

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

NO. 18.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It was reported at Washington that the house committee on territories would not report the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the union until it would be too late for action to be taken upon them by this congress.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GEARY, of California, who made existence in America a life of penance for the Chinese, was said to be at Washington to promote a policy on the same lines against the Japanese. The Pacific coast was having an influx of Japanese immigrants, who were operating in a different field from their late adversaries, the Chinese, who followed in the paths of lower labor.

The disagreement between the co-pastors of the First Presbyterian church at Washington, Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage and Adolos Allen, has been settled by the church session calling for Mr. Allen's resignation.

The secretary of the treasury intends to coin enough of the bullion held against the notes of 1890 to at least restore the amount of coined silver dollars to what it was at the beginning of the administration. This will involve the coinage of between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000, and the profit from the coinage will be added to the free silver in the treasury.

It was reported at Washington on the 16th that the Venezuelan boundary commission would probably not have the honor to settle the question, there being good reasons for supposing that the matter will be terminated in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. It was believed that the basis of it would be arbitration, as proposed originally by the United States, but with a limitation that would suffice to save British pride and appear to maintain British consistency.

The democratic national committee has chosen Chicago as the place and July 7 as the date for holding the national convention.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a circular letter to all national banks on the forthcoming bond issue, asking the banks to aid the government in popularizing the loan by calling the attention of their patrons to the desirability of it as an investment and in stimulating subscriptions thereto.

THERE was a report that Rev. T. De Witt Talmage might resign from the co-pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Washington on account of some friction with Mr. Allen, the other pastor, about preaching Sunday mornings and evenings.

A DISPATCH from Washington said that government officials thought everything pointed to a successful sale of the coming loan and that the bonds would be taken in all sections of the country, instead of by a combination of purchasers.

A CHICAGO Post Washington special on the 15th said: A demand having been made informally upon President Cleveland for an authoritative statement at this time upon the third term proposition, he has given it out that the democracy will be entirely safe in proceeding upon the theory that he is not and will not be a candidate. He has not put this statement in writing, not deeming it the proper time for an epistolary communication on the subject.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a circular on the 15th modifying the conditions for payment on the advertised bond issue.

MR. R. S. THARIN, who has been one of the active movers regarding relief for the Armenians, has issued a call for all the Christian organizations in the United States to send delegates to a national Christian convention at Washington, to meet on Saturday, February 22, 1896, to consider the deplorable condition of Armenia and to devise ways and means for the amelioration thereof.

GENERAL NEWS.

The executive committee of the populist national committee was unexpectedly called together on the night of the 18th at St. Louis, after the adjournment of the main committee, to consider some new proposition from the St. Louis Business Men's league, and, after a discussion, the committee decided to hold the convention in St. Louis on July 22. It was also stated that there would also be a convention of free silverites throughout America at the same time and place.

It was said that Melville E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, would be Ohio's candidate for the democratic nomination for president.

An earthquake shock was experienced in Craig, Col., at 6:45 on the evening of the 18th. Articles were thrown from shelves and clocks stopped, but no serious damage was reported.

BISHOP HAYGOOD, of the M. E. church, south, died at his home in Oxford, Ga., on the 19th, of paralysis, aged 57.

While workmen were digging an excavation for the pier of a bridge over the Brazos river near Martin, Tex., a landslide occurred, burying three men. One got out alive, but the other two were smothered to death before help could reach them.

MISS CLARA BARTON, president of the American Red Cross society, it was announced, would sail from New York for Turkey in behalf of the Armenians on the date originally fixed upon, without anticipating the possibility of being stopped by the authorities.

THE German empire celebrated on the 18th the anniversary of the crowning of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present emperor, as emperor of Germany and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire. Emperor William delivered an address from the throne and issued a decree granting amnesty to offenders whose sentences did not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or 150 marks fine.

SENSATIONAL stories were afloat in Tallahassee, Fla., on the 19th. It was stated as coming from the Washington authorities that a deal was pending between Spain and England whereby the latter would become possessed of Cuba and that the British flying squadron was coming to American waters to be ready for war with the United States that would inevitably follow the cession of Cuba. All the militia in Florida and other southern states were ordered, it was reported, to be ready for duty and the war fever ran higher than it did after President Cleveland's Venezuela message.

A LABORER named Tolles at Delhi, Ind., became enraged because his eight-months-old baby was fretful and persisted in crying. In his anger he took the child from its cradle, placed its head between his knees and crushed the skull as if it were an egg-shell. Tolles was jailed and the feeling against him was intense.

BERNARD GILLAM, the noted cartoonist of Judge, died at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Senator James Arkell, of Canajoharie, N. Y., of typhoid fever.

MAY BEAN, a girl 12 years old, deliberately committed suicide at Cincinnati by taking strychnine.

M. FLOUET, the eminent French statesman, died at Paris on the 18th.

SECRETARY OLNEY was said to have instructed Minister Terrell to demand Turkey's intentions concerning the treatment of Americans in Turkey.

The house of John Wesley, about three miles west of Muskogee, I. T., was destroyed by fire on the 19th and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Wesley, was burned to death. It was believed that the house was set on fire by two drunken Creek Indians, who were ordered away from the house the night before on account of their conduct.

For some time large numbers of cattle have been smuggled across the quarantine line, which runs 30 miles west of Guthrie, Ok., a number of stockmen, it was alleged, being regularly engaged in the business. The matter has been reported to the department of agriculture and a special agent will look into the matter. It was rumored that a number of arrests will follow, some being very prominent men.

The United States Rubber Co., of Millville, R. I., has shut down, throwing 1,000 men out of work.

EX-REGISTER OF DEEDS CHARLES RIDER, was arrested at El Reno, Ok., charged with embezzlement and for mutilating county records.

The Indiana Liquor league will oppose the Matthews presidential boom, because the governor signed the Nicholson bill.

A SPECIAL freight train collided with the engine of a local freight which was standing on the Mahoning bridge, 58 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley railroad on the 14th. The local engine was knocked into the river and the bridge was set on fire and several freight cars were destroyed. An oil tank standing near the bridge became ignited soon afterwards and exploded, scattering the oil over a crowd which had assembled to view the wreck. Many were seriously burned.

A FIRE at New Carlisle, a village in Clark county, O., destroyed five dwellings and five business houses.

The large stove factory of S. S. Jewett & Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000; fully insured.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to supersede Gen. Martinez de Campos and his lieutenant, Gen. Arderius, owing to differences which exist between them and the political parties in Cuba. Gen. Polavieja, it was understood, would be appointed commander-in-chief in Cuba.

CHICAGO democrats think that the location of the democratic convention at Chicago has vastly improved the chances of Col. William B. Morrison as a presidential possibility, and unless a radical change in the local sentiment occurs Morrison will have the Illinois delegation instructed for him. The same claim was made in behalf of Vice President Stevenson.

FIVE masked men entered the house of Joseph Day, an old farmer, in Jackson county, Tenn., and demanded his treasure. On his refusal to give it up he was taken outside and hanged to a tree. The men then attempted to make Mrs. Day tell where the money was hidden, and when she refused they crushed her head with a club. No arrests have been made.

The National Dairy union concluded its convention at Chicago on the 16th. Ex-Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, was elected president; D. W. Wilson, of Elgin, Ill., secretary, and George Lynn, of Chicago, treasurer.

A DISPATCH from Key West, Fla., on the 16th said that there was a great deal of friction between the two insurgent generals, Gomez and Maceo, the latter being the leader of the negroes and the former the leader of the whites. Race troubles were at the bottom, the negroes feeling that the whites had stated that the negroes would not be allowed to participate in the direction of public affairs.

THE Central Labor union issued a challenge to Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Engineers to meet Debs in joint debate on the 18th at Cleveland, O. The challenge was issued on authority of Debs, who said that if Arthur would meet him he would show him up in such a way as to drive him from the labor movement. Debs said the engineers' brotherhood was simply an annex of the railway corporations. Arthur has ignored the challenge.

A VIGILANCE committee captured and hung three desperadoes, Tom Foley, a man known as Wild Horse and a half-breed Choctaw named Marina. Recently the gang of which these three were members robbed Jaqua's store, 50 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Ok., grossly assaulted his wife and stole four horses. The alarm was given and a posse followed the gang, coming up with them at Crisy crossing. In the fight that ensued one of the pursuing party was killed. Three of the gang made their escape, but Foley and his two companions took refuge in a deserted hut, from which they were dislodged with dynamite and hung.

THE wheel department of the Peninsular car works, at Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss, \$35,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of work by the fire.

THE Spanish steamer Cisner was sunk near Calais, France, by a collision with an unknown ship and the captain, mate and a passenger were drowned.

THE failures for the week ended January 17th (Dun's report) were 395 in the United States, against 373 last year, and 81 in Canada, against 60 last year.

THE American Missionary association, whose jubilee is to be celebrated in Boston next October, is issuing a variety of circulars, appeals and historical documents, urging Congregational churches, Sunday schools and Endeavor societies throughout the United States to observe February 16 as "Abraham Lincoln memorial Sabbath."

A LIGHT engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners who were walking the tracks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at New York on the 17th, killing two women and injuring two other women and a man so badly that they will probably die.

TWENTY-THREE hundred railroad stock cars were sold at the courthouse steps at Chicago on the 16th for \$930,000. The cars were formerly the property of the Hicks Stock Co. Last November a judgment was entered against the company for the sum of \$1,341,000, under a bill of foreclosure filed by the Railway Equipment Co., which furnished the cars.

A SENATION was created on the 15th by a statement in the official organ of the government that 1,000 families in St. Johns, N. E., were without food, fuel or clothing, and have nothing with which to face the rigors of the coming four months. Outposts were also despatched. The government will have to furnish supplies as most of the citizens are unable to assist.

IT was recently reported at Washington that a proclamation on the Cuban cause had been drafted by the president and Secretary Olney and might be looked for at any time. It was thought the proclamation would not go so far as to recognize the Cuban republic, but would be a plain declaration of neutrality between the contending parties. Little credence was placed in the report that Cuba was to be sold to Great Britain.

A SPECIAL from Philadelphia on the 20th said that James J. Corbett had stated his willingness to sign articles of agreement to fight Fitzsimmons 25 rounds provided he put up \$30,000 to guarantee that he would appear in the ring at the time fixed upon.

THE fight for the presidency of the League of American Wheelmen was said in a dispatch from Baltimore, Md., to have narrowed down to Archibald C. Willison, of Maryland, and Sterling Elliot, of Massachusetts, and promised to be one of the hottest in league annals.

By the explosion of a gasoline tank at Cincinnati on the 20th, Jacob Bruhl, a barber, his wife Rosa, and a 12-year-old son were probably fatally burned. The house in which they lived was entirely consumed, entailing a loss of \$10,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that the republican leaders in the house were striving for an early adjournment, and unless the senate held them back expected to wind up the business of the session in the early part of May.

THE post office department has prepared a statement showing the receipts of the 30 largest post offices of the United States for the last quarter ended December 31, 1895, and a comparison of the same period for 1894. Twenty-nine show increases, while one, Indianapolis, shows a decrease.

Gov. RENFROW, of Oklahoma, has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the assassin who shot down William Wyance in his own yard at Guthrie.

SHARON FULLER and George Holt, colored, were fatally shot, and Frank Stewart, white, dangerously injured in a quarrel over cards at Dingess, W. Va.

The sub-committee to secure options for a national park on the 4,000 acres of land surrounding Vicksburg, occupied by Gen. Grant and Gen. Pemberton during the siege, have completed their work and returned to Washington. They will recommend the purchase of the 4,000 acres at \$113,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

During the year just closed 230 divorce cases were filed in the Shawnee county district court at Topeka. Of these 115 divorces were granted and 44 dismissed.

Since his appointment last March, M. C. Kelley, state oil inspector, has turned into the state treasury \$3,856.61, as the surplus for the first nine months of his term.

The supreme court has handed down an opinion in the Snow-Hudson state printership contest, giving the office to J. K. Hudson. Associate Justice Allen delivered the opinion.

Gov. Morrill has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the person or persons who burned to death Robert, John, William and Archie McFadden in their home at Frontenac, December 30.

It was lately discovered that the body of Mrs. A. M. Roll, wife of a prominent member of Eggleston post, G. A. R., at Wichita, had been stolen from its grave in Highland cemetery, that city. Old soldiers were making investigation of the matter.

C. F. Hutchings, the Kansas City, Kan., attorney who was reported as having been cited to appear before the United States district court at Topeka for contempt, with other attorneys, attended as counsel for the defendants instead of as one of the defendants.

C. A. Rich and Mrs. E. J. Charlton, who lately eloped from Lawrence, were later arrested in San Francisco. Mrs. Charlton vowed that she would not live with her husband again under any circumstances. It was stated that Rich would be brought back to answer the charge of abduction.

The Kansas Medical society has sent out announcements of its annual meeting to be held in Topeka, May 13. A facious addenda is attached, which says: "We expect by May to have the Gothenberg system in vogue, so that you can take refreshments in the basement of the capitol."

Masked men the other night held up and robbed the night agent of the M. K. & T. road and two other men who were waiting for a train at Fort Scott. The robbers secured a gold watch and small sums of money from the men and \$4 from the company's safe. There were two of the robbers who escaped without being identified.

The State Bar association, recently in session at Topeka, was one of unusual interest. The annual address was delivered by Judge Henry, of Missouri, and many interesting papers were read. A resolution was adopted in favor of a constitutional convention for the purpose of providing amendments and changes in the judicial article of the constitution.

Fire at Leavenworth the other day destroyed the brick cottage on the Latta estate with all its contents. In the house was stored nearly every article of furniture, statuary and bric-a-brac belonging to Mrs. Sallie E. Wilson, who is the oldest daughter of Gen. John A. Haldeman, ex-United States minister to Siam. The goods were valued at \$10,000 and were insured for \$2,500. Mrs. Wilson is in Europe.

The supreme court of his denied a rehearing of the case of Jonathan Banks, a newsdealer at Leavenworth, who, after being placed in jail for violating the law concerning the making and distribution of scandalous publications, sought release by habeas corpus proceedings in the supreme court. The writ applied for was denied and the law upheld in an opinion written by Associate Justice Allen.

A late Topeka dispatch is authority for the statement that everybody in Kansas is buying corn. Bankers, speculators, grain buyers, merchants, farmers, editors and others who can scrape together a few dollars are putting it into a pot with their neighbors and buying corn with it. It is estimated that of the 200,000,000 bushels of corn raised in Kansas last year no more than ten per cent. has been shipped out of the state.

Several days ago Mrs. Charles Dean, of Topeka, left her two small children in a room to themselves while she "ran over to a neighbor's." Upon returning she found that some one had removed the clothing from her 14-months-old babe, seated it upon the top of a hot stove and fled. The flesh of the child was cooked to the bone, and it died in a few days. The miscreant who performed the fiendish deed had not been arrested.

Mrs. Joseph Hildebrandt, wife of a farmer living near Marysville, gave poison to her eight children, ranging in age from two to 14 years, the other morning and then hanged herself in the barn. The mother and seven children were dead not recover. Her husband was in a hospital in Kansas City suffering from cancer. It was supposed that her struggles with poverty and want had driven the woman insane.

At the recent meeting of the State bar association at Topeka, officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Chief Justice David Martin, of the supreme court; vice president, Judge William Thompson, of Burlingame; secretary, C. J. Brown, of Topeka; treasurer, Howell Jones, of Topeka; executive council, A. A. Goddard, of Topeka, chairman; T. B. Wall, of Wichita; M. B. Nicholson, of Council Grove; W. R. Smith, of Kansas City, and John W. Day, of Topeka. The annual banquet closed the proceedings.

GOES TO CHICAGO.

The Lake City Gets the Democratic Convention.

The Date Selected is July 7—It Required 20 Ballots to Settle the Question—St. Louis Made a Good Fight, However.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The democratic national convention will be held at the city of Chicago on July 7. That was the decision reached yesterday by the national democratic committee after an interesting and at times exciting session which continued until 11 o'clock last night.

There was considerable difference of opinion as to the time for holding the convention, one proposition advanced by Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, who held the proxy of the New Mexico member, being to hold it June 2, two weeks before the republican convention, and the other by Hugh Wallace, of Washington state, to hold it July 7. The committee decided upon the latter date by a vote of 32 to 18. The main interest, of course, centered in choice of the convention city. For this honor there were four applicants, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. Thirty minutes was allowed each city in which to present its claims. The speeches made by distinguished citizens in each instance were of a high order of excellence, and, at times, aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The balloting began about seven o'clock last evening, and from the first a long and bitter struggle was indicated. The first ballot resulted: Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 19; New York, 14. There was practically no change except as slight fluctuations of a vote or two until the tenth ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York.

At the 20th ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily to Chicago. But St. Louis, which had tenaciously clung to her 19 votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes and on the ballot before the last led Chicago by one vote. On the last ballot, the 29th, which was taken shortly before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago and she obtained the necessary plurality, the vote standing: Chicago, 26; St. Louis, 24; New York, 6; Cincinnati, 1. An examination of the vote by states shows that St. Louis had practically the solid support of the free silver votes in the committee.

THE COMPTROLLER GIVES HIS VIEWS AT A CHICAGO BANQUET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Comptroller James H. Eckels spoke last night at the annual banquet of the real estate board on "Our Currency System." He said in part: "Nowhere, in any nation, whether of great or little power, is there to be found a currency and financial system so inadequate for the purposes to be accomplished as that of the United States. It presents in its circulation feature the singular spectacle of nine different kinds of currency, all except two being directly or indirectly dependent upon the credit of the United States. The treasury department established by it is the greatest banking institution in the land, clothed with the least powers of self-preservation and beneficial action."

He discussed particularly the "green-back element" of the system, citing it "because the harm which it is doing must be manifest to all; because every bond issue made to preserve the gold reserve in the treasury bears testimony to the expense of it to the taxpayer, and every measure introduced in congress to cancel the indebtedness which it represents, or prevent the too great rapidity and repetition of the presenting of it for redemption proclaims its harmfulness. It would be foolish to undertake to conceal that the source of our difficulties lies in the fear that the United States cannot in the face of existing laws maintain the gold standard as its unit of value."

"The legal tender issues of the government ought and must be redeemed and retired if the American people are to be rid of the recurring danger and loss arising from their being a part of our currency issues. It is asserted that when the revenues of the government exceed the necessary expenditures bond issues will cease and no further trouble follow. The difficulty, however, goes beyond the question of revenue and touches the vital point in trenching upon the confidence of those dealing with us in our ability to always pay these obligations in gold. Complete confidence cannot be restored by simply increasing the governmental income, but even if it could, there would be no guarantee against future impairment of it through the same cause. There is but one road to absolute safety and that lies through their payment and cancellation. When that end is accomplished we will have done much to rid the people of the belief now entertained, that in the fiat of the government is some magic power which from nothing can bring forth something of intrinsic value."

HIS EIGHTH DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine, eighth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, to Mr. Beecher, of Buffalo, cousin of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

ST. LOUIS GETS IT.

The Populist National Convention Will Be Held in That City July 22.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The executive committee of the populist national committee was unexpectedly called together Saturday night, after the adjournment of the main committee, to consider some new propositions from the St. Louis Business Men's league, looking to the location of the populist national convention in the Mound City. After a short discussion the committee decided to hold the convention in St. Louis, July 22. It is positively stated that at the same time with that of the people's party there will be held in St. Louis a convention of the advocates of "free silver" throughout America, which will in size and in the interests it involves rival, if it does not outrival, the other.

TOO PERSONAL.

An Indiana Girl's Public Prayers Keep Her Out of Church.

LAFORTE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The unique case brought by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a Mishawaka society girl, to compel the First Baptist church of that city to restore her to membership, was dismissed by Judge Hubbard. Miss Thompson was expelled because she was too personal in her public prayers, which caused a decided sensation in the congregation. It was the first case of the kind ever taken to the courts, and attracted national attention. The sequel promises to be an action for heavy damages.

AN AWFUL DEED.

A Fiendish Father Crucifies His Babe's Skull between His Knees.

DELLI, Ind., Jan. 20.—A fiendish crime was recently committed at Brook, Newton county. A day laborer named Tolles became enraged because his eight-months-old baby was fretful and persisted in crying. In his anger he took the child from its cradle, placed its head between his knees and crushed the skull as if it were an egg-shell. The mother, witnessing the brutal crime, rushed from the house and summoned the neighbors, but when they returned the child was beyond help. Tolles is in jail and the feeling against him is intense.

THE QUARANTINE EVADED.

Oklahoma Cattlemen Charged with Smuggling Stock Across the Line.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 20.—For some time large numbers of cattle have been smuggled across the quarantine line, which runs 30 miles west of here, a number of stockmen, it is alleged, being regularly engaged in the business. The matter of agriculture and a special agent has arrived here to look into the matter. It is rumored that a number of arrests will follow, some being very prominent men.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Perished in a Farm House Fire Three Miles West of Muskogee, I. T.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 20.—The house of John Wesley, about three miles west of here, was destroyed by fire last night, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Wesley, was burned to death. It is believed that the house was set on fire by two drunken Creek Indians, who were ordered away from the house the night before on account of their vile conduct.

Fewer Trains and Slower Time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The seven railroad companies with lines between Chicago and Kansas City have finally agreed, in the face of protests, to lengthen the running time of passenger trains between these two cities from 15 hours to 12 hours and 45 minutes. These roads have agreed that between these two cities the same number of passenger trains will be run by all lines. This means that several of the bigger roads will have to take off some of their through trains to equalize the number via all routes.

Dunraven Let Down Easter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—It is stated as positive that the decision of the committee appointed by the New York Yacht club to investigate the charge of fraud brought by Lord Dunraven against the Defender is in favor of the Defender. The charges are found to be unproved. The report lets Lord Dunraven down easily, although it is found that the charges are not proven.

No Statehood Now.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Post's Washington special says: Disappointment awaits the people of New Mexico and Arizona. They have been knocking for admission into the sisterhood of states for many years, but the decree has gone forth that the ambitions of the two territories must be suppressed, and their prayers left unanswered for another two years.

Expelling the Intruders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The secretary of the interior has received a message from citizens in the Cherokee nation stating that the Cherokee authorities were making arrangements to drive out the Cherokee intruders by force. The delegates here representing the intruders received similar messages, and they called on the secretary and urged that he afford protection.

Death of Bishop Haygood.

COVINGTON, Ga., Jan. 20.—Bishop Haygood, of the M. E. church, south, died at his home in Oxford, Ga., yesterday morning at two o'clock, of paralysis. Bishop W. W. Dandon, of South Carolina, will preach his funeral service Tuesday.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

A FRUSTRATED SCHEME.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.



Two young men stood on the curbstone as the clock struck eight on the night of the Masonic ball and talked together in low, intense tones. A girl in a waterproof was waiting for a car, but they overlooked her proximity, as indeed anyone would naturally have done, she belonging to a class too numerous to attract attention. One of the two men was opposed to some scheme or plan which the other was advancing, the latter forgetting to be cautious, in his eagerness to convince the other of the feasibility of his plan.

"There are nine large stones in the clasp of her belt alone. The slightest pressure in dancing will loosen it; or if it requires force, make a rush through the crowd, and as soon as you secure the diamonds hurry off."

"But the detectives; there will be a number there, and I do not know them."

"No; a very good thing, as they do not know you, either. Why, man, alive, do you think I would ask you to conduct as careful and diplomatic a piece of business as this if I could go there? Unfortunately, the detectives do know me, and I would be pinched as soon as I set foot in the hall room. No; your letter of introduction as the brother of Lord Shafto Dugald will carry you forward on the top wave of prosperity."

"Do you call making a thief of yourself prosperous? Oh, my God, is this the goal to which my ill-regulated nature has brought me? No! I will not do it! Find some other hand to steal the diamonds. I have too much respect for Miss Chester to approach her with any such villainous designs. Employ some other criminal for your scheme, King; I will have nothing to do with it."

"No? Then I shall only have to surrender you to the authorities as a forger, for you forged my name to obtain that hundred dollars you drew from the Green Street bank."

"Forgery? I a forger? Why, King, you told me to write your name and present the check and it would be honored."

"Yes, my innocent youth, and you copied my writing and impersonated me—sufficient cause for the law to have a hold on you."

"I thought you were my friend—I believed in you—"

"Oh, nonsense, Hon. Gerald Dugald! You were stranded here for want of money—so was I. If you are innocent, I am not—and you will soon learn that the innocent must suffer with the guilty in this world. Who was it said that nothing sustained one in time of trouble like the blessed sense of guilt? Well, I quite agree with him."

"Stop your abominable philosophizing!" said Dugald, with such a sudden change of manner that King started back in surprise. "I may become a criminal—I suppose, according to your statement, that I am one now, but I swear I will not wear the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, nor will I ever condone sin to my own soul. Keep your maxims, and tell me how I am to perform this nefarious scheme to-night."

"Now you are talking business, King; I was afraid you was going to weaken," and then followed a detailed plan for the work of the evening.

Evelyn Chester was, far and away, the handsomest girl at the ball, although she was dressed more simply,



"FIND SOME OTHER HAND TO STEAL THE DIAMONDS."

If that were possible, than any other girl there—if that costume could be called simple which literally blazed with diamonds. There was a story attached to those gems. An aunt of Miss Chester who had died abroad was on bad terms with all her family. She had turned her entire fortune into diamonds, and left them to Evelyn on condition that she should wear them all on every occasion when she went into society. An heir-at-law had disputed the will, but having no money to advance his claims, had withdrawn from the case. Evelyn had heard of him as a spendthrift younger son of a noble family to whom her aunt by marriage was allied, and had made no effort to look into the justice of the claim. She had money and to spare, and really cared little for the value of the diamonds, regarding them, however, as hers by the terms of her aunt's will. It was a burden to wear them and to care for them, and she disliked the attention they at-

tracted. She also disliked being the object of much watchful care from men who were sent to public places to guard such property, and who mingled with the crowd in evening dress, and could not be distinguished from the guests themselves.

When the evening was at its height, one of the masters of ceremony approached Evelyn with a gentleman whom he asked permission to introduce. She was disengaged for the moment and accorded him a gracious smile and a word or two, and then excused herself for a dance, first finding a place for him on her programme. It was when she was whirling with him in a waltz that she looked at him closely and said:

"You are a good waltzer; you are accustomed to scenes like this?"

"Yes; but not to women like you."

It was a bold speech, but did not seem to offend her, as she instantly retorted:

"Nor am I accustomed to men like you."

He looked at her keenly, but saw only goodness in her kind eyes.

"I am only a boy," he said in a pained tone; "I fear sometimes I shall never be a man!"

She did not pursue that train of thought. They ceased dancing and walked in the conservatory. There Miss Chester asked him:

"Are you a mason?"

"No; I am nothing."

"No woman can be a mason, but we can skirnish on the edges—make ourselves serviceable in such affairs as these. But they have some maxims that are very helpful, like the old Oriental literature. Such as this: 'We will meet upon the level'—And part upon the square."

"Is not that a good motto for any life—yours or mine, for instance?"

"What do you mean, Miss Chester?"



"WHY DO YOU NOT ORDER YOUR DETECTIVE TO ARREST ME?"

Dugald's face was white with suppressed emotion; great drops started out on his forehead.

"What can you mean?" he repeated.

"This"—and Evelyn Chester unfastened a diamond buckle of her embroidered belt and laid it in Dugald's hand.

"It is yours," she said, "not alone by right of my gift, but by right of law. Your solicitors have not succeeded in breaking Aunt Laura's will, but rather than have one soul steeped in crime for the possession of these baubles, I would relinquish all right to them. I give them into your hands now for safe keeping; to-morrow they shall be legally yours."

"You, then, are the relative of whom I have heard only the vaguest reports. You, whom I—" He stopped, unable to complete the sentence.

"I know; you were to rob me of them to-night. That would have been a fearful price for the diamonds; no gems are worth such a sacrifice."

"How did you know?" His voice was strained and husky.

"I overheard you talking with the man you called King. I was near you, and your name attracted my attention."

"Why did you not order your detectives to arrest me?"

"I do not consider you the guilty one. King is already where he cannot tempt his fellows to crime."

"And you, a weak girl, have done all this—saved me from a felon's doom and brought the guilty to justice. I had intended giving myself up to-night. Do you believe me?"

"I do. I have seen much of the world—not only the world in which I live, but the other, where sin and want abound. I was coming from an expedition to the slums when I overheard your moral death warrant read. I saw that you were weak, but not wicked. I said: 'I will save him from himself. My reward will be to know that I have succeeded.'"

Gerald Dugald bowed low over the hand extended to him.

"I dedicate myself to you and your service," and his voice was firm in its sincerity. "Will you keep the diamonds until I have proved myself worthy of the guardianship, and then—"

But a crash of tuncful instruments and the swift approach of the dancing throng ended the discussion of their personal romance, but in the merry whirl of the music these two had taken their degrees, and the diamonds with their strange history shone brighter than any jewel in the conservatory, for they radiated with the full splendor of a noble and unselfish action, and their story was limited to the members of a secret society from which even the masons were debarred.—Detroit Free Press.

—Counting the Mississippi and Missouri as one stream, the total length of this great inland ocean is over 4,000 miles. Considered separately the Mississippi is 2,316 miles and the Missouri 3,047.

—What a man thinks of himself, that is what determines, or rather indicates his fate.—Thoreau.

THE FARMING WORLD.

HIGH-PRICED BACON.

Selection of the Best Breeds and Feeds for This Purpose.

There are two all-important matters connected with the bacon trade which are entirely in the hands of the farmers, and which ought to receive every attention, viz.: the breeding and feeding of pigs, says an exchange. Different breeds suit different localities, and while trying to impress upon the farmers the necessity of fresh blood and careful attention to breeding it may be well to warn them against attempting to introduce a new breed of pigs into a district. It is much the safer way for farmers to aim at the improvement of pigs which have been long bred in a district than to attempt to introduce new breeds.

While this is so, care ought to be taken in the selection and introduction from other districts of high-class male animals to develop the points essential in good pigs. Spunking generally, short, dumpy boars and sows ought to be avoided, as it will be found that extra length of body not only adds much to the weight of the carcass, but insures a larger proportion of lean meat to the gross weight. Every care ought to be taken to prevent consanguinity or close breeding. The evil effort of close breeding shows itself sooner in the case of pigs than in any other of our domestic animals, and therefore fresh blood is most essential. In practice it will be found that a well-shaped pig can be reared, fed and brought, in a shorter space of time, to a greater weight upon a smaller amount of food than a mongrel-bred one, while the bacon and hams cut from the carcass of a well-bred pig are superior in quality and command a higher price in the market. Even in the heavily stocked markets of the present day there is still "room at the top," and to-day there is still margin in the wholesale and retail markets between the price of ordinary bacon and hams and those classed as best quality.

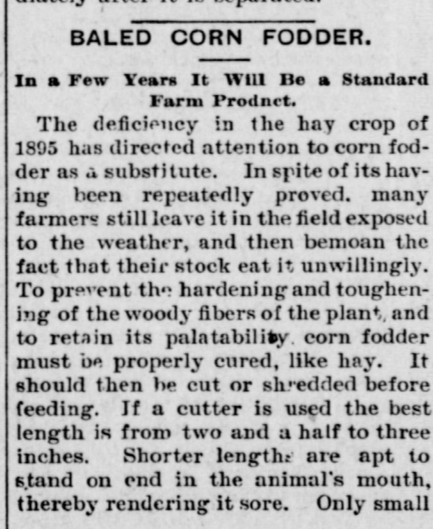
The flesh of pigs is soft if fed on brewery and distillery grains. Turkeys and mangolds are unsuitable for producing good bacon. The following foods are suitable for producing good bacon: Potatoes (cooked), milk, barley meal, oatmeal and crushed oats, pollard bran, wheat (ground), rye meal, Indian corn (used sparingly), ground and cooked.

It is said that one of the principal reasons why Danish bacon has taken such a hold on the English market, and has been so profitable to the farmers in Denmark, is the fact that they have fed their pigs largely on separated milk. Nor is milk feeding a new idea. For generations the cottagers in Cumberland and Yorkshire have made a point of buying skimmed milk for their pigs for at least a month before they were killed for family use. Although seemingly an expensive food, the use of milk has been found to add to the flavor of the meat and also to prevent waste in cooking. When creamery separated milk is available it may be used fresh from the separators, but if it has to be carried, or kept over, it ought to be heated to a temperature of 180 degrees after it is separated.

BALED CORN FODDER.

In a Few Years It Will Be a Standard Farm Product.

The deficiency in the hay crop of 1895 has directed attention to corn fodder as a substitute. In spite of its having been repeatedly proved, many farmers still leave it in the field exposed to the weather, and then bemoan the fact that their stock eat it unwillingly. To prevent the hardening and toughening of the woody fibers of the plant, and to retain its palatability corn fodder should be properly cured, like hay. It should then be cut or shredded before feeding. If a cutter is used the best length is from two and a half to three inches. Shorter lengths are apt to stand on end in the animal's mouth, thereby rendering it sore. Only small



CORN FODDER BALE.

quantities may be cut at a time, as there is danger of heating. The shredded has many advantages over the cutter. The most prominent are the absence of sharp edges, the lack of waste and the fact that it can be baled like hay. The latter has caused it to be shipped to the city in some quantity. Unfortunately, buyers ignorant of its true value have generally passed it by. This is the fate of all new things. But the day will soon come when the market prices of shredded corn fodder will be as regularly quoted as those of hay, for which it is a cheap and excellent substitute.—N. Y. World

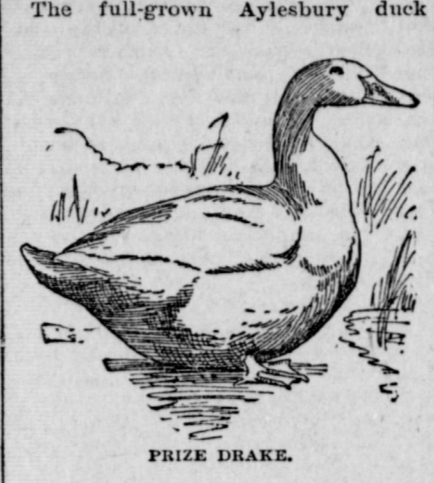
Storing Sweet Potatoes.

It is quite difficult to keep these vegetables through the winter, but it may be done if carefully attended to. They must be kept perfectly dry and not allowed to touch each other, or they will rot. The best way to keep them is to pack them in cut straw or chaff in barrels or boxes, and keep them in a room above ground. There are but few cellars where they can be kept to perfection. Sometimes they are wrapped in paper and packed without using chaff or straw. Others use dry sand as the packing material. The room in which they are put must be kept above the freezing point, and must be dry. If these conditions and precautions are kept in view, sweet potatoes may be kept until spring.—Farm and Fireside.

THE AYLESBURY DUCK.

Brief Description of a Breed Very Popular in England.

The breed takes its name from Aylesbury, England, where the duck rearing and fattening industry is carried on to an enormous extent. The whole district presents a most remarkable instance of poultry farming. Cottagers rear from 500 to 2,000 head a year, and there are plenty of large breeders. In no other part of the world are so many fowls raised on an equal area, and these birds all belong to the so-called Aylesbury breed, which is the favorite one throughout England.



PRIZE DRAKE.

The full-grown Aylesbury duck is larger than the Pekin. It is generally considered more graceful, the body being long and well balanced, carrying its weight both forward and aft instead of merely the latter, like the American favorite. The plumage of the Aylesbury should be a spotless white, the legs of a deep orange hue, and the bill of a peculiar flesh-colored tint. The last is strongly insisted upon, and any birds whose bills are slightly off color will fail to bring the highest prices, even though otherwise without blemish. The reason for this prejudice is the general opinion that the flesh of the pure-bred Aylesbury is more delicately flavored than that of any other kind.

Aylesbury ducks have degenerated somewhat in size in this country, owing to too much inbreeding; but by careful selection this tendency may be obviated. Where there is plenty of clear water so as to enable it to keep clean, this is a very valuable breed. The ducks are sociable, very easily tamed, and cross well with either Rouens or Pekins.—N. Y. World.

ABOUT AFTER-SWARMS.

A Beekeeper Tells of a Simple Way to Prevent Them.

The best way I know to prevent after-swarms is to have all the bees that can fly go with the first swarm, and this is the way I manage it: Have all the colonies strong, even if it should be necessary to double them up in the spring so that they will swarm at the beginning of the honey flow. Then give the prime swarm on the old stand, removing the super, if any, from the present hive to the swarm; then set the parent hive on top of the swarm's hive and allow it to remain there two or three days. All the young bees that have been out of the hive, when they come out, will go in below with the swarm. About the afternoon of the second day, if the weather has been favorable, the parent colony will have become so depleted of bees that they will give up swarming a second time and will begin to carry out drone-brood. It is then safe to carry them to a new location; they will not swarm again, and will build up a strong colony, and will store more fall honey and be a good colony to winter. In this way we get extra strong colonies that will store more honey than the two together would if the queen-cells had been cut out. Crowd the brood chamber with bees instead of contracting it.—George W. Stephens, in Nebraska Queen.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Nearly all of the nonsitting breeds lay white eggs.

Unusually large eggs denote that the hens are too fat.

One way of preventing gapes is to feed on a clean surface.

Do not try to keep too many. Hens that are crowded will not lay.

The earliest maturing fowl of the larger breeds is the Langshan.

If chicks are raised in a brooder care must be taken to keep the heat uniform.

Gather the eggs regularly now, otherwise they are liable to become frozen and broken.

Small flocks, well cared for, will give the best results. Fifty is as many as should be together.

When the hens are closely confined they will thrive better if they can have something to do.

In selecting young pullets for breeding take the early hatched. They will bring stronger, healthier chickens.

The fact should be kept in mind that the excess of food over what is required for maintenance and egg production will go to fat.

The purposes for which fowls are fed are several, and each purpose requires the food most naturally suited to it in order to secure the best results.—St. Louis Republic.

When to Water Horses.

Always water your horses the first thing in the morning, and do not let the water be too cold. If it is too cold you will probably have a case of colic. Water is best when it is about ten degrees warmer than the outside air in winter, and as much cooler in summer. Give the hay before the grain, so that the stomach may be partially filled before the concentrated food gets into it. Better still feed chopped feed. Mix the ground grain with dampened hay or fodder, and give the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to digest it. Fat and food for the muscles are made when the horse is at rest.

NOVEL PENSION MEASURE.

Bill Introduced in House to Pay Soldiers for Their Time in Confederate Prisons.

Representative Hainer, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill in the house suggesting something new in the way of pension legislation. The measure proposes to provide for those soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons by granting them a pension of two dollars for each day confined in such prisons, and in addition a pension of \$12 per month for the remainder of their lives. The monthly pensions are to date from the passage of the act.

A preamble to the bill says that many officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the federal army and navy were confined in Confederate prisons for a great length of time, suffering unusual hardships and contracting diseases and disabilities difficult to prove under existing pension laws. This legislation is therefore proposed for the purpose of doing justice to a specially deserving class of surviving veterans of the war.

HURRAH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 300 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win \$200 in gold! and they'll do it. Will you?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to all points.

If YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (K.)

SELF-CONTROL is promoted by humility. Pride is a fruitful source of uneasiness. It keeps the mind in disquiet. Humility is the antidote to this evil.—Mrs. Sigourney.

FRS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHE—"I wish you wouldn't smoke that cigarette in my presence." HE—"Then I'll throw it away." "Oh, I didn't mean that."—Life.

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

THERE would not be any absolute necessity for reserve if the world were honest; yet even then it would prove expedient.—Shenstone.

BRECHMANN'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN—"When do you think is the best time to advertise?" Old Business Man—"All the time, young man."—Somerville Journal.

FOR relieving THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

THE man who drinks too much may not be successful in life, but he is continually getting ahead.

The Gift of a Good Stomach

Is one of the most beneficent donations vouchsafed to us by nature. How often it is grossly abused! Whether the stomach is naturally weak, or has been rendered so by imprudence in eating or drinking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best agent for its restoration to vigor and activity. Both digestion and appetite are renewed by this fine tonic, which also overcomes constipation, biliousness, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness.

This is the course of every evil deed, that, propagating, still it brings forth evil.—Coleridge.

"Did the missionary bring tears to the eyes of the natives?" "No, but he made their mouths water."—Detroit Tribune.

Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

Here You Are!

The DeLONG patent Hook and Eye stays fastened until you undo it yourself.

See that hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Method Book in colors to Richardson & DeLong, Bro., Philadelphia.

Hundreds of ladies write us that they "can't find good bindings in our town."

It's easy enough if you insist on having

S-H & M

BIAS-VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

Look for "S. H. & M." on the label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

The Personal Side Of George Washington

Not the General nor President, but the lover, the man, the husband and neighbor. Three of such articles by General A. W. Greely, the famous Arctic explorer, will shortly begin in the

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borrowing from health.

If you have borrowed from health to satisfy the demands of business, if your blood is not getting that constant supply of fat from your food it should have, you must pay back from somewhere, and the somewhere will be from the fat stored up in the body.

The sign of this borrowing is thinness; the result, nerve-waste. You need fat to keep the blood in health unless you want to live with no reserve force—live from hand to mouth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is more than a medicine. It is a food. The Hypophosphites make it a nerve food, too. It comes as near perfection as good things ever come in this world.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

THE RIGHT TO STEAL.

Will the People Indorse Its Doctrine?
Insolent and overbearing as are the gaped organs of the high tariff trusts and monopolies in their assertion of the doctrine that tax burdens should be laid on the many for the benefit of the few, it is seldom that one of them goes so far as to declare that the protected interests have acquired the "right" to rob consumers through high prices extorted by high taxes on imports. Yet this is the claim put forward in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Manufacturer, the organ of the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

The Ledger, a republican paper, writes a correspondent, having stated the well known fact that to increase the duties on wool and woollens would be to "increase the cost of all kinds of men's, women's and children's clothing, blankets and other necessities," the Manufacturer replied: "Supposing this result would follow, might it not be justified upon the ground that men, women and children have no right to buy these articles cheaper at the expense of the wool growers and woollen manufacturers of the country?"

The brazen impudence of this pretense that 65,000,000 men, women and children "have no right to buy articles cheaper" at the expense of a few thousand manufacturers and wool growers may lead some people to consider that the Manufacturer was simply joking. But it was in dead earnest and proceeded to denounce the popular desire to purchase things at the lowest possible price, in the regulation McKinley-style. Evidently its editor believes what he wrote.

While this declaration of the "rights" of the few to high prices at the expense of the whole people is only the logical outcome of the protectionist policy, its brutal bluntness should shock those amiable republicans who have clung to their party in spite of its degeneracy into a mere tool of monopoly. So long as a high tariff was cloaked under the pretense that it was needed to raise large revenues, or that it tended to reduce prices by encouraging domestic competition, there was some excuse for men who had not studied the tariff question adhering to the party which once stood for human freedom and popular rights. But that time has gone by, and there can now be not the slightest doubt that as a whole the republican party is committed to the monstrous doctrine that the men who have been robbing the public have a "right" to continue their stealing undisturbed.

Against this absurd and unjust proposition every man possessing any sympathy or intelligence should protest. The idea that the few men who grow wool, or convert it into cloth, can have a right to compel each man, woman and child to add to the profits of these growers or manufacturers, is a denial of the basis of American institutions and all civilized society. The whole fabric of human rights proceeds from the universal agreement that each man has the right of life, liberty, and the enjoyment of the property he produced. To take a portion of their property away from the many in order that the few may get richer, is a direct violation of every principle of morality.

If it be true that the manufacturers have the right to charge higher prices than would prevail under free and fair competition, where and how did they get it? Who had authority to give the rights of the people into the control of a handful of men? How dare the advocates of McKinleyism deny the American consumers their undeniable right to buy goods wherever they can get them best and cheapest? When was the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" changed to "the greatest good of the woolen manufacturers"? Who are the protectionists, anyhow, that they should presume to say that men, women and children, shall not buy their winter woollens as cheaply as possible?

An attempt to increase the cost of clothing and other woollen necessities at this season of the year is an illustration of the inhumanity on which the trade haters and McKinleyites rely for support. But it is no more inhuman than the belief that a small privileged class have more right to consideration than the whole people. Both doctrines are worthy only of savages.

A POOR ARGUMENT.

The Cheap Ships and Cheap Goods Non-sensical Knowledge.
The New York Press declares that "protection's cheapening effects on prices has been verified by the fact that a Virginia company has offered to build the new battle-ships for \$400,000 less than its nearest competitors, and stands ready to turn out a vessel at about one-fifth less cost than that of three years ago." This the Press calls evidence that the price of shipping rapidly falls as soon as demand creates competition.

The workings of the McKinleyite mind are so peculiar that it is not easy to understand how the fact that ships are cheaper under tariff reform than under protection, is an argument that is the better policy which has reduced prices. The average man of plain common sense, who does not look at things through high tariff glasses, will naturally conclude that as protection was in force three years ago, the higher prices which shipping then cost must have been due to the high tariff, while the present low prices are just as clearly the result of the reduced tariff under which we are living.

The pretense that protection increases the demand, that this increased demand creates competition and competition causes lower prices, is a sample high tariff blunder. Demand for shipping any other article comes from human needs. Putting more taxes on the people does not make them want more things, but less, for if a part of their products are taken in taxes, they have less left to buy with. Demand for shipping existed long before protection was ever heard of, and six years before the protective tariff of 1891 was adopted the tonnage

of American shipping was over 500,000 tons greater than at the end of the protection period. A policy which steadily reduces the number of American ships can hardly be said to encourage the shipping industry.

Even though it were true that protection made ships cheaper, it would be a contradiction of all high tariff doctrine usually expounded by the Press. That paper denounces the Wilson tariff because it has taken some of the taxes off foreign goods and thus enabled 65,000,000 consumers to buy things cheaper than under the McKinley law. This is not only admitted by the Press but urged as a reason for a return to protection which made prices high. It is evident that both arguments cannot be true. If protection makes things cheaper to the consumer, it cannot make higher prices for the manufacturer.

Led by Hon. Benjamin Harrison, who produced the chunk of wisdom that a cheap coat makes a cheap man, the republicans have for years condemned cheapness as the evil result of low tariffs. The Press may consider itself bigger than the whole republican party, but it is too late for it to try and convince the people that high taxes make low prices.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

A DISPUTED POINT SETTLED.

High Tariffs Admitted to Govern Prices to the Consumers.

Nearly all discussions of the tariff question have centered on the effect of customs duties on prices. It has been seriously maintained by protectionists that high tariffs do not increase the cost of goods on which they are levied, but in reality enable them to be sold cheaper than under free trade. The democrats have pointed to the business fact that the importer adds the duty to the price at which he sells foreign goods, as an illustration of the manner in which tariff taxes are paid by the consumer; and they have shown by a comparison between the market prices of the same kind of goods, at the same time, in protection and free trade countries, that as an invariable rule higher tariffs make dearer goods.

By one of the occasional lapses into honesty and intelligence which befall even the best regulated protectionist organs, the New York Tribune comes over to the low tariff side and adds its testimony to the many facts previously given by the democratic press. In its issue of December 16 the Tribune editorially says: "Woolen goods are about 20 per cent. lower than in 1892." And this is ascribed to the reduced duties levied by the Wilson tariff.

That a leading republican paper should give away so clearly its party's case is surprising in view of the events of the past year. Ever since the present duties on woollen goods took effect the high tariff organs, great and small, have united in asserting that the people are not getting their clothing, blankets and carpets any cheaper than when the good and great McKinley's law was in force. Only a few months ago the Tribune itself said that the consumers of woollens had not been benefited by the new tariff. And now, in trying to show that tariff reform has injured domestic industry, it tells the people that they are getting their woollens 20 per cent. cheaper than in the brave McKinley days.

This is all that the democrats want to know, and it should be enough to make a tariff reformer out of every man who wears clothes or sleeps under blankets. When a partisan protectionist paper admits that the prices of goods, of which at least \$700,000,000 worth are used every year, are 20 per cent. less than under a high tariff, there can be no excuse for purchasers of goods voting for a return to higher taxes. Twenty per cent. on \$700,000,000 amounts to \$140,000,000, and this great sum has therefore been saved to the people in one year on woollen goods alone by the Wilson tariff. By pasting these figures alongside of their clothing bills in 1890, when the higher taxes of the McKinley law forced prices up, the American people will have a handy reminder as to the best way to vote in 1896.

B. W. H.

Grangers Asking Questions.

The Pennsylvania State grange has asked the Protective Tariff League, of Boston, whether a tariff on imports can protect the home market price of agricultural staples while the surplus of these is sold for export at the home market prices; also, whether a bounty on agricultural exports would not be just and equitable so long as "protection" by tariff on imports should be in operation. The guileless grangers have given the tariffites two hard conundrums. As the venerable uncle who was caught in close proximity to a henry late at night remarked when questioned as to the morality of chicken lifting: "One more question like that would upset the whole system of theology."—Philadelphia Record.

No Help from Tariffs.

Among the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor which closed its session in New York recently, there was not the slightest hint in favor of agitation of the tariff. The members of that association have small faith in tariff legislation as a means of advancing their wages and promoting their comfort. They hold, on the contrary, that the condition of labor can be best improved by organization among the workmen themselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Free Wool and Prosperity.

The odds are even that the republican majority in congress will not even pass a bill to levy tariff on wool after all their windy talk. We sincerely hope they will. The workingman for the first time in his life can afford to wear woollen clothes, as good clothes as the rich can buy, and not a mill has shut down on account of it either. On the contrary, the woollen mills were never so prosperous as they are now. Let them pass a wool tariff at least.—Kansas City Times.

THE NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

Republican Rottenness in the Present Congress.

Congress has been in session but a short time, yet a brief review is necessary to a fair and intelligent understanding of the present situation. When Speaker Reed accepted his present position he said among other things, that "We must, above all things, avoid crude and hasty legislation." No one has ever credited Mr. Reed with the breadth and depth of a great statesman. His previous record has made him notorious as a man who would compass his ends at almost any cost, but there was a belief that he would appreciate the opportunities opened to him as an avowed presidential candidate and pursue that course of conduct which would merit the approval of all who are without selfish interests to serve. But despite his pronouncement against crude and hasty legislation and the dictates of policy as affecting his political prospects, he has promoted a most disastrous course of legislative proceeding.

An obsequious committee on ways and means whipped through the house, after a discussion of three hours and forty minutes, a tariff bill covering more than 3,000 articles of import. With a like want of consideration there was rushed through a financial measure providing for large government loans and purporting to relieve the treasury of grave embarrassments. The tariff measure is an ardent imposture, intended not to raise \$40,000,000 of revenue as pretended, but to gain firm hold upon the element of wealth within the party for which its sinews of war are derived. So far as can be gathered from the evidence obtainable, the financial bill, instead of affording any permanent relief to the treasury by its issue of "coin" bonds, at three per cent. interest and for the prevention of the retirement of the greenbacks, was intended chiefly to

BAD FOR THE WOOLEN TRADE.

The Republican Tariff Policy Is Fatal to Business.

We have shown how the tariff policy of the republican party, as expressed by the bill recently passed, would increase the cost of woollen goods, both foreign and domestic, to consumers. The bill calls for an addition of about 30 per cent. to the cost of foreign woollens until August 1, 1898, and the party leaders openly promise to make a further increase at that time if they shall have the power to make it. On the other hand, they would increase the cost of domestic woollens now by adding 42½ per cent. to the cost of the raw material, with the understanding that they intend to add about 30 per cent. more by and by.

We invite the attention of American manufacturers of woollens to the effect of such a policy. They have been using great quantities of wool, both foreign and domestic, during the last 11 months. They have been able to use the best wools of the world free of tariff tax. They have imported more than 125,000,000 pounds of clothing wools. Having set out to adapt their industry to the new conditions and to take advantage of them, they are now threatened by the republican party with the imposition in the near future (if the house bill should or could become a law) of a duty which would increase the cost of such wool by 42½ per cent., or from an average of 15½ cents to about 22 cents a pound, and with "compensation" amounting to about 30 per cent. of the value of foreign woollens.

It is openly proclaimed, moreover, by the republican leaders that they would prefer now to impose a duty which would increase the cost price of such wool from 15½ cents to 26½ cents a pound, and the promise is clearly made that they will impose this additional tax in 1898 if they shall then control the government.

That is to say, the republican policy,

"WHO'S IT?"



"EENEY, MEENEY, MINEY, MO."

coniliate the bonanza miners and the champions of fiat money.

In view of these facts as well as of the further fact that the measures referred to are to be the subject of long discussion in the senate, where every financial heresy has an advocate among the republicans or their populist allies, the expected happened when Secretary Carlisle made his latest issue of bonds. Time and time again President Cleveland has given the country the most positive assurance that he would under any and all circumstances maintain the public credit by maintaining the gold reserve. When impending financial disaster became sufficiently probable to make delay hazardous, the promise was made good. A four per cent. bond alone could be issued under existing law. Everything that would tend to popularize it has been done and provision is made for the issuance of bonds under a new law should it be provided in time to make such a step practicable.

The pledge of the administration has been carried out as a matter of safety. The course of the republican party with the radical difference of sentiment that has asserted itself in the senate, has not been such as to create faith at home or in the financial world. The people, whose most vital interests are at stake, will not consent that partisanship shall prevail to jeopardize public and private credit. Thus far the majority in congress has impressed the country with a conviction that there are divided councils and greater efforts for factional advantage than for the general good. It is a matter for the heartiest congratulation that there is a strong administration to meet the dangers with which congress is showing itself incompetent to cope.—Detroit Free Press.

The republicans are again in control in congress, but the tenure of their power will depend on the character of their stewardship. If they fail to meet the just requirements of all intelligent and patriotic people the next election will result in their overwhelming defeat and condemnation. The claims that bind voters to party are no longer selfishness in legislation will provoke such a destruction of links and strands as will make the future party contests problematical.—Kansas City Star.

With a man like Sherman going wrong on the financial question, a suspicion is aroused that the g. o. p. is getting ready for another national platform that will mean just what anybody wants it to.—Detroit Free Press.

as affecting the American manufacturers of woollens, is to take the manufacturers' raw material from the free list now and tax it for 42½ per cent. for two years, and at the end of the two years to increase the tax to more than 70 per cent. What must be the effect of such repeated disturbance upon any great industry? What would be the effect of it upon the domestic manufacture of woollen goods? Can such a policy be regarded by American woollen manufacturers with complacency? We urge them to give the matter thoughtful consideration.—N. Y. Times.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—The year 1895 beat the record for republican majorities and suicides.—Albany Argus.

—The republican "do nothing" congress is keeping so still that many people doubt its existence.—Illinois State Register.

—Several republican members of congress have shown that it is not in them to be patriotic for more than three days at a stretch.—Detroit Free Press.

—The 47 republicans who voted against Czar Reed's bond bill will see that Mr. Reed gets no votes from the parts of the country which they represent.—St. Paul Globe.

—If Mr. Foraker and Mr. McKinley will settle their difficulties in Ohio, we will go on with the presidential aspirations of the various candidates. We pause for a reply.—Iowa State Register. (Rep.)

—A piece of one of Abraham Lincoln's rails is preserved as a relic by a man living in Abilene, Kan. That is about the only remnant of the old-fashioned, simon-pure republican party left in the great sunflower state.—Kansas City Star.

—After a great triumph at the polls Ohio republicans are preparing for a dangerous conflict over the patronage. The Foraker element is on top, and that leader is a consistent advocate of the spoils system. It is the Foraker men who are now opposed to third termism for the men who have held the offices during McKinley's two administrations. They will carry the day, too, and the rotation will begin soon. Then will follow the inevitable dissatisfaction accompanying a distribution of the spoils, and to this will be added the disturbance of the public service, due to putting it in inexperienced hands. Ohio republicans will be fortunate if all this does not lead to disaster for the party.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THE NEW "COIN" BOND ISSUE.

Efforts of the Free Silverites to Cripple Our National Credit.

The foreign advances indicate it to be extremely improbable that any considerable portion of the new four per cent. "coin" bonds issued will be absorbed at a subsequent issue would find favor with foreign investors if the bonds were made payable in "coin," which means that a future administration would have the option of deciding whether it would redeem the bonds in gold or half-worth silver dollars, after having borrowed gold. It is almost certain such bonds could not be sold at par, and exceedingly probable they could not be disposed of abroad except at a great discount, while no sane man doubts that a market could be found for all the three per cent. bonds we might want to sell if they were made payable in as good money as our government wants to secure.

The terms of the bill which passed the house by a majority of only 33 are not calculated to attract foreign investors; and yet it is believed that even this mild measure could not pass the senate without having tacked to it a rider for the coinage of "free silver," calculated and intended to defeat the government in borrowing gold for the maintenance of the treasury reserve.

The contract for the \$100,000,000 now to be issued is not to be executed by future legislation, unless that congress legislate for direct repudiation; but the present issue of four per cent. 30-year bonds will be made payable in "coin," and therefore open to all the objections that attach to easiness of language, especially when a large proportion of the lawmakers are avowedly in favor of construing such language to permit payment in half-worth silver. If the word "gold" had been substituted for "coin" these bonds would readily sell for one-third more money. A three per cent. bond, payable principal and interest in gold, would readily sell now for gold at a premium. But the congressional national credit wreckers care nothing for the interests of the government. They do not want to uphold but to pull down to the 50-cent dollar level.

It is an important feature of the present contract that the bonds shall be taken by the banks of the United States, and not have to be offered in quantity to markets across the Atlantic. Some of the bonds may be offered there later, but it is our home banks that have undertaken to build up the credit of the government. Many of the bonds will be taken by national banks and used as the basis for additional circulation, thus preventing a decrease in the total volume of the currency. Others will be taken by savings banks, and still others by individuals, some of whom will have to pay for them in currency, but the gold will have been furnished to the government out of the bank hoards. In addition to this there is reason to believe that the leading banks have agreed under certain conditions to exercise a more or less complete control of the movement of gold between this and other countries by raising or lowering the rates paid for the use of money, as is done in Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

So it may be considered certain that the parity will be preserved until after the people of the United States have had the opportunity to say at the next election whether or not they are in favor of having the present currency standard maintained or slumped to half-value money.—Chicago Tribune.

THEIR LAST STAND.

The Expiring Struggles of the Free Silverites.

The past ten years of free silver agitation show that its triumphs have been confined to the mouths of a few free silver men. We have been told, from first to last, that the south was hot for silver; that the west was burning for it; that the entire country was frantic for it, with the exception of a little patch touching the Atlantic coast north of the Delaware. All humbug.

With trifling exceptions free silver has been swept from the field of battle every time it ventured there. All that it has been able to do has been to talk. It has been beaten out of sight every time, and conclusively. Not a state in the union, barring, perhaps, Mississippi or Utah, could be carried to-day for free silver. The mortification that must follow this fact has no doubt stimulated the silver men in the senate to make a last desperate stand in vindication of themselves. They have been repudiated by the country on all sides. They are without following and without authority to disturb us further with their theory. But they have the votes in the senate and they propose to use them. They hold the fort; and what shall we do about it?

It is for the country to lash these modern free lancees with the truth. They are buccaneers for their own vanity. They are using the commissions given to them by their constituents for purposes which their constituents condemn. Let them hear from the public, soon and with emphasis.—N. Y. Sun.

... Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is a year too late with his bill to coin silver on the basis of its market value. Had he presented it at the opening of the 53d congress instead of at its close, and resisted its emasculation in the finance committee, it might have been accepted as a compromise. But the fight has been waged between the two extremes of gold coinage and sixteen-to-one silver coinage, and the latter has lost the day. All was staked on sixteen to one and lost. It is now too late for compromising.—St. Paul Globe.

... The republican senators have agreed that the tariff bill shall be reported without amendment. This does not mean that it has a clear road through the senate, for some of the silver men are threatening to load it down with a free silver amendment.—Troy Times.

AN INSULT TO THE COUNTRY.

Disgraceful Scheme of the White Metal Senators.

It is characteristic of the United States senate that its finance committee should agree upon a bill for the free coinage of silver and the transfer of our monetary system to the silver basis at the very moment when the treasury offers for sale \$100,000,000 of bonds whose issue is made necessary solely by the threat of such action in the past and the fear that it may be taken in the future. It is, however, nothing else than what was to be expected. That is what this particular committee was organized for. It presents to the public as its charter of rights and its proclamation of the cordial intercourse between republicans and populists in the senate a bill which would, if there were the slightest possibility that it could become a law, cause the greatest commercial and financial revolution that this or any other country has seen. It is no half-measure. It provides for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; for the coinage of the bullion in the treasury; for the issue of certificates against the seigniorage, so as to make depreciation as rapid as possible, and for the redemption of legal tenders and treasury notes in gold or silver at the option of the government. There being no option, for there would be no gold in circulation or sight from the moment that the enactment of such a law seemed possible, the provision is, of course, as its framers intend, for strict silver monometallism.

The worst feature of this business is its gratuitous attempt to injure the business of the country and destroy the prosperity of the people. Every member of the finance committee knows that it has no more chance of passage than a bill to abolish the United States government. Doubtless it will go through the senate. It could not pass the house. And if it did, it would meet with instant execution at the hands of the president. Its sole effect, therefore, is to hold up once more before the world the possibility of a future degradation of our currency; to warn foreign capital away; to discourage investment everywhere; to make all business uncertain and all prudent men fearful. It is a deliberate menace to the nation and blow at its credit, without even the possibility of affecting legislation or accomplishing any other than the evil purposes we have named. It will help to make the tasks of those who are laboring to uphold our credit harder, stimulate gold withdrawals, necessitate more bond sales, lead the people down with more debt at the same time that it diminishes their wealth-creating and wage-earning power. And all for nothing, except it be to demonstrate the beauties of fusion, and to fill to the brim the cup of offending of a legislative body that has almost ceased to be in any worthy sense representative of the people.—St. Paul Globe.

A SILVER DEMONSTRATION.

An Example of the Crankery of Cheap Money Solons.

Possibly the senate's substitute for the house bond bill will, for the moment, alarm a few European holders of American securities, but it will have no discernible influence in the United States. The substitute represents the crankery called silverism, with which the country has been familiar, in one shape or another, for over a dozen years. Free coinage of silver at the sixteen to one ratio is provided for in one section of the bill, and the coinage of the silver seigniorage, the restriction of the issue of bank currency to the denomination of \$10 and upward and the redemption of legal tender notes in gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, are called for in the rest of the bill. It is the old lunacy and folly which has often been voted down in congress, and which the people have repeatedly condemned and repudiated.

It is a characteristic but altogether empty and silly demonstration which the senate has made. The substitute was adopted by the committee on finance by a vote of eight to five. The eight are Voorhees, Harris, Vest, the two Joneses (of Arkansas and Nevada), White, Walthall and Wolcott, while the five are Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt. Of course, in ability, standing and character there is an overwhelming preponderance on the minority side in this division, but on a vote a Voorhees or a Vest will count for just as much as a Morrill or a Sherman. This is the law of representative government, and in taking this system we have to accept the bad that is in it as well as the good. In the long run the worthy features of representative government always dominate, and its vicious accompaniments (its Voorheeses, Vests and Wolcotts as legislators) are reduced to subjection and rendered harmless.

They are certainly harmless in this case. In transforming a bond measure which would have helped the government in this extremity into a silver bill which would bring swift and overwhelming disaster the free silver finance committee has done its worst. The measure which it has reported will pass the senate, but its career will end right there. Such a bill will have no standing in the present house of representatives, and the silverites know this. All that the senate's course shows is that no financial measure of any sort which is intelligently designed to aid the government has any chance of enactment. But there is no cause for special alarm here. The law of 1875, with its bond sale provision, remains, and the government can use it as often as is required, and is using it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

... The senate is making very little progress with the hurried tariff and financial legislation of the house. They have too many mining camp senators to contend with to accomplish much.—Springfield (O.) Democrat.

Remember the date of the Old Settlers' meeting, January 29.

Great preparations are being made for the funeral of the g. o. p. The chief mourner is all that needs to be selected.

A preacher's wife sues him for divorce on the ground of non-support. She ought to have sued his congregation.

Chicago will do two great things this year. She will pass New York in the race for supremacy, and she will name the next President of the United States.

Think of Judge Horton and Senator Ingalls and J. R. Burton all meeting at the Union depot in Kansas City with Mrs. Lease as a spectator! And there was no war, either.

A Kansas prohibition paper is the only thing in the state that has not been depreciated in value by the prohibition law. It comes as high as even a resubmissionist journal.

The free silver heresy is an old story under a new name. Fiat money, in one or other of its forms, has returned to plague the people at every panic for the last hundred years.

The wish is father to the thought in the statements so industriously circulated by certain newspapers to the effect that a split is seemingly certain in the Democratic party in Missouri. The Missouri Democrats are united now and they intend to remain so; they are aroused and alive to the importance of carrying the next election, and all the signs are in the air of an old-fashioned, rousing Democratic majority next fall.—Kansas City Times.

All members of the Kansas editorial association who intend to be present at the meeting at Leavenworth, Feb. 17 and 18, are requested to send their names to Colonel D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth, Kansas, as soon as possible, and state what member of their family they will be accompanied by, if any. Please do not neglect this. The citizens of Leavenworth are preparing to handsomely entertain the association and it is due them to let them know early how many visitors they may expect.

THE SEARCH FOR GOLD.

The ceaseless search for gold continues in all parts of the world, and the fruits of the labor are multiplying with marvelous rapidity. Prof. James Bryce, the celebrated English statistician, estimates that the Transvaal will yield a total of 700 million pounds sterling, while the East Indian, Australian and other fields are disclosing new deposits with increasing frequency. Every day adds to the discoveries in the old fields in this country and new and unexpected developments in various sections of the country increase the interest in the work these facts provoke a good deal of progress speculation as to the effect which the increased output will have on the future monetary system of the world. Some usually informed writer, venture the conjecture that it will bring gold and silver metals nearer a parity and others apprehend that it may even force the demonetization of gold. Of course, there is no foundation for either of these predictions. Gold is, and always has been, practically unvarying in value, and there can be no such thing as a too redundant currency of that character.

But there is less interest in the speculative aspect of the subject than in that more absorbing feature which relates to the new discoveries and the zeal and enterprise with which the search for the precious commodity is prosecuted. In this country there seems to be no place in which gold may not be found either in large or small quantities, and, however unpromising the prospects of success may be, there is always ample capital available to make the necessary experiments in the search. In various parts of

Georgia gold mining operations are in progress and in the northern portion of that state the mines are said to be doing a profitable business, while recently a company has been organized, with a capital of 2 1/2 million dollars, to develop gold mining in West Virginia. In North Carolina gold has been taken from soil constantly for years, and of late symptoms of its presence have been discovered in Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. In the northwest part of New York it is believed that gold may be found in paying quantities, and there are those who profess faith that it may be found in Ohio.

The developments in Colorado continue to go forward with unabated energy. The Cripple Creek field is increasing in area and population, and it is estimated that by the first of June that camp will contain 40,000 people, four-fifths of whom will be practical or theoretical miners. There has been a revival of interest in the operations in the Black Hills recently and in other portions of the Dakotas, and in Montana there is an extraordinary activity in the hunt for gold. But nobody needs to burden himself with fears that too much of the precious metal will be discovered. The power of the people for absorbing the products of gold mines is fully equal to the most extravagant possibilities of the mines. The more gold that is produced, the better, and the plentier that kind of money becomes, the more ready business will be to absorb it.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN. The hotter the fire the purer the gold.

It takes more than a crown to make a king.

God is sure to hear what the heart speaks.

No man can serve two masters, but all have tried to.

To polish a rascal is to make him all the more a rascal.

The woman who hates dirt also believes in house cleaning.

God's picked up men are always chosen from those who are busy.

He who would have God for his friend must be the friend of man.

The way to answer infidelity is not with the lips, but with the life.

Religion pure and undefiled works at the trade every day in the week.

Whoever walks with God takes no step that is not for his own good.

"Thy kingdom come," is always the first prayer of the young convert.

The devil finds it hard to get a foothold in the home where love is king.

We know what a man is at heart when we know what he is opposing.

That man's life work will be great who faithfully does his best every day.

When things begin to look dark, we should open the eyes of our faith.

The army of God always fights on the side of the man who does right.

The devil would have to go out of business if he couldn't make sin attractive.

If some men would give up, more, and lay no less, how soon they would be rich.

Only when we are determined to do right can we begin to count upon Christ for help.

Many a man who claims that charity begins at home, lets his wife see the wood.

Whoever willingly helps to bear the burden of another, takes a step towards Christ.

The Christian should be a man whom people will instinctively seek in time of trouble.

The man whose hope is in God may be kept waiting, but he will not be disappointed.

Before we can truly possess anything we must have the spirit that will enable us to enjoy it.

It is not what we give to God, but what we keep from him that keeps us from becoming rich.

When people are set on having their own way they don't care how much it is going to cost them.

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THE GOOD TIMES COMING!

You have looked for it, and now we are ready to announce it. We will open a series of special sales, beginning on Saturday, January 25, and continue each Saturday during the month of February. Remember, the time is set for Saturday, Jan. 25. This will be the hottest day in the history of Chase county! Why? did you say? Because it is appointed OUR OVERCOAT DAY at our store. We shall sell heavy, long, warm, beautiful overcoats so cheap that very few men will leave town without being the owner of a good Overcoat. When we say cheap, you know what it means—dollars put right into your pocket. Farmers who buy an overcoat of us at the prices we shall make on Saturday will receive an equivalent of 35 cents per bushel of corn. When you come in on Saturday morning for an overcoat you will find them on the front tables, and the first overcoat we shall show you will be a good heavy man's coat for \$2.00. Now we will give you fair warning: That we have not got 50 of these coats, and the lucky man should be at the store by 8 o'clock a. m. After the \$2 line we will show you a great, big, heavy, warm Ulster for \$3. Then will follow a \$4 line of Men's overcoats, black and blue, ulster or sack. If you want one of these don't be later than 9 o'clock at the store because any judge would say they are worth about twice the money. Now we feel a little shy about mentioning our \$5 line. If you only knew just what they were you could hardly wait for Overcoat Day to come. We won't say much about them, to make you impatient, only to tell you they are regular \$9 and \$10 coats, and that a good many stores will sell them for \$12. Now, this is about the way overcoats will go at our store on Saturday.

\$8 and \$10 will buy the finest of overcoats, and we tell you confidentially that other stores sell them for \$15, \$18 and \$20. Now, don't let the great overcoat sale go by without getting a benefit. Remember ONE DAY ONLY, Saturday, January 25. HOLMES & GREGORY. WARM OVERCOATERR.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, for the regular session of January 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1896. Columns include Name, For What, and Amount.

I, M. K. Harman, County Clerk in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular session of January 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, A. D. 1896.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is raising prairie grasses and strawberries. The 1897 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 40,000 worth of prairie grass from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe, El Paso, Texas, will be glad to furnish you about Texas as an illustrated pamphlet.

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

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

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WANTED.—A Representative for the

Family Treasury, our

greatest home ever offered to the public.

Our coupon system, which we use in sell-

ing this great work, enables each purchaser

to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases.

For his first week's work one agent's profit

is \$100. Another \$100. A lady has just

cleared \$100 for her first week's work.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; low to the line, let no chips fall where they may.

Terms—For year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffin; Clerk of Court, J. E. Perry; County Attorney, J. W. McWilliam; Sheriff, John McCallum; Surveyor, J. R. Jeffrey; Probate Judge, Matt McDonald; Supt. of Public Instruction, T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds, Wm. Norton; Commissioners, John McCaskill, C. I. Maulle, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 60—Meets every Wednesday evening; J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. E. S. L. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday; J. L. Kellogg, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy. 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. Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night in each month; L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. Aug 5th. L. S. Palmer is now prepared to cry auction sales at reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed, either on commission or by the day. For information call at the COURT OFFICE. Nov. 28-5. Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1895, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 25, 1896, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. T. G. ALLEN, Co. Supt.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

A gentleman was surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake." It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing any thing in this line to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

WILL CELEBRATE.

Strong City Camp No. 2519, M. W. A., will celebrate their Second Anniversary on St. Valentine's night, February 14, with a Grand Ball and Supper.

The following are the committees: Executive committee—Fred Winterr, Bert Coleman, Virgil Brown, Horace McKnight. Reception committee—J. A. Costello, L. A. Mason, Virgil Brown, Mrs. M. F. Coleman, Mrs. B. W. Dodge, Mrs. H. N. Roberts. Floor Managers—Frank Daubs, W. J. Martin, Mert Robbins, Edw. Elyler, Owen Williams, Alvin Stout, J. T. Goodreau, June Smith. Dickinson's orchestra of Emporia will furnish the music. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 22, 1896: Rife Funk, John Mitchel, John Seeger, John Sager, Waters & Waters.

All the above remaining unclaimed for February 5, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. I will sell at public sale, at my farm, 1 1/2 miles north-west of Cottonwood Falls, the following property, to-wit: Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896, 24 head of hogs, 75 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of corn, 12 tons of hay, 11 acres stock pasture, 2 1/2 acres sorghum, 1 mowing machine, 1 eagle cultivator, 1 autumn & Taylor engine and separator, 1 eagle lister 14 inch drill, combined, 1 1/2 inch string plow, one champion corn planter and check power, ten tons of hay, ten bushels of oats, 175 wagon posts, and one dozen gauges. Other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of Sale—All sums of ten dollars and under, cash; sums over ten dollars a credit of 8 months will be given if paid when due. Ten per cent. interest from date of sale. Notes to be secured by good personal security. F. M. COPELAND, Auctioneer.

Old Settlers, January 29. Kansas ships walnut logs to Paris. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS. Where, O where, are those New Year's resolutions? Mrs. W. L. Watson has gone on a visit in McPherson county. Mrs. T. M. Gruwell went to Osage City, Friday, for a short visit. The people who have the "grip" do not think highly of January weather. Mrs. P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, spent last week in Emporia visiting friends. Kansas, as a State, is 35 years old, and has a population of 1,334,744 people. Miss Mable Kline, of Elmdale, was the guest of Miss Bessie Howard, this week. Mrs. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, is in Bloomington Wis., visiting relatives. Mrs. Henry Lantry, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Leavenworth.

A fact not generally known: The finest cement beds in the world are in Kansas. J. P. King, of Emporia was in town, Sunday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois. Have you heard what is going to happen at Holmes & Gregory's on Saturday, Jan. 25th? An Overcoat Bonanza at Holmes & Gregory's, on Saturday of this week. All Chase county is invited. The winter girl knows more than the summer girl, because she has had all the summer girl's experience. G. K. Hazens advertises a public sale at the Park farm, four miles northwest of Elmdale, February 11. Every man in Chase county whose pocket book is not very fat should go to Holmes & Gregory's, on Saturday. Jas. Burcham and A. H. Smith and family have gone overland on a visit to relatives at Colony, Anderson county. Geo. G. King left, Tuesday night, for Thathor, Colo., to look after the contract work of Duchanois and Jones. The man who has found one woman who can throw a rock with unerring precision should be hailed as a discoverer. "Prohibition in Strong City is upheld by an organization called the 'Holy Thirties,'" says the Kansas City World. The late pastor of St. Anthony's church, at Strong City, Rev. Father Jennings, is now located at Frankfort, Kansas. J. E. Duchanois left, Monday evening, for Albuquerque, New Mexico, where Duchanois and Jones have a bridge contract. When a small boy desires to get even with his parents he runs away, only to discover that he is getting even with himself. Word has been received here that the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cushing died, a few days ago, at their home in Chicago. Lost—at or near the M. E. church, Jan. 19, a pocket book, containing money. The finder will be rewarded if they will leave it at this office. Frank K. Maulle, a most deserving and enterprising young man of Strong City, has purchased the interest of C. P. Gill & Co. in the restaurant and lunch counter business. Considering the fact that this is leap year, the crop of marriageable young bachelors does not appear to be at all diminished. The girls are neglecting their opportunities. If Texas enacts into a law the proposition to tax all bachelors over 30 years of age \$50 a year, the result will be that it will chase a great many men out of that state and bring a large number of women in. A man over in Morris county got a divorce, recently, because his wife wouldn't cook. The chances are that he would have been a dyspeptic had she made culinary attempts, so everything has turned out right, after all. "A dollar saved is as two dollars made," and two saved is as four dollars made. Continuing in this ratio the opportunity will be given to make anywhere from 5 to 15 dollars at Holmes and Gregory's, on Saturday, Jan. 25th. In this manner I wish to return my sincere thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who so willingly came to my assistance and showed their sympathy in my recent sad misfortune. They will ever be remembered. G. W. NEWMAN. The Caledonian Society, of Emporia, has our thanks for invitation to celebration of Robert Burns' birth day anniversary, at Emporia, Jan. 24, 1896, which takes place at Whitley Opera house. Our former townsman, Hon. John Madden, is named as toast master. A mirror reflecting all that transpires in the town is the local county weekly. Nothing escapes its notice; every thing put before the reader. This newspaper mirror is eagerly sought for on account of its true to nature reflections. Everybody looks into it, and sees everything reflected by it.—Atlantic Coasts Lists. Yesterday morning yet in with the birds whistling and singing as if it were a regular spring morning, but in the afternoon it began raining, which soon turned into a snow storm, but the weather got too cold for it to snow much, and there was quite a strong north wind all night, and this morning we seem to have winter in earnest. D. R. Hilton and T. J. Ryan have purchased the restaurant paraphernalia of L. A. Mason, at Strong City. The firm name will be Hilton & Ryan and they assumed charge Thursday noon, of last week. Mr. Hilton's interest will be looked after by Owen Williams, as his vocation as conductor on the Superior branch will prevent him from giving the business his entire attention. The firm starts out well, and the COURANT predicts for them a liberal share of patronage. Mr. Mason will probably look for a position as fireman on some of the railroads of the South.

Go to Ingram's studio and have your photograph taken while the price is low and photos guaranteed good. jan16. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. All mails going east, beyond Emporia, leave the Cottonwood Falls post-office at 10 o'clock a. m., those going off at Emboria proper and north and south from Emporia, and this side of Emporia, leave the office at 11:15 a. m. Don't forget the fact that the old settlers' league will, on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, give their annual "shindig" and have an all around, general good time. Your presence is requested. Come early and bring all the children. Thorn Bradley, late of Virginia, has located in the building one door north of Wm. Hillert's shoe shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Call and see him. He guarantees satisfaction. The public erior of to-day is the local county newspaper. It tells of every event which takes place in its locality. It keeps the dwellers of the town in touch with not only home affairs but with those of the whole world. It shows them what to buy and where to buy it, for the advertising columns are about as important to the readers as the news matter. Nothing takes the place of the local county weekly. Nothing ever has and nothing ever can. Those who want the dollars of the country people can best get them through the local paper. It is a magnet of great power.—Atlantic Coasts List.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES. On December 13, 1895, Attorney General Dawes rendered the following decision in reference to the medical act: "All persons who were engaged in the practice of medicine for ten years next preceding the passage of this act of 1870 are the only ones entitled to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Kansas, in any of its departments for compensation, unless they are graduates from some reputable school of the same, or hold a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society." The county commissioners hereby notify all practicing physicians and midwives to report at the office of the county clerk and register within 30 days from date of this notice. All persons registering must show certificate of qualification. All those who fail to comply with the above notice will at expiration of stated time be reported to state board of health and the county attorney be instructed to begin proceedings against them for violation of this act. By order of county commissioners. N. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO THIS WEEK.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, IN SUBSTANCE, APPEARED IN THE COURANT, JANUARY 22, 1875.

Isaac Hudson was before Squire Weaver, on the 6th inst, for stealing the key of Drinkwater and Schriver's store, at Cedar Point, and taking goods. A jury was called, and, after hearing the evidence, retired to the jury room, returned in five minutes with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty days' confinement in the county jail. John Harbor purchased John Able's elsin, near Cedar Point. P. J. French advertised fresh oysters at 50 cents per can. A drove of horses passed through town, to day. Joel Church, living near Toledo, died, the previous Tuesday. Item in this week's issue: "J. N. Nye will start a bakery next Tuesday. Look out for light rolls." "The weather has moderated considerably, and now it is as pleasant as could be wished." "Mrs. Wm Rettiger, of Cottonwood (Strong City) has been very sick with pneumonia and typhoid fever." Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rookwood were congratulated upon the advent of a son, last Sunday, January 18, 1875. A gentleman from New York announced his intention of starting a nursery in some part of the county. P. J. French put up 150 tons of ice during the recent cold weather. "Hon. Stephen M. Wood was appointed chairman of the House Committee on Fees and Salaries." The marriage of Charles Aldrich to an Emporia lady was announced in this issue. Item in this week's issue: "Mr. William Norton, the efficient sheriff of Chase county, having become tired of the state of matrimony, has entered into the state of matrimony himself, the happy lady being Miss Victoria Jeffrey, and the ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents on Diamond creek, Jan. 19, 1875. Jones and Cochran removed their law office to the east side of Broadway, north of Porrigo's store. S. A. Breese requested the COURANT to announce that his duties as treasurer of the Chase County Relief Society would cease after this week, as he has not the time to attend to those duties as they should be. E. Cooley was teaching a class of children in singing. Capt. Henry Bradley, of Chase county, has been elected Journal Clerk in the State Senate, vice Mrs. Flower. A. F. Johnson, the barber, was calling on those indebted to him. D. H. McGinly's blacksmith shop on Broadway, was purchased by Archie Miller and moved on the lot adjoining S. A. Perrigo's dry goods store. H. Shofe was here this week, visiting his son, John, and left for Gardner, Ill.

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

RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect. NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES. I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN. ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitarr, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

PHYSICIANS.

Nicholas Rettiger lost a three-year old colt, the previous Wednesday night. P. J. Norton, of Bazaar, came home the previous Tuesday, from a three months sojourn in Colorado. Judge Whitson granted marriage license to Wm. Norton and Miss Victoria Jeffrey, on the 19th inst. At the Debating Society, the previous Tuesday evening, the question for debate was "Whether or not the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be abolished by law." W. E. Timmons, J. L. Choehran and C. W. Kimball were appointed by the president, S. P. Young, as moderators. Rev. Perrin closed the debate and the moderators retired and cast their vote on the question by ballot, without consultation, after which they reported that all three ballots had been cast on the negative side of the question. A right old-fashioned Yankee supper was advertised to take place at the Methodist church, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. One of the attractions was a Museum or Fine Art Gallery.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY AT LAW Topeka, Kansas (Postoffice box 495) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. F. H. GRISHAM, J. T. BUTLER, GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ad27-1

OLD SETTLERS PROGRAM. At Music hall, January 29: Music by Holmes' Cornet band. Introduction by the president, Matt McDonald. Music, Bazaar glee club. Roll call, Minnie Norton. Music, Holmes' cornet band. Address, "Kansas," Hon. John Madden. Song, male quartette. Recitation, Lenore Allen. Solo, Miss Louie Patten. Reminiscences, contributed by old settlers, S. A. Breese. Solo, Miss Mira Tuttle. Recitation, E. B. Johnson. Recitation, J. H. Mercoer. Song, K. J. Fink. Music, Holmes' cornet band. Volunteer speeches, stories, etc. Auld Lang Syne, by the association.

The Chase County Agriculture Association met last Saturday and elected Directors as follows: J. C. Farrington, H. F. Gillett, Arch Miller, W. S. Romigh, Clay Shaft, Robert Matti and E. F. Holmes, adjourned to meet next Saturday when officers will be elected.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1896, at 12 o'clock, m., for Superintending of County Poor Farm, for one year from March 1st, 1896. Conditions: County to furnish one team for use on farm, and successful bidder to furnish all other teams necessary to run the farm. Bids, to state, age and number in family. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of County Commissioners, M. K. HASKAN, County Clerk.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT DODGE CITY, KAN., ss. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on February 1, 1896, viz: Mary E. Lacoss, widow of Charles W. Lacoss, H. E. 3076 (W. S.), for the east half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twelve (12), township twenty-one (21) south, of range six (6) east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George M. Hayden of Cottonwood Falls; Henry Straubs and Joseph Robinson of Clements; and Cyrus M. Talkington of Cedar Point, all in Chase county, Kansas. J. O. L. LEE, Register.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. S. P. Watson, Plaintiff, Catherine Watson, Defendant, NOTICE. Said defendant, Catherine Watson, will take notice, that she has been sued in the above named court by the above named plaintiff and that the petition is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, and that in said petition the plaintiff asks that he be divorced from the said defendant absolutely, and that you, said defendant, must answer the petition filed therein on or before the 15th day of February, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment for plaintiff in said action for divorce and divesting out of and from you, the above named defendant, any estate, title or interest in and to, lots twenty-four (24), twenty-eight (28), and thirty (30) of block twenty-one (21), in Emalie's addition to Strong City, Chase county, Kansas, and the same be restored to the plaintiff herein, divested of all and every claim, title and interests of you, Catherine Watson, and for costs of suit, will be rendered accordingly. F. P. COCHRAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. George Rumford, Plaintiff, Carrie Rumford, Defendant, NOTICE. Said defendant, Carrie Rumford, will take notice that she has been sued in the above named court by the above named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that in said petition said plaintiff asks that he be divorced from you, said defendant, absolutely, and that you, said defendant, must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 22d day of February, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered divorcing the said plaintiff absolutely, and for costs of suit. F. P. COCHRAN, Atty for Pltff, J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

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STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Henry Wierbrecht, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, for a full and final settlement of said estate. H. WIERBRECHT, Administrator of the estate of Henry Wierbrecht, deceased. December 28, A. D. 1895.

BABYLAND. THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. 50c a Year. For Baby up to six (and even seven) Years. "A magazine for the little ones, which always charms them," the Ladies' Home Journal. LEADING FEATURES OF NEW VOLUME: Mary Ellen's Playtimes. Her adventures and playmates. By Mrs. Ella Fairman Pratt. Baby's Birthday Songs. Charming verses, with pictures, for every baby of every month. By Grey Burleson. A Pint of Peanuts. Entertaining occupations for the nursery. By Marion Reatty. Curious Drawing Lessons (for little fingers). By "Boz". Mother Goose-ish Jingles and Pictorial Stories in every number. Beautiful Full-page Pictures that tell their own stories. NEW VOL. 6c 1/2 WITH NOV. NO. SAMPLE COPIES FREE. ALPHA PUB. CO. 212 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

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

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STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. George Rumford, Plaintiff, Carrie Rumford, Defendant, NOTICE. Said defendant, Carrie Rumford, will take notice that she has been sued in the above named court by the above named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that in said petition said plaintiff asks that he be divorced from you, said defendant, absolutely, and that you, said defendant, must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 22d day of February, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered divorcing the said plaintiff absolutely, and for costs of suit. F. P. COCHRAN, Atty for Pltff, J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Henry Wierbrecht, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1896, for a full and final settlement of said estate. H. WIERBRECHT, Administrator of the estate of Henry Wierbrecht, deceased. December 28, A. D. 1895.

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THE MISER'S SHIPS.

Once on a time there lived a man for gold;
For gold and gold alone—and called it well.
His soul, a withered nut within its shell.
Stirred only when his vast increase was told.
He dreamed of love; his mistress' name was Rent;
His progeny the world knew as Per Cent.
Upon his couch one night, within the time
When night joins hands with morning, he awoke.
As if the spell God's lightning did invoke,
A blinding flash, as of a wrath sublime.
Kindled the gloom: Fearstruck did he desecrate
Before his gaze the warning: "Thou shalt die!"
From this time reason fled—so runs the tale,
With trembling lip, to every passer-by
He told the tale of dread: "Sir, I must die!
Therefore I seek good ships of staunchest sail.
That I may send my garnered wealth before,
Nor enter as a beggar on that shore!"
From time to time at night, rough bearded men
Knocked at his door: "Thy ship is strong,
dost say?"
Then shalt thou bear this gift of gold away
Unto my Lord, the King—said pray him then
Accept of it—thou art the prince, may come
With fitting honor to my lasting home."
Old age crept on. He died. About his bier
The masses gathered from his lowly ways.
The unheeded tear bespoke sad dead man's
praise:
"He was our friend!"—"He freely gave with cheer!"
Then they who'd judged him mad, with
wondering lips
Cried: "Lo! these are the miser's treasure
ships!"
—Edith Keeley Stokely, in Banner of Gold.



CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Come with me, gentlemen," said the major, after a moment's thought. "This is something I'll have to talk over with you. No," he continued, as many of the frontiersmen, too, showed evident inclination to consider themselves included in the invitation. "Excuse me, now, if I have to talk with my officers a moment. There is no news except that Capt. Foster has found a couple of Mexicans who claimed to have been jumped by Apaches, and who say the Indians have gone to attack a small camp of prospectors at Raton Springs. Do you know any miners or prospectors who could be there?"

A general shaking of heads followed. No one knew. One or two went so far as to say they didn't believe it. "What sort of looking fellows were the Mexicans, corporal?" asked Ferguson, the brainiest, apparently, of the civilians.

"Oh, insignificant little runts, both of them," replied Foley. "One of them spoke English enough to make himself understood; the other could only jabber some lingo I didn't know no more of than I do of Apache. So far as I could make out, they had all been traveling together, but when the bigger part of the crowd stopped to camp at the springs, these two fellows came ahead—said they were afraid to stay there after what they had heard of the outbreak."

"Well, what did they hear, and how?" asked Ferguson.

"They said that they met some of the couriers from Prescott, and some prospectors who were driven back from the Clear creek country—who were skipping for the settlements. They told the couriers that they were going in, but despite that they came down to the Springs."

"Queer," said Ferguson, reflectively. "The only Mexicans in the Santa Anita country were those half dozen that Muncy was mixed up with—Manuel's lot—and a scrubby lot they were; but they went off to Tucson over two months ago, seems to me."

"What! The same Manuel that says he was a brother-in-law to MacNutt, Muncy's partner?"

"The same. I heard he took Mac's boy back to Sonora with him, and that the kid didn't want to go at all."

"Indeed, he didn't," answered Foley, stoutly. "for he worked his way back to the old post inside of a month. He's down there now with the ordnance sergeant."

"Yes, and Muncy was pretending to be surprised when he heard of it to-night, and there was two letters came to him from Tucson last week that probably told him all about it, though I don't suppose Manuel could write. Where'd Muncy go to, anyhow?"

"I reckon he knows where those fellows are if anybody does."

"Gone to get a bracer," laughed one of the miners. "Muncy's nerve ain't what it used to be, and he's rattled to night. He's been shaky ever since that cloudburst swept his partner into eternity two years ago. I never understood what drew them together. Mac was a square man and a hard worker, and what's more, everything they had in the way of an outfit was bought with money—wagons, mules, burros, grub, tent and tools—it was all Mac's, and he had some coin and gold dust besides. Yet when Capt. Cullen tried to get hold of it for the boy, nothing could be found that Muncy hadn't a lien on—him and that damn little greaser brother-in-law of Mac's—what's his name, Manuel Cardoza."

"Cardoza?" exclaimed Corporal Foley. "Manuel Cardoza? Why, that's the name of the boss of this party up near Raton Springs, where G. trump's gone. I heard it given to Capt. Foster twice."

Ferguson turned quickly around. He had been standing facing the north, keeping intent watch in the direction taken by the troopers. Now he whirled on the corporal. "Are you sure of that?" he said. "By the great jumping Jehosphat, that means something I hadn't thought of. Muncy swore to me that they had gone to Sonora, and wouldn't return until October. But the boy got away and came back? And he's over there at the old post now—to-night?"

"That's just where he is, or was yesterday morning," said Foley. "We haven't heard from them since."
"And Manuel Cardoza had a pack of Mexicans at Raton Springs at sunset, did he? And wouldn't run for shelter here, even when he knew the whole Tonto tribe was on the warpath?" He turned again northward, and gazed out over the intervening silence and space to where the huge bulk of the Socorro loomed up against the polar sky. Cassiopeia's Chair, traced by clear, twinkling stars, was resting along the black backbone of the range. "The old Tonto trail from the Springs to the foot of Apache canyon burrows right through these hills," said he. "The Springs lie not more'n six miles to the left around that point. The miserable greasers didn't dare go through Apache canyon, and they didn't want to be seen over here. I'll bet what you like they're bound for the old post—and another attempt to nab Leon. Now, boys, I want just a minute's talk with two men—one of 'em Maj. Thornton. The other's Muncy."

Maj. Thornton was found in less than a minute, but not so Muncy. When midnight came it was definitely settled that Muncy was gone; so was Ferguson's pet roan, the fleetest horse of the Santa Anita mines.

CHAPTER III.
The summer night was still young. The sentries had passed the call of "twelve o'clock and all's well" despite the fact that Trooper Casey, on post at the corral, felt vaguely assured that all wasn't well with him at least. "My orders are to take charge of this post and all government property in view," he had begun when questioned by the officer of the day, and as Ferguson's horse wasn't government property he might have wriggled out of his predicament under that head were not other clauses in his orders which he knew as well as did the officer of the day. One of these read: "Allow no horse to be taken out of the corral between tattoo and reveille except in presence of a commissioned officer, the quartermaster sergeant or the corporal of the guard," and as Ferguson's horse could neither have climbed nor jumped a nine-foot high adobe wall, the conclusion was irresistible that he had been led or ridden out through the gateway, and it was the sentry's business to see and stop him. There were still other orders bearing on the case. The man Muncy must have crossed the sentry's post both when he entered and when he left the corral, and the sentry's orders forbade his allowing any person to pass without the countersign—the password for the night, with which only certain few of the officers and guard were intrusted. The post commander had permitted the refugee prospectors to turn their horses and mules into the big new corral, a privilege of which they had eagerly availed themselves, but the quartermaster sergeant and his men who slept ordinarily in a tent pitched just within the gateway had not slept at all this night, but in common with those members of the garrison who were not actually in ranks awaiting orders were out somewhere along that northward bluff watching eagerly for further sign from the front. The plain truth of the matter was that Casey, too, instead of watching the corral, kept as much as possible at the northward end of his post, where he could see or hear what might be going on in that quarter. And so it happened that the corral was left practically unguarded, and Muncy had been able to enter and quit at his own sweet will.

It wouldn't help Casey to say he didn't see or didn't hear. Schoolboy excuses are not accepted in the army. A sentry must see and must hear even in nights dark as Erebus and blustering as a boiler shop, which this sum-

mer night was not. On the contrary, it was soft and still and starlit. There was no moon, but the sky was cloudless, and had Casey used even ordinary vigilance, no one without his knowledge could have trespassed on his guarded land. At twelve-thirty, when the third relief was started around, Private Meisner took Casey's post. The latter was in no sense surprised, though woefully disturbed, to find that the moment the old relief was inspected and dismissed at the guardhouse, the sergeant of the guard had ordered his belt taken off—and that is the soldier way of saying that the ex-sentry was to be relieved for good as untrustworthy—his arms and equipments turned over to his first sergeant and he himself turned over to the charge of his fellow members of the guard, a prisoner awaiting trial by court-martial for neglect of duty as sentry. Everybody felt sorry for Casey, who had lost a good reputation, but sorer for Ferguson, who had lost what was considered of even greater worth in the old frontier days—a fine horse. Even as Casey was refully slipping out of his carbine sling and waist belt Ferguson and others, with lanterns, were tracing the hoof prints of the beautiful roan. Out from the corral gate, around to the south wall, they followed them in the soft, dusty soil; but they were soon lost along the slope. No one believed for a moment Muncy had ridden eastward any distance, however. That was the

quarter from which the Apaches had come. Westward, along the south face of the Socorro, was his probable course; for if Cardoza had slipped through from the Springs toward the old post, as now seemed possible, they could meet at the fords of the Sandy, not a mile from there at old Retribution earlier in the evening—not half a mile from the base of Signal Butte and barely short rifle shot from old Sergt. Kelly's ranch.

And now the question arose: Where were the Apaches? The miners and prospectors who had fled from the Santa Anita said they fairly swarmed in that valley, fifty miles to the east. The dispatches from department headquarters represented them as having already, at three different points, swooped down upon the Prescott road, both east and west of the Sandy; but, so far as heard from, they had not ventured into the valley south of the Socorro range, a cluster of rough, rocky, pine crested upheavals that bulged out eastward from the main range, jutting like some huge promontory into the Tonto basin. It was through a rift in this clump from the Raton Springs to the site of old Retribution that ran the Tonto trail of past generations, and through another, still further to the west, a deep jagged fissure in the bed rock, that the Sandy foamed and chafed and tore—the ill-favored Apache canyon. Fifty miles north of the Socorro, on the banks of the same stream and in the very heart of the Apache country was a military post somewhat larger than Retribution—old Camp Sandy—and there were stationed the headquarters and four strong troops of the new regiment that had replaced the Eleventh cavalry, all commanded by Col. Pelham Thornton, at Retribution, felt well assured that by this time Pelham would be pushing out his scouting parties after the Tonto raiders, and that between Sandy and Retribution they could make it very lively for the Indians in a day or two, but meantime should they work around into the Sandy valley, south of the old post, just as Capt. Raymond said: "Heaven help the scattered settlers there!"

"If they reach the lower Sandy by night or day," were the major's orders to Lieut. Crane, who commanded the guard at the old site, "don't wait an instant. Fire the beacon on Signal Butte."

And now, one o'clock of the hot June night had come. There had been skimming to the north, a chase to the northwest, signal fires ablaze to the east, across the broad basin. Couriers had been pushed out northward after Foster with news of Muncy's bolt and information as to the Cardoza party. Ferguson and two friends—daring fellows, well armed and mounted—had just left the post determined to ride westward in the hopes of overhauling Muncy, and—well, hanging was the horse thief's penalty in those days. The troops of the garrison—arms and equipments close at hand—were sprawled about the veranda of the new quarters, eager for the order to saddle, and the major had just dispatched a messenger to say to the captain that the men might as well turn in for the night, when once again there came the clear and ringing summons for the corporal of the guard—this time from the westward bluff. Those who happened to be nearest that side of the garrison had already before the cry heard the sharp, stern challenge: "Who comes there?"

Even before the major's little party could reach the north side the trim figure of Corporal Lynch came bounding back up the slope. "What was the matter, corporal?" hailed the post commander, and Lynch, halting short, brought his carbine to the carry and his gloved left hand to the salute, replying with soldierly brevity:

"It's MacDuff, sir."
"MacDuff? You mean little Leon?"
"Yes, sir, with a note for the doctor. He stopped to water Sergt. Kelly's broncho at the spring."

Another minute and riding briskly up from the dark, low ground to the west of the mesa came the lithe, young courier himself. He reined in the instant he heard the major's voice, and threw himself from the saddle.

"What on earth brought you here at this time, Leon?"

"Mrs. Downey, sir, was very sick. The women folks from Downey's ranch all came up to the post at dark, said they didn't dare stay—the Apaches were surely coming into the valley, and they got word somehow they were everywhere along the north face of the Socorro, and Sergt. Kelly sent the girls in to the post from his ranch, but Mrs. Kelly wouldn't leave him. She stayed there. There's really no place around the old post for women, but they've got them into a tent for the night. They aren't remain at the farmhouse up by the canyon, and the lieutenant couldn't detach any men as guard—he needs them all at the post. Mrs. Downey was in such pain that we were all worried about her, so I borrowed the pony, without saying anything to Sergt. Kelly, and came up to get some medicine."

"Well, great Scott, boy! That's talking tall chances," said the major. "Didn't you see or hear anybody?"

"A fellow passed me, riding like mad, about five or six miles out, sir. I heard him coming and slipped off the road a few yards, not knowing who it might be, and then, just a few minutes ago, I was halted by three citizens—said they were looking for a horse thief, but I wasn't the one they were in search of."

Meantime the doctor had taken Downey's note and was trying by the light of the guard lantern to decipher the ill written scrawl. "She has had the same trouble before," said he, "and I can give her the medicine she needs, Leon; but you oughtn't to risk going back to-night."

"Oh, I've simply got to go, doctor," said the boy, eagerly. "Mrs. Downey has always been mighty kind to Randy and me. She always gave us lunch at her ranch when we were down there fishing, and I told her I'd fetch the medicine before daybreak or get nabbed trying. Why, the Indians them-

selves don't know the country around here better than Randy and I do, though I've never been out this far at night."

The major, too, interposed an objection. "I feel that we are responsible for you, Leon, until Maj. Cullen gets back and claims you. It isn't Apaches only to be avoided. They tell me your Uncle Manuel is here again, and the man you met riding full tilt was your father's old partner—Muncy—going to meet Manuel, I judge, somewhere on the old Tonto trail through the Socorro."

Then, indeed, Leon looked very grave. "I'm more afraid of them than I am of Apaches," he said. "They don't mean to take me back to mother's people. I shouldn't want to go if they did. I'm a Yankee, like father, and I want to stay here and grow up in the cavalry. Randy and I are going to enlist just as soon as we're eighteen. But all the same I promised Mrs. Downey she should have that medicine before day—and I'm going."

And so, seeing how earnest the boy was, and recognizing from his descrip-

tion that Mrs. Downey must be in great pain, the major reluctantly assented. "I'd send a couple of men back with you, lad, but 'tisn't likely the Indians are anywhere along the road between two parties of troops. I don't think they'd risk that. At all events we'd probably have known it before if they were. We are all up here yet waiting further news from Capt. Foster. Mrs. Foster is out there on her piazza now, so you might see her while you're waiting. Then come over to my house and have some coffee before you start."

It was just 1:30 by the guard house clock when once again the young courier mounted his rudy pony, and started for the ten-mile ride back. He went loping away down the starlit road the vial wrapped in his saddlebag, after a hurried good-by, his black eyes gleaming, his white teeth firmly set.

"Good grit, that boy," said the major, looking after him. "I wouldn't mind having him for my own."

"Good grit, indeed!" said Raymond. "Most boys I know would rather do anything but risk that ride in the dark in the midst of an Indian scare. What time ought he to get there?"

"Well, his pony's fresh and speedy—by three or three-fifteen at latest. Now it's time to hear from Foster."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GRIEF ANALYZED.
A Scientific Investigation of Its Causes and Effects.

We are all familiar with cases where travel, amusements and constant rushing about from place to place have been recommended as curative agents for people who have sustained great shocks, or have had cause for deep and heartfelt sorrow. Medical science, says the New York Ledger, has demonstrated that violent and depressing emotions cause many serious physical ills, and that it is almost impossible to restore health until the causes are removed. Wild creatures that have mourned themselves to death held in captivity have been carefully examined. Although their food was sufficient and of proper quality, and enough was consumed to sustain life under ordinary circumstances, the tissues were found to be in an unnatural condition, and all of the organs had undergone degeneration similar to that brought about by ordinarily infectious diseases. Grief generates a poison in the system, and should be treated like many of the other ills of life brought about through poisonous infections. The relations between mind and body are much closer in some persons than in others. This state of things is not by any means confined to the higher orders of life, as death from grief or loneliness or captivity is not uncommon among creatures of all grades. It is supposed that the sudden and violent depression of spirits causes chemical changes that develop toxic atoms of great virulence, sufficient, indeed, to change the character of the tissues and cause degeneration in the blood and brain and spinal cord. It is believed by some excellent authorities that what is known as softening of the brain may originate in a longing for something that the patient is unable to secure. Science has wrought many changes that are little short of miraculous, but in no particular has it done a better work than when it proves that baffled ambition, disappointment and sorrow are real causes of physical ills. In olden times, nervousness and sorrow were things to be punished. Thank heaven we have lived past that period.

Enough to Begla On.
She—Father says if he comes to live with us he expects to pay board. How much do you think I ought to charge him?

He—That depends. If he is satisfied with only a hall bedroom I think \$4,000 a year would be enough.—Life.

Quite Correct.
Teacher—Why are the days so short in the winter?
Dull Boy—Guess it mus' be 'cause the nights are so long.—N. Y. Weekly.

The head of every Chinese male infant is shaved when he is about a month old, and a banquet is part of the ceremony.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The Annual Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion.

The President Has to Shake Hands with Thousands of Persons Whom He Has Never Seen or Heard Of Before.

Special Washington Letter.

New Year's day at the white house. How nearly 70,000,000 people, men, women and children, would like to see it! How they would sacrifice time, money, and even their appetites, in order to catch a little glimpse of the wonderful manifestations of pomp, parade, power; the uniforms of the men, the brilliant dresses and wraps of the ladies; the ceremonies of state and all the thousands of little incidents which combine to complete the scene from fairyland; the vainglory of social pride which pales



OF NO DEGREE AT ALL.

the festive days of Rome and Athens, which outshines the glories of Sardanapalus and the triumphs of Caesar and Napoleon.

The crowd would seem a motley mass of humanity to you, unless some one experienced in Washington affairs could be with you to explain who the people are, whence they came, what their objects may be, and how the programme is arranged and carried out to the letter. They commence to assemble early in the morning, although the president's reception does not begin until noon.

In the growing, packing, pushing throng of the street there are people of high degree, low degree, and no degree at all. There are senators, representatives, captains, orderlies and disorderlies from every point of the compass. In the dense crowd are the wives and daughters of men of official prominence, as well as washerwomen, saloon-keepers, laborers and clerks from the stores and executive departments. Many a woman enters the crowd and loses her identity, because she wants to see what is going on, but has not such wearing apparel as would warrant her in appearing as a participant in the reception.

Nearly all of these people are lookers on, and very many of them have no intention of entering the executive mansion on account of a false pride which makes them feel that they should not be seen and recognized without fine raiment, or because they cannot visit the mansion with coaches and liveried attendants. Everywhere else in society they shine, but feel that they fall short of financial ability to properly appear before the president, his wife and the ladies of the cabinet who assist in the grand display just beyond the portals.

These president's receptions at the white house were inaugurated by President John Quincy Adams, and have become a part of the life of Washington city. They mark the commencement of the social season every year, which is continued without interruption until the Lenten season, when all gayety ceases—not to be resumed until the coming of another New Year's day, when the doors of the executive mansion are thrown open to the general public and the president announces, officially, his intention of holding a reception. On each occasion there is published a programme, granting a certain number of minutes to the several classes of public officials, followed by a reception of all classes of people who desire to see the chief magistrate and take him by the hand. On white occasions the corridor of the white house and the broad avenues leading up to the big front doors are alive with detectives, to prevent the entrance of any evil-disposed persons. First come the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court. Ten minutes' time is allotted to this part of the reception. The supreme court is given distinction because it constitutes a coordinate branch of the federal government. The congressional branch is next admitted.

Thirty minutes are allowed for the reception of senators and representatives. Then the officers of the army and navy, followed by the leading officials of the executive departments, are received during the brief period of 15 minutes. Then come the members of the diplomatic corps, comprising the envoys, ministers and other representatives of foreign nations, all of them dressed in their uniforms, according to their rank and title. These gentlemen, with the officers of our army and navy, give a dazzling display of gold lace and decorations of honor. Shortly after one o'clock, the official reception having been concluded, the doors are opened to the waiting thousands of plain people who come ostensibly to "pay their respects" to the president, but really to be in the swim so that they may afterwards tell their friends that they attended the president's reception, and give details of what they saw and heard.

The best place to see the reception in detail, if you can get inside of the mansion, is in the main corridor where the Marine band is playing all the while. Through the open window a favored visitor may stand and di-

rectly face the president and his assistants, thereby witnessing every movement which occurs in the big blue room. As the officials enter the room to the left of the president, the master of ceremonies announces their coming. First he will cry: "The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Immediately thereafter the learned lawyers approach. The chief justice takes the president's right hand, bows, and says: "Mr. President, I wish you a happy New Year." The president returns the pressure of his hand, and says: "Mr. Chief Justice, I thank you, sir." Then comes each associate justice, taking the hand of the president and making the same bow and uttering the same words, to each of whom the president responds with thanks, calling each man "Mr. Justice" so and so, whatever his name may be. Then come the other officials, each one addressing "Mr. President," with a similar felicitous expression, and being addressed in turn, according to his title, rather than by the name given by his sponsors in baptism. The entire affair is severely official. It is not enjoyable to an on-looker, except as a matter of curiosity. Of course, this is a splendid time, and an excellent place, to see all of the distinguished men; and those who have never witnessed such a scene would be delighted with the opportunity. Once is enough, however, for one who lives in constant contact with the people who participate in the affair. Upon no other occasion during an entire administration can anyone see the president for so long a time, and observe his manner of receiving the people.

But there is always something out of the ordinary when the regular public reception commences. Here come the dear people who are out for a good time, and who have not been accustomed to seeing a president or brilliant gatherings. The wife of the president stands immediately on his right, and gives her hand to all of the officials who call; and they in turn shake hands with the ladies of the cabinet, who stand in line on the right of the president's wife. But when the crowds come in they shake the hand of the president, and go bowing down the line to the ladies, who are already too tired to extend their hands to the hundreds who throng past them. As each individual enters the room, the master of ceremonies whispers quickly: "What is your name?" The response is given in a low tone, and the master of ceremonies says: "Mr. President, Mr. Smith." The president extends his hand and says: "Good morning, Mr. Smith." The president immediately turns about and gives his hand to the next caller, who is also introduced by name by the master of ceremonies. Thus the reception continues for another hour; and, if the crowd has not all filed by at that time, the doors are closed and the others who wanted to get in are barred out.

It is funny to hear the announcements of names made by the master of ceremonies, if you happen to know some of the individuals. A Mr. Thompson may be introduced as "Mr. Thoras"; a Mr. Swift may be called "Mr. Smith"; and so on through the gamut of sounds of names. The celebrated Don Platt, at that time one of the best known men in the country, published in his paper a story to the effect that when he called on President Hayes and gave his name to the master of ceremonies, supposing that Don Platt was a name known to all men in Washington, he was amazed to hear the big man say: "Mr. President, this is Dan Pirate." It happened, however, that President Hayes knew Mr. Platt, and laughed heartily as he greeted him by his proper name. I once called upon

President Arthur, and the master of ceremonies announced me as "Mr. Shy."

When the notable officials pass by the receiving line they hasten through the east room, enter their carriages, and are driven to other receptions; keeping up the round during the entire afternoon. The general public, however, is not in such a hurry. They loiter in the east room until they fill it, although the ushers are constantly saying: "Pass along, please." Finally, when the crowd gets rather dense they shout: "Get along, there, and hurry up. This is no place to stop. Hurry up." Meantime, at the doors, other ushers are busily engaged in pushing people out as fast as they can, and right here many a loitering lady gets just too angry for anything, and wants to stop and scold the ushers; but other people are pushed out after them, and they are obliged to go away, doing their scolding to their companions.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, is New Year's day at the white house; that is, the public part of it. After the hurly burly bustle is over, the president and his family retire to their private apartments and enjoy their home-dinner just as you and I and every one else would do, with freedom from the vain pomp and glory of this wicked world.

SMITH D. FRY.

The stem side of the orange is not usually so sweet and juicy as the other half.

"GOOD MORNING, MR. SMITH."

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ON THE SAVANNE RIVER.

Interesting Relics of the First "Riel Rebellion."

Where Sir Garnet Wolseley Did Not Win LaSalle - A Country Where the Mercury Freezes Very Often in Winter.

Special Savanna (Ont.) Letter.

It is doubtful if any place on the American continent is better calculated to impress the spectator with the terrible grandeur of winter than is this "half-way house" on the Canadian Pacific railway, midway between Port Arthur and Port Arthur. Its location is on the height of land where the waters divide and flow to their final destination in widely divergent sections of the continent and the terrible northern gales sweep down in unobstructed and terrific force. The brakeman on



A METIS MANSION.

a North Dakota freight train may think that he knows something about weather, but a day on this table-land in mid-winter would disabuse him of this idea.

There is much about the place that is keenly interesting, both in its historic and contemporary life. Not a furlong from the railway station, on the banks of the Savanne river, the skeleton remains of four huge bateaux are lifting their gaunt oaken ribs to the blasts—ironical reminders of the days when Sir Garnet Wolseley, the present commander in chief of Great Britain's armies, was "winning his spurs" on the northwestern frontier. He was assigned the task of putting down the first Riel rebellion, or rather war of defense, of 1869-70, and the settlers here point to the slowly rotting boats as an evidence that he did not find it quite so much of a pastime as he anticipated.

He started at Ottawa, passed through the American canal at Sault Ste. Marie and then put up the Matawan river in these bateaux, passing into Mille Lac lake (Lake of the Thousand Lakes).

Here the soldierly trials of the future chief of Britain's hosts began, for the men, according to the traditions which here survive, were compelled to tramp the old "Dawson road," skirting the Savanne river, and jow the heavy boats, loaded with provisions and "impediments of war."

On reaching this point they were forced to abandon the bateaux for the still greater hardships of canoes and portage.

After leaving this place the course of their campaign was into the Lake of the Wood, down Winnipeg river into the lake of that name, and up the Red river to its confluence with the Assiniboine river, where stood old Fort Garry, the seat of the Metis government.

Sir Garnet's rotting boats, each of which was large enough to have held a hundred men, are all that is left to tell the tale of the somewhat inglorious expedition; but the sight of them has inspired many a venturesome look in the eyes of the wandering Metis. Old Manitogas, now gone to the happy hunting grounds, was the last survivor of the half-breeds who remembered the expedition. The Des Champs, who boast a direct strain of blood from the St. Simons of France, are the present leaders of the Metis in this section. True to their Indian nature, they lead a roving life and range the entire country from Long lake to Rainy lake.

The student of human nature will be amply repaid for the pains of a visit to this remote place by making the acquaintance of old Allan Grant, the keeper of the railway station and the head man of the colony of 12 or 13 people. Not in the streets of Inverness or on the heather-grown highlands of Scotland is there a purer type of the old-fashioned Scotchman than Allan Grant—and he has a perfect companion in his matronly wife, who once rejoiced in the name



THE OLD SCOTCH TRADER AND HIS WIFE.

of MacNab. This quaint old couple and their buxom daughter appear to have strayed from out the lines of "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

The wild howlings of the northern winds are but music to the fortunate stranger who is safely housed under the hospitable roof of the old Scotchman's big, rambling log house, with its cavernous fireplaces, heaped with blazing logs and its walls hung with antlers and other trophies of the chase. Fancy could not picture a more ideal spot in which the lover of winter might spend his favorite season and enjoy the full force of its wild sublimity.

The house, although built entirely of logs, is a palace in comparison with most of the dwellings of this section. It is a story and a half in height, has a

broad expanse of roof which slants up from the ends as well as the sides of the structure, and contains more room than one could possibly credit it with at first sight.

The big dining-room, in which the overland passengers are feasted on venison, bear meat, wild fowl, caribou, ptarmigan and other products of the country, is the most pretentious part of the house and is almost medieval in its picturesqueness.

When lighted by the flaming pine logs in the fireplace and by tallow dips ranged along the dining tables in their quaint brass candlesticks, it is a place to inspire the poet and the romancer with fresh visions of the days when romance was the commonplace reality.

To realize that the dog catcher is an unknown personage in Savanna, one has only to take a glimpse at the space behind the station's kitchen, where the entire canine population of the northwest, so it would seem, congregates each morning to fight over the food which the hurried travelers leave behind them.

In this howling, yelping and ravenous pack are dogs of every degree, color and shape. From a hasty census of the motley aggregation I estimated that every human inhabitant of Savanna must have at least five dogs—with a liberal surplus remaining for distribution among the roving Indian populace on the outskirts. The latter would certainly be able to pass through a five year famine and not know what it is to be without meat in the pot, if the dogs which assemble in the rear of the Grant kitchen should not make a sudden and discreet immigration.

There is but one inhabitant of the village who lords it over the dogs. He is a half-grown bear cub who guards the door of the Hudson Bay company's warehouse. There is scarcely a cur within the limits of Savanna which has not felt the sting of a blow from Jack's paw, and not a few of them have been permanently put to sleep through this benign agency.

Of course no man who has escaped from the walls of a city and goes out upon an inviting expanse of snow such as surrounds this place could think of foregoing a dog sledge excursion. But from sad experience let me offer all who may find themselves confronted with this temptation the advice so frequently proffered to those about to marry: "Don't do it."

My experience was this. I determined to visit Lake Ka-pi-si-ka-pi-ka-mak and its famous painted rocks. This lake is about 200 miles north-



THE DOG TEAM.

cast of Savanna, and I was told that a good dog team would haul me there in two days, and that it would be a most delightful journey. A-mick (The Beaver) who was said to own the best dog team in Savanna, encouraged this pleasant fiction and agreed to make the trip for five dollars. He was engaged and we set out early one morning. A light-weight buckskin-colored dog named Windigoob was in the lead, followed by four sober-faced dogs, each of which was nearly twice his weight. The path breaker started off with an eager yelp, which quite won my heart, and I marked him for a favorite. Had I known that Windigoob is choice Indian slang for a worthless, shirking cur, I might have suspected the crafty deceiver, but I was blissfully ignorant of the meaning of the word.

The first five miles over the hard snow was exhilarating sport, and I anticipated the entire journey. Then the sledge began to slacken its speed, and I noticed that the traces between Windigoob and the next dog were limp. A-mick also recognized this fact, and the lash of his whip shot out with a stinging crack in the direction of Windigoob's back. The tawny cur heard the resounding rawhide, and suddenly rolled himself up into a ball, the other dogs piled upon him, and, as a well-calculated result, the backs of the other dogs caught the lash.

It required a half hour to unravel the tangle into which Windigoob had contrived to knot the traces.

Again we started on and all went well for some ten miles, when a rabbit suddenly started up from a bush beside the trail. An exultant yelp escaped from the leader and was taken up by his followers.

The whole pack turned off at right angles and I was rolled out into the snow. When I had picked myself up the dogs were 40 rods away and the sledge was touching the snow only at rare intervals.

Another hour elapsed before we overtook the penitent pack, and again extricated them from the tangled traces. Fortunately we were near a typical northwest mansion—one that had been built and deserted by a couple of adventurous young Englishmen years before. Here we camped for the night and turned our faces homeward the next morning. To make the experience still more aggravating, the dogs, who well knew that they were going in the direction of the home kennel in the rear of the station kitchen, made the distance without a mishap and in one-fourth the time required for the outward journey.

The crocodile's egg is about the size of that of the goose.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

"That cat made an awful noise in the back garden, last night." "Yes, father; I suppose since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing."—Tid-Bits.

A mass of eels weighing 300 pounds clogged the water wheel which runs the electric light plant at Riverhead, L. I., recently, and the town was in darkness for several hours.

A telegraphic indicator for steamships, the apparatus being provided with bell indicators on the bridge for sounding an alarm if the engineer fails to follow the captain's directions, has been invented.

Transparencies for advertising purposes, carried along the streets, which have lately attracted attention in Broadway at night, are provided with an electrical apparatus and electric lamps of different colors, which are lighted up alternately.

Thrashing grain by electric transmission of power is at present being carried on with very satisfactory results at Mjolyb, in Sweden. The electricity is conveyed a considerable distance from the main cable to a motor in the immediate vicinity of the thrasher.—Electrical Age.

Glucium or beryllium, the metal found in beryl and emerald, is ceasing to be a chemical rarity, and promises to come into practical use before long. It is lighter and stronger than aluminum, but its chief value lies in its electrical conductivity being as high as that of silver. Its value now is \$17.83 a pound.

Dr. Saunders, an eminent specialist and member of the health board of London, is a great believer in the value of electric light. He claims that electricity is a great moral power; that it protects humanity better than the philanthropist, and, by purifying the workshops and the factories, the sanitary laws are carried out with much less friction.

For some time past an arc light globe in Monument square, New Brunswick, N. J., has been in disuse, and a lineman went to repair it. When he got up to remove the globe he was attacked by a swarm of bees that had taken possession of the globe as a hive, and was severely stung before he could escape. When the bees were smoked out the globe was found to be more than half full of excellent honey.

CLEARED HIS CLIENT.

How a Western Lawyer Overcame the Preponderance of Evidence.

"My first case," said a well-known attorney, "was the defense of a negro preacher in Missouri who had been arrested for stealing wood from a railroad company. A great deal of fuel had been lost from time to time, so when the culprit was arrested the company was so anxious to make an example of him that it employed special counsel and prosecuted the case vigorously. The evidence against the old man was convincing. He had been seen sneaking around the woodpile and was arrested while carrying off a load.

I had subpoenaed about 20 well-known business men to testify to the previous good character of the defendant. When the prosecution's case was closed I put one on the stand and asked: "Do you know the defendant's reputation for honesty and integrity?" "Yes," was the answer.

"What is it—good or bad?" "Bad. He will steal anything he can get his hands on." "A titter ran through the courtroom. It wasn't the answer I had expected, but it was too late, so I put on a bold front and called another. He testified as the other witness had, and the prosecuting attorney rubbed his hands with satisfaction. Before I got through with my witnesses I proved that my client was a most notorious thief who was never known to neglect an opportunity to steal something, no matter how trifling it might be. Then I called a couple of physicians, proved the existence of a mental disorder known as kleptomania, read some authorities to show that it was a good defense if proved, and submitted my case. The old poacher was acquitted, and thereafter stole with impunity, for he considered his acquittal in the face of facts equivalent to a license to steal."—San Francisco Call.

Collection of Remarkable Swords.

The duke of Cambridge has one of the best sword collections in the country. One was presented to him at the close of the Chinese war in 1864, which he prizes very highly. It was formerly in the possession of Chung Wang, one of the most famous of the rebel leaders. A remarkable sword is that which was left to his royal highness by Sir Fenwick Williams; the cross pieces and hilt blaze with diamonds. Another sword which is highly prized was presented by the shah of Persia. Rt. Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, field marshal and commander in chief of the British army, has seen service in active warfare in Burma, the Crimea, China, the Red river expedition, Ashantee and Africa, and has been the recipient of several presentation swords, among which may be especially mentioned one presented by the city of London, and another by the Egyptians. The latter sword was valued at £2,000, the handle being thickly studded with diamonds. Lord Roberts has a remarkable collection of swords, which includes a sword of honor presented with the freedom of the city of London after his return from Afghanistan. Sir Evelyn Wood's collection is well known, and includes, in addition to the sword, a collection of knives which have been gathered from all parts of the world.—Tit-Bits.

—What a man does with his wealth depends upon his idea of happiness. Those who draw prizes in life are apt to spend tastelessly, if not viciously; not knowing that it requires as much talent to spend as to make.—E. P. Whipple.

A CHINESE PETITION.

The Prayer of Two Celestians Who Wanted to Desert Their Ship.

Two Chinamen, with pigtails of enormous length—one of them so extensive that it trailed along the ground like the train of a lady's dress—entered the tribunal over which the Thames magistrate presides. After making a profound salaam to the bench, and gathering up the ends of their enormous hair plaits and putting them in their pockets, they presented to his worship a petition, written in bold Chinese characters, such as one occasionally sees illustrating the sides of tea boxes which come from the land of the Tiger braves. They made signs that they wished him to read it, but Mr. Dickinson was unable to master its contents until an interpreter explained the document. It proved to be a prayer drawn up in the language of floweriest hyperbole, intimating that the petitioners, in "their humble, insignificant and much-to-be-despised personages, who were but the refuse of the wooden pavement, and only fit to be gathered up and cast into the dust bin, approached the venerable and highly respected magistrate, whose ancestors were ever to be blessed, and compared with whom Confucius was but a farthing rushlight, and Wing Hang Chum, the philosopher of the 25 pigtails, a very ordinary person," in order to beseech his "luminous condescendence, which was clearer than the sun on a midsummer day," to relieve them from the painful necessity of going back to China in the ship which had brought them here, owing to the way in which they had been treated by the engineers on board. The vessel started in a day or two, and if they did not sail with it they would be brought before the court as deserters. "Would, therefore, his esteemed and all-powerful compendium of the learned sciences, including that of the law, be pleased to order that the unworthy petitioners, comparable only to the refuse of the aforesaid wooden pavements, be relieved from further attendance in the ship which they deserted, abhorred, abjured, and refused to recognize as in any way worthy of his venerable worship's patronage." Mr. Dickinson seemed to think that the Chinamen's cunning was as extensive as their pigtails, declined to interfere in the matter, and referred the petitioners to the board of trade. The officials of that department will, therefore, have the opportunity of studying a fine specimen of the Chinese language in its native simplicity.—London Telegraph.

Mending Stockings.

It sometimes happens that the feet of stockings are past darning while the legs are still in perfect condition. Good woollen hosiery, which everyone ought to wear for health's sake in cold weather, is expensive, and economical mothers are often forced to make use of two pairs of stocking legs by cutting one of them over into feet. The best method of doing this is to cut out the heel of a folded piece of the upper part of the leg where the stocking is generally heaviest and the remainder of the foot from the lower part. There must be a seam at the bottom of the heel and one seam the length of the foot over the instep. The foot is sown to the heel, and the perfect foot with heel is united to the whole leg. There are excellent patterns for this work published at ten cents. If soft open seams are used and catstitched down to make them less prominent the hardy boys and girls for whom this work must be done will hardly notice the difference between regularly made hosiery and these made-over stockings, which save so much expenditure in a large family.—N. Y. Tribune.

Buckwheat Fritters.

A correspondent sends the following receipt: Add a teaspoonful of salt to half a pint of sweet milk. Beat two eggs well and stir them into the milk. Add the mixture to a pint of best buckwheat flour, stirring it in gradually. Finally add tablespoonful of butter, melted, and beat the batter until smooth. Fry until a golden brown and serve with maple syrup. These fritters are cooked a tablespoonful at a time in a pot of deep fat. They cannot be fried in a spider like pancakes, but must be fried like other fritters, in deep fat.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	3 50 @ 4 25
Stockers	2 15 @ 3 70
Native cows	2 20 @ 3 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 00 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68 @ 70
No. 3 hard	58 @ 58 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	25 1/2 @ 25 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	16 1/2 @ 17
RYE—No. 2	31 @ 32
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75 @ 1 95
Fancy	1 45 @ 1 55
HAY—Choice timothy	11 50 @ 12 50
Fancy prairie	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN—(Sacked)	43 @ 45
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice	11 @ 11 1/4
POTATOES	25 @ 30
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 75 @ 4 40
Trucks	2 60 @ 3 10
HOGS—Heavy	3 90 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 00 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65 1/2 @ 65 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24 1/2 @ 24 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
RYE—No. 2	33 @ 33 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 24
LARD—Western steam	5 45 @ 5 60
PORK	9 50 @ 10 45
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 25 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 2 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	1 45 @ 1 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 1/2 @ 62 3/4
CORN—No. 2	26 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
RYE—No. 2	35 @ 36
BUTTER—Creamery	18 1/2 @ 22
LARD	5 00 @ 5 45 1/2
PORK	9 75 @ 9 90
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—Good to choice	3 40 @ 3 60
FLOUR—No. 2 red	70 @ 70 1/2
CORN—No. 2	31 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23 1/2 @ 24
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 20
PORK—Mess	10 50 @ 12 00

EARLIEST RADISHES AND PEAS.

The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well, Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine, as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbages, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc. Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalog. Catalog alone 5c postage. (K)

CONSOLETION.—She—"Poor uncle! And to be eaten by undiscovered savages!" "Yes, but he gave them their first taste of religion."—Life.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CENNEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THEOLOGIES are well in their place, but repentance and love must come before all other experiences.—Becher.

SUPERSTITIONS are, for the most part, but the shadows of great truths.—Tryon Edwards.

A TYRANT never tasteth of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.—Diogenes.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

To MASTER is to OVERPOWER and SUBDUED.

"The Master Cure." ACHES AND PAINS.

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SAY! MISTER! YOU'VE DROPPED YOUR Battle AX PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.	CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.
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Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. CATALOGUE FREE.

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SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

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CONSUMPTION

SEWELL SPEAKS.

The Senator Criticizes the President's Course on Monroism.

THE HOUSE SESSION UNINTERESTING

The President Sends in an Answer to the House Resolution Calling for Information in Regard to Bayard's Speeches in England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After Senator Davis' resolution had been presented to the senate yesterday Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, gave notice that he would on Wednesday address the senate on Mr. Sewell's resolution placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, then addressed the senate on his resolution reciting that the president had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope and enunciated the principle that the doctrine was for the interest of the United States, and was not an obligation to aid and protect southern republics.

The resolution recites that the president's course was premature, and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of southern countries. Mr. Sewell said the president's Venezuelan message presented questions of most serious import.

The senator, reading from the message, said the president clearly desired to present the contingency of war. Throughout the message and the letters of the secretary of state the determination was clear to make this construction of the doctrine absolutely final and conclusive without reference to results.

The senator quoted from resolutions of congress in 1823 and speeches by Mr. Webster, showing the purposes and original scope of the Monroe doctrine. In 1823 Senator Clayton, of Delaware, pointed out in the senate that the doctrine of Monroe was not addressed to foreign nations, but was a mere recommendation to congress, which congress declined at the time, and had ever since declined to accept.

The congress sitting at the time of the Monroe message strongly opposed the doctrine. Henry Clay offered a modified resolution, but it could not pass. Louis Cass referred to the doctrine as a dead letter. Mr. Sewell gave the position of John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Van Buren and other statesmen on the doctrine, showing the constant and successful opposition to it.

Taking up the Venezuelan question, Mr. Sewell pointed out that the president's position involved the most extreme and dangerous application of the doctrine thus far made. It was not based on the interests of the United States, he said, but on the force exerted by a strong power against a weak one in South America. It clearly led to the assumption of a protectorate by the United States over Mexico and South American countries. It involved the necessity of our preparing ourselves with arms and ammunition to execute the duties and obligations of such a protectorate.

Venezuela had been in a state of constant turmoil and revolution for 25 years, said Mr. Sewell. These people of the southern republic were subject to international discord and revolution. It behooved the United States to pause and consider well the extent of an obligation which made us the guardian of these turbulent countries. That they would give offense to foreign countries was undoubted. Mr. Sewell said he felt the circumstances of the moment had led to an extreme assertion of our position, which would entail serious results if carried out by congress. The first ebullitions of the popular excitement and the desire of some persons to indulge in cheap utterances based on supposed patriotism, were not the best basis for intelligent and serious action.

Mr. Peffer's bill concerning congressional funerals was discussed and referred to the committee on rules, with a view to formulating a general rule on funerals.

Mr. Baker offered an amendment to the pending silver bond bill, providing that coinage "shall be restricted to the product of the United States mines."

At 4:25 the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The session of the house yesterday was devoid of public interest. Quite a number of bills of minor and purely local importance were passed, including seven to donate condemned cannon to the First regiment of North Carolina; city of Hastings, Mich.; W. H. Wallace post, Eldorado, Kan.; Shaw post, Leavenworth, Kan.; Stone River post, Sedan, Kan.; C. A. Clark post, Ridge Farm, Ill.; Lincoln post, Hope Valley, R. I.; and the city of Newton, R. I.

The president yesterday made answer to the house resolution calling for information as to whether Ambassador Bayard did, at Edinburgh and Boston, Eng., deliver speeches referring to the American people as a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people, whom it took a real man to govern and to "the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life," etc., and if so what action has been taken thereon by the president. The answer is in the shape of a letter by Secretary Olney, inclosing copies of the two speeches, which have already been published in the American press, and stating that except as revealed in the correspondence, no action had been taken on them by the state department.

James Ish Pleads Guilty.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—James Ish, who murdered W. H. Chapple, of Kansas City, last summer, having caught him in a compromising position with his wife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter yesterday. Sentence was postponed. Ish and his wife were tried for murder, but the jury disagreed after a sensational trial.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Resolution of Senator Davis Reported to the Senate—Text of the Document.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis, of the senate committee on foreign relations, yesterday reported favorably on the resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine. It is the result of the careful consideration of the committee on the advisability of incorporating the Monroe doctrine into the federal statutes.

Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that whereas, President Monroe, in his message to congress, December 2, A. D. 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and which by the express declaration of the United States are intended to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and

Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that, with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we



have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interference for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their system without endangering our peace and happiness; and

Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to first be announced, and have been, ever since their promulgation, and now are, the right policy of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain those doctrines and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof—and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case, in advance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety—or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of the easement in canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretension or right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interference which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

The report went to the calendar. Mr. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous.

A RATIONAL STAND.

The London Chronicle's Good Words on Pending International Difficulties.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Chronicle in an editorial rejoices over the news of the signing of the Behring sea treaty as an event of happy omen, proving that reason still sways the Anglo-American relations. It asks why the Venezuelan question cannot be treated similarly, and says: "We can see nothing in the Davis resolution which did not exist in the earlier form of the doctrine, or which prevents arbitration on Venezuela." The Chronicle thinks Europe will lose substantially nothing by America's assumption of a doctrine involving such heavy responsibilities.

Must Build a New Union Depot.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—The state board of transportation, after taking testimony for several days, ordered the Omaha Terminal Co. to at once erect the Omaha union depot at the foot of Farnam street. It is given one year in which to complete the building. With few exceptions all the roads centering here are ready to utilize the depot when ready.

Claims Horse Meat Is Sold.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—The claim is made by C. S. Demaree, meat buyer for Beck's East Third street restaurant, that horse meat is being sold by many of the butchers of Kansas City under the guise of beef. Last night he left at the central police station five pounds of meat, which Demaree suspects was taken from the carcass of a horse.

Debs to Go Into Journalism.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 21.—Eugene W. Debs last night said he would retire from the A. R. U. and will enter the field of journalism, as he has received offers from both New York and Chicago papers, and also had offers from capitalists to establish a paper of his own. He has practically decided to accept the offer of a Chicago paper.

Driven to Suicide by Grief.

NIORRARA, Neb., Jan. 21.—John C. Sautee, a well known Nebraska politician, hanged himself last night. Grief over his wife's death caused the deed. His wife was dying and he apparently lost his mind. Turning over all his valuables he rushed to the barn. When seen an hour later he was hanging to a rafter dead.

Mrs. Maria Door was burned to death in her house in Omaha, Neb., Monday night. It was thought she had set fire to the house with intent to commit suicide.

At St. Joseph, Mo., five crooks made their escape from the workhouse by sawing the bars to their cells and removing the bars from the window.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

In the senate on the 14th a bill passed, after a lively running debate granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Gen. Cogswell, who was a member of congress from Massachusetts at the time of his death. Mr. Mills offered a resolution declaring the policy of the government to be against the issue of bonds, favoring the speedy payment of the public debt and for coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury. Mr. Butler (N. C.) spoke for two hours in opposition to the bond bill and in favor of silver legislation. The senate then adjourned. Debate on the pension appropriation bill was continued all day in the house. Among the speakers who favored a liberal appropriation was Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS were of little interest on the 15th. Mr. Sherman reported favorably a joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 for the expense of the Alaska boundary commission and it passed. Mr. Mills (Tex.) then addressed the senate on his resolution in regard to bonds, silver, etc., and the Mr. Peffer was accorded the floor on the bond bill, and the senate adjourned. The house was occupied all day in debate upon the pension appropriation bill.

The debate on the bond bill continued in the senate on the 16th. Mr. Peffer closed his speech. Mr. Hale spoke for an hour in favor of establishing a cable between the United States and Hawaii. Mr. Call also asked for information on the Cuban revolution. Then eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, and the senate adjourned. Debate on the general pension bill continued all day in the house.

The senate transacted no business on the 17th. The house, after discussing the pension appropriation bill for a week, finally passed it. The bill carries an appropriation of \$141,225,820, about \$80,000 less than the estimate. The house then adjourned until Monday.

HAS ENGLAND BOUGHT CUBA?

Sensational Report Sent Over the Wires from Tallahassee, Fla.—Uncle Sam Will Resist.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 20.—Sensational stories are afloat here. Gov. Mitchell, at the request of the war department in Washington, has ordered Adj. Gen. Houston to see that the Florida militia be placed in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice.

The governor, it is reported, will call out the militia to-day. In the meantime the adjutant-general is quietly issuing orders. Similar requests, it is reported, have been sent to the governors of other southern states.

The story has become generally known, and is causing great excitement throughout the south. Gov. Mitchell and Adj. Gen. Houston were asked in regard to it, but they refused to talk. Gen. Houston was in his office all yesterday, and has sent telegrams to all battalion commanders in the state. Maj. Turner, of Jacksonville, commanding the First Florida battalion, has received several messages from the adjutant-general. The battalion commanders at Pensacola and Tampa have also received messages from Gen. Houston during the day.

It is stated as coming from the executive office that the Washington authorities have reason to believe that a deal is pending between Spain and Great Britain for the sale of Cuba to the latter, and that the United States is preparing to resist the transfer of the island, and that the flying squadron is coming to American waters to be ready for the war with the United States that will inevitably follow the attempted cession of Cuba.

Dispatches from various cities in Florida report that the troops are gathering and that the war fever is higher now than the day after President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Trouble Likely to Be Terminated in a Satisfactory Manner to All Concerned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Aside from the leisurely manner in which the Venezuelan commission is arranging to prosecute its work, there are other indications that the administration has become convinced that this august body will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. While it cannot be stated positively that this belief is based entirely upon any specific reports from Ambassador Bayard upon the subject, yet there is reason to believe some assurances of a satisfactory nature have come to the state department that the matter will be terminated shortly, and upon lines that will be unobjectionable to our government.

It is believed that the basis of it will be arbitration, as proposed originally by the United States, but with a limitation that will suffice at least to save British pride and appear to maintain British consistency. This is likely to be found in an agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela directly, brought about through the good offices of a third party, not necessarily or probably the United States, to submit to a joint commission the question of the title to all territory west of the Schomburgk line, with a proviso that if, in the course of the inquiry of the commission, evidence appears to touch the British title to the lands lying to the eastward of that line, then the body may extend its functions to adjudicate such title.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

The Friends of Blackburn and Hunter Gathered at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The city is filling up with the friends of Blackburn and Hunter. Although the leaders of both parties had agreed that there should be no balloting for senator till February 4, or until after the successor of Wilson had qualified, yet the nominees of the caucuses seem to be so suspicious of each other that they are marshaling their forces here for balloting in both houses separately Tuesday, and the friends of Hunter are claiming he will be declared elected Wednesday.

TRAMPS HORSEWHIPPED.

Centrals' Method of Dealing with Three Tramps Who Were Drunken Walkers.

CENTRALIA, Mo., Jan. 20.—Three tramps visited this city Saturday evening and after becoming somewhat intoxicated began to disturb the peace by entering stores, restaurants and barber shops and threatening the lives of several citizens. They were locked up by the city marshal. Less than an hour later they were taken from the officers by six masked men and escorted to a lake one mile east of the city. There each tramp was given a severe horsewhipping, and then released. The tramps immediately fled.

BEAT A TEACHER TO DEATH.

Early Schoolboys Near Drexel, Mo., Commit Murder—No Arrests Made.

DREXEL, Mo., Jan. 20.—Henry Foust, teacher of Prairie View school, five miles northwest of here, died from injuries which were inflicted upon him some days ago by two of his 16-year-old pupils. Foust, it seems, severely punished Arthur Bishop for some misdemeanor in school. Young Bishop's father was so angered by it that he gave a knife to his son and instructed him to use it in case the teacher attempted to punish him again. The next day the teacher started to whip the boy and the latter tried to carry out his father's instructions, but the knife was knocked from his hand. At this point, another boy, Earl Dunington, interfered and assisted Bishop in beating and kicking the teacher into insensibility. Foust was carried to his boarding place, where he lay for 36 hours in an unconscious condition and then died from spinal injuries sustained in the schoolhouse fracas. The boys who are responsible for the death of Mr. Foust have not yet been arrested. There has been trouble in the district before on account of unruly boys, but never with such serious results as in this case.

GERMANS CELEBRATE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the German Empire Is Observed.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Saturday the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire is observed as a complete holiday in Berlin and other German cities. Services were held in all the churches and synagogues in the city and the public buildings and private houses are decorated with flags, the effect of which was greatly marred by the drizzling rain and fog which prevailed. Besides the imperial ceremonies in the white hall of the schloss, there were many feasts, public and private, throughout the city.

A royal decree was issued granting amnesties to offenders whose sentences did not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or 150 marks' fine. Those only were excepted who were guilty of insulting their superiors, ill treating their inferiors or desertion.

HAS A BLOODY RECORD.

Gen. Weyler, the Successor of Campos, Expected to Wage Cruel and Barbarous War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The announcement of the appointment of Gen. Valeriano Weyler as civil captain-general of Cuba was received at Cuban headquarters here as confirmatory of the view they had already expressed upon the news of Campos' retirement, that there has been a radical change in the policy of the Spanish cabinet and that henceforth there is to be a reign of blood and terror in Cuba. Gen. Weyler is a veteran soldier and has had his own experience in revolutions, for he followed the fortunes of the Spanish armies in Cuba for years during the last revolution, with the rank of colonel and earned for himself a dreadful reputation as a man of blood and iron.

MURDERED BY FOOTPADS.

Bloody Work of Three Negro Toughs in Kansas City, Who Are Under Arrest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Three highwaymen attempted to rob Frank Richardson on West Ninth street at an early hour Saturday night and when he resisted one of them drew a revolver and shot at him. The bullets passed through one of Richardson's fingers and killed a man named Charles Fox, a cook, who witnessed the attempted hold-up and had hastened to Richardson's assistance. The tragedy occurred at 7:30 o'clock near the Abernathy wholesale furniture building, between Liberty and Wyoming streets. Three colored men, Lincoln Honeycutt, Gentry Johnson and John Alexander, are under arrest and the evidence against them is strong.

WILL SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Latest Announcement Respecting the Flying Squadron's Movements.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The flying squadron has now been completed and is lying off Spithead. If the weather is favorable steam will be gotten up to-day to enable the admiral to put the squadron in motion. On Tuesday, according to the present programme, the lords of the admiralty will arrive at Osborne. The fleet will then move down to Cowes Roads to be inspected by the queen and by the lords of the admiralty. The squadron will sail on Wednesday, probably for a long cruise, as no torpedo boats have been commissioned to accompany it. Rear Admiral Drake in command will only get his final orders for the cruise at the last moment.

WILL GO TO TURKEY.

Miss Barton, of the Red Cross, and Her Staff to Sail Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It was authoritatively announced that the American Red Cross society would execute its mission of going to Turkey in behalf of the suffering Armenians. Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, and the members of her personal staff, will sail from New York on Wednesday next, the date originally decided upon, for Turkey. No word has yet been received from Minister Terrell at Constantinople. Miss Barton felt however, that it was desirable to start according to her original programme, without anticipating the possibility of being stopped.

RUSSIA WILL HOLD OFF.

New York, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia's policy at the present moment is steadfastly to avoid being drawn into any combination or complication with Armenia, Germany, England or Abyssinia, but to keep the oriental question ever foremost.

"Judge's" Cartoonist Dead.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Bernard Gillam, the noted cartoonist of Judge, died at the home of his father-in-law, ex-Senator James Arkell, of Canajoharie. His death was the result of an attack of typhoid fever.

TO URGE PENSION REFORM.

A Committee Headed by G. A. R. Commander Walker in Washington Seeking Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met here last night. Those present included Benjamin Brooke, of Philadelphia, chairman; Gen. W. W. Dudley, A. S. Shaw, Attorney-General Ketchum, of Indiana, with Gen. Walker, commander-in-chief, ex-officio. Gen. Walker will later appear before the house committee on pensions and urge legislation placing the pension office administration on a "business basis."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

We want the practice of sending assassins of pensioners' rights through the courts and the back and call of everyone who has some personal aim to serve, to stop. The Grand Army of the Republic is in favor of using every means to stop fraudulent operations, and in 99 cases out of 100 it is not the pensioner guilty of fraud in cases investigated, but those impersonating pensioners. Among no body of men is there less fraud. We believe that, except where otherwise by special legislation, all pensions should be issued uniformly, the widow of a colonel receiving the same pension as the widow of a private.

HATCH CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

The National Dairy Union Completes an Interesting Meeting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The National Dairy union concluded its convention yesterday. The time and place for meeting next year will be decided by the executive officers. Ex-Congressman W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, was elected president; D. W. Wilson, of Elgin, Ill., secretary, and George Lynn, of Chicago, treasurer. Most of the former vice-presidents were re-elected. Resolutions were adopted instructing the secretary to advise the butter dealers in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, located in states having laws regulating or prohibiting the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine, that the best way to reduce its sale is to form organizations, employ detectives and a lawyer and make cases with the assistance of the department, whose duty it is to regulate the sale or manufacture of the article; also instructing the officers of the union to petition the secretary of agriculture regarding the necessity for purity in agricultural products and use his influence to have the recent ruling of the treasury department as to trade marks and labels on oleomargarine reissued, sustained and enforced.

TRADE FIGURES.

The Treasury Statistician Gives the Imports and Exports for 1895.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The report of the treasury statistician, made last night, shows the exports for December exceeded the imports by \$30,358,146. The total of exports for the month was \$92,565,503, and the imports \$62,207,357, of which \$32,733,530 was dutiable. As compared with December, 1894, exports gained \$8,000,000.

The total exports for the year 1895 was \$284,896,522, and of imports, \$201,626,638, giving a balance of trade in this country's favor of \$83,269,884. In 1894 the balance of trade was \$148,789,307. The exports for two years were about the same, but the imports of 1894 were \$125,000,000 less than in 1895. That accounts for the drain of gold.

The net export of gold in December, 1895, was \$14,170,299, and for the year 1895 it was \$72,065,687. The net export of silver for the year was \$42,559,876.

The immigration for 1895 was 324,542, against 248,983 for 1894.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN APPEAL.

The Public Asked to Insist That the Red Cross Enter Turkey.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The following is an appeal to the people of the United States by the Society of the United Friends of Armenia: The attitude taken by the sultan and the porte in refusing to allow the American National Red Cross society to enter Turkey is a special insult to the people of the United States and an insult to civilization at large. If the Turkish government is successful in its refusal to permit the Red Cross to give food and aid to the starving Armenians the next step it will take will be to stop the distribution at present given by the American missionaries. Therefore, we beg in the name of God and humanity that the people of the United States will raise their voice in one solid cry, from the platform and from the press, and from all quarters of this country, that the Red Cross shall enter Turkey without delay.

OFF FOR LIBERIA.

Arkansas and Alabama Negroes to Start from Savannah for Africa.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 17.—One hundred and fifty negroes, men, women and children, arrived here yesterday from St. Francis county, Ark., to join a colony of about a like number of Alabama negroes, to go to Liberia, Africa. The negroes go under the auspices of the International Migration society, of this city, which last week chartered the steamer Laurina in Philadelphia. The negroes will start from the port of Savannah. The crowd which came here yesterday had two cars of baggage in boxes, trunks and bundles.

MORE INSTRUCTIONS.

Another Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury—The Bond Syndicate Liable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Carlisle last night made public the following circular modifying the conditions for payment on the advertised bond issue:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1896.—Treasury circular No. 31,896, dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States four per cent. bonds, is hereby so modified that, after the payment of the first installment of 20 per cent., with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amount bid may be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each and accrued interest at the end of each 15 days thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment. Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment, or at any time thereafter, as provided above, will be entitled to receive at the date of the payment the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SYNDICATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Members of the government bond syndicate received in their mail yesterday morning a circular letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. releasing them from their commitments to furnish their pro rata of \$100,000,000 in gold, and a second \$100,000,000 if desirable, taking their payment therefor in four per cent. government bonds. The reason given for the dissolution of the syndicate is that the syndicate contract called for a bid of "all or none," and therefore Mr. Morgan was unwilling to make a bid under the present circumstances, as he might seem to present for consideration by the secretary of the treasury the throwing out of smaller bids made in good faith under the public call. The only emergency, in Mr. Morgan's judgment, which would justify such a course would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the government. It has been necessary to delay the dissolving of the syndicate up to the present time, as every financial interest required the protection offered by the knowledge that the syndicate was in existence, prepared to make the loan a success under any circumstances. The circular concludes: "I feel perfectly satisfied that there is no question as to the success of the loan."

HIS ELECTION COMPLETED.

Sketch of the Life of Hon. Joseph B. Foraker.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—The two houses of the legislature to-day, in joint session, at 12 o'clock confirmed their respective acts of Tuesday in selecting Joseph B. Foraker as United States senator. His term will begin March 4, 1897. The vote stood: Foraker, 116; Calvin S. Brice, 33. The senator-elect, who was in waiting at Gov. Bushnell's office, J. B. FORAKER was escorted to the hall of the house and was received with great applause. He then addressed the general assembly briefly.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born July 5, 1845, on a farm in Highland county, O. July 14, 1862, when only past his 16th birthday, he enlisted as the first private in company A, 8th Ohio infantry, and was made orderly sergeant of the company for having secured the most recruits. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in February, 1864, and commanded his company at Mission Ridge. He was with his regiment in the arduous and bloody campaign which culminated at Atlanta, and was an aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Slocum, of New York, during the march to the sea, and the brief and brilliant campaign from Savannah to the Carolinas. He was mustered out, the last man in his regiment, June 18, 1865, with the brevet rank of captain. He was not then quite 20 years old. In April, 1870, in his 25th year, he was elected to the superior court bench of Cincinnati for five years, but served only three, when he was forced to resign by ill-health. In 1873 he was nominated for governor by the republican party, but was defeated by Judge Hoadley. In 1885 he ran again for governor against Judge Hoadley, whom he defeated. He was elected in 1887 and in 1892 was beaten by James Z. Campbell, who was the predecessor of William McKinley.

VILLAINS HANGED.

Farmers Soon Dispose of Three Brutal Thieves.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Jan. 16.—Near Jaqua's store, south of Fort Holmes, 50 miles southeast of this city, a vigilance committee, composed of farmers and ranchmen, captured and hung three desperadoes, Tom Foley, a man known as Wild Horse and a half-breed Choctaw named Marina. The night before a gang of six men, of which these three were members, robbed Jaqua's store, grossly assaulted his wife and stole four horses. The alarm was given and a posse followed the gang all night, coming up with them at Crisy crossing. In the fight that followed Foley was wounded and one of the pursuing party killed. Three of the gang made their escape, but Foley and his two companions took refuge in a deserted hut, from which they were dislodged with dynamite, and hung without judge or jury. Before dying Foley stated that two of the men who escaped were Bob and Bill Christian.

Nineteen of the Crew Drowned.

Dover, Eng., Jan. 16.—The steamship Cesgar, of Barcelona was sunk in collision with the German ship Nereus during a fog off Ramsgate last evening and 19 of her crew were drowned.

Many Men Thrown Out of Work.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 16.—John J. Bannigan, general manager of the United States Rubber Co., gave orders yesterday for the indefinite closing of the United States Rubber Co.'s works at Millville. The order went into effect at noon and 1,000 men are thrown out of work. No reason was given for this sudden shut down and Mr. Bannigan, when asked about it, refused to discuss the matter. He intimated that the Woonsocket plant of the company might shut down, but would not say when. The Millville plant has been running only three or four days a week of late.