this particular field of practice. Any woman may write to him with perfect confidence, and will receive, free of charge,

sound, professional advice and suggestion for self-treatment by which 99 out of 100 cases of female complaint, even of the most obstinate kind, may be completely and permanently cured. Address him as above. "While I was living at Eagle Rock, Botetours Co., Va.," writes Mrs. G. A. Connor, of Alleghany Spring, Montgomery Co., Va., "a lady friend came to me and said: 'My daughter, aged is years, has repeated hemorrhages at the nose, and she has never had the necessary indispositions of womanhood.' I advised her to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The lady purchased one bottle and it cured her daughter. She was well and happy when I left there."

Our lives are the open volume the world of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe.

Important Notice!



The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



Milk Pans, and pails, and cans, and bottles (even baby's)-or anything that you want

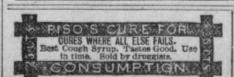
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in doing it, and it's a great deal more thoroughly done. Dairies and dealers use Pearline extensively. Just try it once, on your milk-ware or butter-ware-and then say if it isn't the most satisfactory way of cleaning. Pearline is the most economical thing you can use, too. You get so much more out of it.





USE NO OTHER THAN YUGATAN. A. N. K.-D.

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

President Cleveland's Letter to the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

An Exhaustive Review of Our Domestic and Foreign Affairs-Prompt and Radical Financial Legislation Recommended -Work of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The Fifty-Fourth congress assembled for the short session at noon to-day. Soon after committees from the house and senate waited on the president and informed him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The president then sent to congress the following message:

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legis-lative branch of their government you have as-sembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest in-volving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitter-ness and passion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider se incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions we discover abundant evidence of a determi-nation on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which en-titles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites. In obedience to a constitutional requirement. I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details con-cerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also curtail this communication by omitting minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have hitherto found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of secretary of state, which is herewith submitted.

The Armenian Question.

At the outset of a reference to more impor-tant matters affecting our relations with foreign powers it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition of Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of human civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great mations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mere bigotry and cruel fanaticism. shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softening disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been willed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our govent at home and our minister at Constantinerie have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who consti-tute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on Several naval vessels are stationed in the Med-Aterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of rgency. We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpool and Marash during uprisings at those places.

The Insurrection in Cuba. The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made to-wards the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all considerable towns, the insurgents roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evidenced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reaon to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, urces and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great project for which they lished her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil gov-ernment exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to an-archy or is subject to the mili-tary occupation of one or the other party. It is reported indeed, on reliable auority that at the demand of the commanderin-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Caban government has now given up all at-tempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the est reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle and decisive results might be looked for and the immense superiority the Spanish forces in numbers ipline and equipment, could hardly to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a fee that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable especially by those born and bred on the soil it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the pasmions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides more frequent and more deplorable. They also are participated in by bands of marauders, who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other as may be suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy It is to the same end that in pursuance of ganeral orders. Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the The sure result would seem to be that

sists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugars, a capacity already much reed by the interruption to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these in-

terruptions continue during the current year, and practically extend, as it is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremly doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe would engage the serious attention of the gov-ernment and people of the United States under any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$10,0.0,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad. mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,0:0,000, and in 1894, the year before the insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,-000,0 0. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways, both vexatious and costly.

Many Cubans reside in this country and directly promote the insurrection through the press by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecution. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings in interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents-a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurions to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be. no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now suggested that the United States should buy the island, a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to en-tertain such a proposal. It is urged. finally, that all other methods failing, the existing in-terneoine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of war between the United States and Spain, a war which its advocates confidently prophecy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be either affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless the character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and might should be the rule of its con-

It would seem that if Spain should offer to

Cuba genuine autonomy, a measure of home

of her Spanish subjects, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. It was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered ed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all it features, and properly apprehend our inevitable relations to it and its possible results with out considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to patient waiting for Spain to end contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. inability of Spain to deal success fully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless strug-gle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and then utter destruction of the very subject matter of conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and

The Venezuelan Boundary Ouestion. The Venezuelan boundary question has eased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their re spective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may

confidently be anticipated. Government Revenues and Expenses. The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,4 8.78. During the period its expenditures were \$434,687,654,48. The excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounted to \$25,203.235.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$4,015,352.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there were derived from customs the sum of \$160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue, \$146,830,615.66. The refrom customs show an increase of \$7, 863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of #3,584,537,91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$369,757,470 and the value of free goods imported \$409,967,-470, being an increase of \$6.523,67 in the value of dutiable goods and \$91,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise. foreign and domestic, amounted in value to \$882,6,6,928, being an increase over the preceding year of \$7,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent. and on free and dutiable goods taken to gether 20.55 per cent.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,-409,947 and of silver \$60,541,670, being an increas of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,246,384 of silver over the exportation of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were (33,525,06) and of silver \$28,777.186, being \$2,8 9.595 less of gold and \$8. 65,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1896, was \$1,228,326.035. of which \$590,597,954 was f gold and \$628,728,071 of silver.

On the 1st day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2.285,410, 90 and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,627,0.5,641, being \$22.63 per capita upon ar estimated population of 71,9-2,900.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 189, is stimated to have been 2.254,760 fine ou old of the value of \$46.610,000, and 55,727,0 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$36,445,000 and the coinage value of \$72,-

The total coinage at the mints of the United

time the law authorizing their creation was passed up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of tioned in active operation, having thorized capital stock of \$650.014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$211,412,620. The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks on the 31st of October, 1896 amounted to \$234.553.807, including unredeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in national bank circulation during the year ended on that day was \$21,099,420. On October, 1896, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,679 active institutions was \$3,263,685,313.83, which in-cluded \$1.893,268,839.31 in loans and discounts no means of a wholly sentimental and \$36?,165,733.85 in money of all kinds on band. Of their liabilities \$1,597,891,058 was due to individual depositors and \$209.941,019 conto individual depositors and \$209,941,019 consisted of outstanding circulating notes.

The War Department. The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge The limit of our artillery force as fixed by law is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morals of the army are excellent and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organiza-tion. With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary in which the -Mexican troops co-operated and the compul-sory, but peaceful return with the consent of Great Britain of a band of Cree Indians from Montana to the British possessions, no active operation have been required of the army dur-

ng the past year.
The organized militia numbers 112,879 men. \$400,000 is contributed by the general government. Investigation shows these troops to be unusually well drilled and inspired with much military interest, and in many instances they are so deficient in proper arms and equipment that a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition and that tively nominal sum. every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our sea coast. while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works. This improved situation is largely due to the recent generous response of congress to the recommendations of the war department.

The Attorney-General's Department. The attorney-general presents a detailed and interesting statement of the important work done under his supervision during the last fiscal year. The ownership and management by the government of penitentiaries for the confinement of the convicted in the United States courts of violations of federal laws, executive recommendation, has at last to a slight extent been realized by the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort Leavenworth as a United States penitentiary. This is certainly a movement in the right di-rection; but it ought to be at once supplemented by the rebuilding or extensive enlargement of this improvised prison and the construction of at least one more, to be located in the southern states. The capacity of the Leavenworth penitentiary is so limited that the expense of its maintenance, calculated at a per capita rate upon the number of prisoners can accommodate does not make as economical an exhibit as it would if it were larger and better adapted to prison purposes: but I am thoroughly conrule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain would satisfy all rational requirements vinced that economy, humanity and a proper sense of responsibility and duty toward those whom we punish for violation of federal law dictate that the federal government have the entire control and management of the penitentiaries where convicted violators are confined. It appears that since the transfer of the Fort all grounds it is exceedingly desirable that the convicts confined in this penitentiary be allowed to resume work of this description.

The Post Office Department. Our post office department is in good condition and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. total receipts during the year were \$82.499,208.40. The total expenditures were \$90.626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credit on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.02, or 4.43 per cent. The deficit was \$1,679.956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in control of the postmaster-general. All that he can accomplish by the most watch ful administration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and accounting for public moneys and such minor savings in small expenditures and in letting those co tracts for post office supplies and star service which are not regulated by statute.

The average revenue from each pound of first-class matter was 93 cents. From each pound of second-class, 81/2 mills (of the secondlass 52.348. 97 was county free matter). From each pound of third-class, 13.1 cents. pound of fourth-class, 15.6 cents. The growth in weight of second-class matter has been from 299,000,000 pounds in 1894 to 312,000,in 1895, and to almost 349,000,000 in and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues. mail service should, of course, be such as to meet the wants and even the conveniences of the people, at a direct charge upon them so light as perhaps to exclude the idea of our post office department being a money-making concern, but in the face of constantly recurring deficiencies in its revenue, and in view of the fact that we supply the best mail service in the world, it seems to me it is quite time to correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying weekly newspapers free in the county of publication and even the policy of carrying at less than one-tetnh of their cost other bona fide newspapers and periodicals.

there can be no excuse for subjecting the service to the further immense and increasing loss involved in carrying at the nominal rate of one cent a pound the serial libraries, sometime including trashy and even harmful literature and other matter, which under the loc pretation of a loose statute has been gradually given second-class rates, thus absorbing all profitable returns derived from first-class natter, which pays three or four times more than its cost, and producing a large annual loss to be paid by general taxation.

Experience and observation have demon-

strated that certain improvements in the organization of the post office department must be served before we can gain the full benefit of the immense sums expended in its administra-tion. This involves the following reforms, which I carnestly recommend: There should be a small addition to the existing inspector service, to be employed in the supervision of the carrier force, which now numbers 13.000 men and performs its service practically ut the surveillance exercised other branches of the postal or public service. There should also be appointed a few inspect-ors who would assist the central office in necessary investigation concerning matters of post office leases, post office sites, allowance for rent, fuel and lights, and in organizing and 14.(0) clerks now employed in first and second

The Navy Department. The work of the navy department and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the de-

number of national banks organized from the highly satisfactory. It has been decided, such subsidy bonds which must also be met by however, to provide in every ship building con-tract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts. On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double-turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date, of vessels theretofore authorized, there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class bat-tleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor defense ram and five double-turreted monitors, including Maine and Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

oThe war college has developed into an insti-tution which it is believed will be of great value to the navy in teaching the science of war, as well as in stimulating professional zeal in the navy, and it will be especially use-ful in the devising of plans for the utilization. in case of necessity, of all the naval resources of the United States.

The naval militia, which was authorized a

few years ago, as an experiment, has now developed into a body of enterprising young men, active and energetic in the discharge of their duties and promising great usefulness. This establishment has nearly the same relation to our navy as the national guard in the different states bears to our army, and constitutes a source of supply to our naval forces, the im-portance of which is immediately apparent.

The Interior Department. The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs ommitted to his supervision It is impossible The appropriations for its support by the several states approximate \$2.800,000 annually and refer to a few of the subjects concerning which the secretary gives full and instructive information. Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable tion, has been given away to suttlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a compara-

The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1895, exclusive of those within the state of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools. The progress which has attended re-cent efforts to extend Indian school facilities and the anticipatian of continued liberal ap-propriations to that end, cannot fail to afford utmost satisfaction to those eve that the education of believe dian children is a prime factor in the accomplishment of Indian civilization. The condition of affairs among the five civilized tribes, who occupy large tracts of land in the Indian territory and who have governments of their own, has assumed such an aspect as to render it almost indispensable that there should be an entire change in the relations of which for many years has been a subject of these Indians to the general government. This seems to be necessary in furtherance of their own interests as well as for the protection of non-Indian residents in their territory. A commission organized and empowered under several recent laws is now negotiating with these Indians for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands

The reception of their first proffers of negotiation was not encouraging, but through pa-tience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the best prospect of success has become more promising. The efforts should be to save the Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvince and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retogression.

A change is also needed to protect life and property through the operation of courts conducted according to strict justice and strong

enough to enforce their mandates.

As a sincere friend of the Indian I am exthe Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. It should be added that it cannot be reasonably that progress has been made toward a friendly adjustment of existing difficulties.

It appears that a very valuable deposit of gilsonite or asphaltum has been found on the reservation in Utah occupied by the Uncompahgre Ute Indians. Every consideration of care for the public interest and every sensible business reason dictate such management or disposal of this important source of public revenue as will except it from the general rules and incidents attending the ordinary disposition of public lands, and secure to the government a fair share at least of its advantages in place of its transfer for a nominal sum to interested individuals.

I indorse the recommendation made by the present secretary of the interior, as well as his predecessor, that a permanent commission. consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the commis sioner and assistant commissioner of Indian The management of the bureau in volves such numerous diversities and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent that I hope the change suggested will meet the approval of the congress.

The Pension Roll. The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expe which have been so often foretold still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintainence of the department and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to \$142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was, 90.640. Of these 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions. The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was \$582,735.38. The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is \$140,0 0.000, and for succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The commissioner of pensions reports that

during the last fiscal year 339 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 167 convictions In my opinion, based upon such statements as these and much other information and observations, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affection

The Pacific Railroads. The secretary calls attention to the interests involved in an adjustment of the obigations of the Pacific railroads to the govern ment. I deem it to be an important duty to especially present this subject to the consider-ation of the congress. On January 11, 1897 with the amount already matured, more than \$13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidiary bond issued by the United States in aid of the enstruction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line, and more than \$6,000,-Western Pacific Railway Co., will have fallen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the government. With- it to become an invitation to reckless appro reference to the application of the sinking funds now in the treasury this will create such a default on the the companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to than formerly. This is a matter of supreme foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to importance since it is the palpable duty of the industrial value of the island is fact di-minishing and unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear altogether. That value con-

the government. These amount to more than \$21,000,00) on account of the Union Pacific lines and exceeds \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines.

The Agricultural Department. The department of agriculture is so inti-nately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. The secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to \$70.000,000. an increase of \$17.000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all description fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural products being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is more gratifying when we consider that it is coming to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,000. The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products suggests the great use-

fulness of the organization lately established in the department for the purpose of getting to those engaged in the farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition needs and advantages of different foreign markets. Inasmuch as the success of the farmer depends upon the advantageous sale of his products, and inasmuch as foreign markets must largely be the destination of such products, it is quite apparent that a knowledge of the conditions and wants that affect these markets ought to result in sowing more intelligently and reaping with a better promise of profit. Such information points out the way to a prudent foresight in the selection and cultivation of crops and to a release from the bondage of unreasoning monotomy of protection, a glutted and depressed market and constantly recurring unprofitable toil. In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the departnent as at present conducted ought to be discontinued.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upwards of 84,000 places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896. and if fourth-class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that congress will, without increasing post office appropriations so adjust them as to permit in proper cases of a consolidation of these post offices to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

The civil service rules as amended during

the last year provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent; its other benefits have been better appreciated. The advantages of civil service methods in their business aspects are too well understood to require argument. Their application has become a necessity to the executive work of the government But those who gain through operation of these methods made to understand that non-partisan scheme through which they receive their appointments dethey mands from them, by way of reciprocity non-partisan and faithful performance of duties under every administration, and cheerful fidel-ity to every chief. While they should be enservice to an administration not representing his political views, should be promptly and fearlessly dealt with in such a way as to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise disposed. report of the commissioners will be duly transmitted and I commend the important matter they have in charge to the careful consideration of congress.

The Tariff.

I desire to recur to the statements else-

where made concerning the government re-ceipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operations. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August. 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a comptete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened up the wav to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$6,500,000 while the value of the domestic products exported and which found mar-kets abroad was nearly \$70,0.0,000 kets abroad was nearly \$70,0.0,000 more than during the preceding year. Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff changes to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff changes may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws must are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the cessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fis-cal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000.000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was nevertheless a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000, This, however, was not unexpected The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury fore-told a deficiency of \$17.000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or operation otherwise received and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency as well as for a ntinued deficit.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all difficulties In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us meet such deficit we have in the treasury. in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to payment of expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people, the payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the 000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central revenue from this fund is nothing more than Pacific railroad, including those issued to the ably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow priations and extravagant expenditures. I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate

privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their government's necessity plainly manifest

Our Financial Methods. This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our finan-cial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in pre-vious executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot r frain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our government more than 39 years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of country's substances, and the estrangement of brethern. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died, and yet there remains with us to-day, in full strength and activity as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessity not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever present agent of monetary distress. Because we may be enjoying a temporary re-lief from its depressing influence this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitation. I am more convinced than ever that we cannot have assured financial peace and safety until the government obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are with-drawn from circulation and collected. This might be done, as has been heretofore recom-mended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, or by their re-demption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as eenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually

and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of edemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations are redeemable in gold whenever so redeemed should be cancelled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it ould improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own otes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to onefourth of one per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the new law of 1890 I am of the opinion we have placed too much stress upon the dan-ger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated and fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of small banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted and authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methohs will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and con-fines its monetary operations to the receipts of money contributed by the people for its upport, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit. Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry.

Trusts and Monopolies. Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly con-

sidered. I refer to the expense of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry, or commerce and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing them. Such occasional results fall short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the acdency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder and to prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgement from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual interest in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor. to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will. with no duty but that of passive obedience and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship. To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the -spread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistance that whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general usefulness can not be otherwise than injurious Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective. not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficienof existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inher-ent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system. which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or ercourse between states or between the United States and foreign does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such

In concluding this communication its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care, save in the fidelity of heir public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten and our con-tests of political opinion are no longer remembered nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-GROVER CLEVELAND.

Wes W. Woods, editor of the Eldorado Springs, Mo., Press, and Miss Lottie Shields were married by Rev. Dinwiddie at Nevada, Mo.

Executive Mansion, December 7, 1896.