

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

NO. 17.

JANUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury sent to congress on the 8th a letter transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations, amounting to \$4,343,456, required to meet the urgent demands of the government for the current and prior fiscal years.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has issued a circular letter of instructions to persons intending to subscribe for the new loan. The circular will be sent to all persons applying for blank forms of proposals which are ready for distribution.

A LETTER from President Cleveland to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, was made public on the 9th. It deals with the bond issue and denies that the administration entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the bonds.

The sub-committee of the house appropriations committee, having charge of the pension bill, has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$128,000,000 to \$140,000,000. The last amount was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates.

CONGRESSMAN MEIKLEJOHN has prepared a bill, which he will introduce at the first opportunity, which is intended to solve the financial question, at least in part. The bill is intended to reduce the denominations of United States notes when reissued or replaced, which the congressman thinks will increase their general circulation and retard their hoarding for redemption and the consequent withdrawal of gold from the treasury.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury at the close of business on the 7th stood at \$58,685,710.

GENERAL NEWS.

A PASSENGER train on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad was derailed at Goldthwaite, Ind., and the fireman was fatally injured. The injuries to others were only slight.

FIRE in the residence of Banker James Keogh, at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., on the 13th came near resulting in a terrible holocaust, and as it was four members of the family and the domestic was badly burned and one severely cut with glass. Mrs. Keogh was ill and the shock and burns she received, it was feared would cause her death. Mr. Keogh saved four children by heroic dashes through the flames.

Mrs. ALVA E. VANDERBILT, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont by Mayor Strong at New York on the 11th, only a few personal friends being present.

The democratic members of the Kentucky legislature held a joint caucus at Frankfort to nominate a United States senator. The final result of the ballot was: Blackburn, 37; McCreary, 13; Brown, 6.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette on the 10th printed the first of a series of articles from supporters of the republican presidential candidates. It was from Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, the manager of Reed. He said that New England was solid for Reed, and that he was New York's second choice.

A FIRE in the five-story building, 596 and 598 Broadway, New York, at one time threatened to destroy the block. The building was consumed with a loss estimated at \$300,000. How the fire originated was not known.

A LETTER received at Boston on the 9th said that out of a total population of 9,000 Armenians at Gurun 1,200 were killed by the Kurds and Mohammedans. All the Gregorian and Protestant houses were looted and 27 among the Catholics. Many houses were sacked and burned, including three Protestant chapels. Three priests of the Gregorian church were killed, but one saved himself by accepting the Mohammedan faith.

As a result of the crusade against sweatshops in Cleveland, the state assembly, Knights of Labor, has declared a boycott upon all clothing manufacturers using their output.

A HEAVY motor car and coal car on the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Electric railway plunged through a trestle over Tinker's creek, near Cleveland, O., on the 9th and two men were instantly killed and one seriously injured. The cars were completely wrecked. The span of the bridge which gave way was 175 feet long.

A DISPATCH from New Orleans on the 7th stated that a freight train on the Louisville & Nashville road plunged through an open drawbridge spanning the Rigolets. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping and swimming to the lighthouse. Three white tramps were killed.

In Wise county, Va., William Wells and Gus Osborn fought a hand to hand fight with knives with James Cox and Henry Williams over two women. The fight lasted for 30 minutes, when Wells and Osborn fell dead and Cox was mortally wounded. Williams was not hurt.

An engagement between Spanish troops and a band of 500 insurgents at Mangua, 12 miles southwest of Havana, was reported on the 12th. Gomez was south of the town of Guara and near Melena, moving eastward through the burned cane fields and passing Providence and Guinez. At Banas the insurgents had plundered and burned the great stores. Three clerics were burned and the mayor was killed.

SERGEANT CANTLIN, of the Buffalo, N. Y., police, had searched for Patrolman Sammon on his beat and could not find him, when he finally discovered him coming out of a questionable resort. The sergeant suspended the patrolman at once, when the latter shot the sergeant. Cantlin afterwards was discovered dying and just had sufficient strength to tell who his assailant was.

A TERRIBLE fight between officers and horse thieves occurred at Inland, 40 miles west of Perry, Ok., recently. Jeff Coates, the leader, was shot dead from his horse and three others of the band were so badly wounded that they were captured. One man of the sheriff's posse was seriously wounded. Six of the horse thieves escaped.

The republicans held a caucus at Frankfort, Ky., on the 11th to nominate a candidate for United States senator and Dr. Hunter was chosen by acclamation. As the death of Representative Isaac Wilson breaks the tie in the legislature, Dr. Hunter will probably be elected.

The strained relations between England and Germany over the Transvaal incident were reported on the 12th as disappearing and there was less apprehension of war over the matter.

The tug Tye arrived at Seattle, Wash., recently, with 14 members of the ill-fated crew of the English ship, the Jaantee Cowan, which had been wrecked on Vancouver island in the Pacific ocean on December 31. The captain and six of the crew had died from suffering and exposure and the survivors were found in a sad state by the rescuing party.

PATRICK MORRIS and his wife lived in a flatboat near New Orleans. On account of their difference in color, as well as the charge that they kept a disorderly place, there has been a growing sentiment against them. They were sitting up in their boat, when a body of men came down and set fire to the hull. They sought refuge on shore, and as soon as they made their appearance they were riddled with bullets. The woman was killed outright, but the man fell crippled, and the two were burned to ashes with the boat.

WHILE George Bolton and Ed Huff, employees of the Cimarron stamp mill at Telluride, Col., were going home early on the morning of the 12th they were waylaid by two highwaymen, and Bolton was shot and instantly killed. Huff was robbed and allowed to go.

At Philadelphia three brothers named McKisson tried to open a toy safe with dynamite. The dynamite exploded and the three boys were fatally injured.

The Free Home league convention of Oklahoma met at El Reno on the 10th, with about 100 delegates present. The action of the convention was very harmonious. Formulating resolutions to congress and department officers comprised most of the work. The meeting next year will be at Kingfisher.

The police at Des Moines, Ia., discovered, on the 10th, in the medical department of the Drake university the two bodies of Mrs. Rachel Townsend and Alexander Bell, which had been buried in the Saylorville cemetery within ten days and taken from the graves by ghouls.

The authorities at Havana, Cuba, have discovered evidence of a conspiracy to cause an uprising in that city and to hand the place over to the insurgents. The conspiracy was believed to be widely ramified and its discovery caused great uneasiness and suspicions that the disaffection was much more widely disseminated than had been admitted. Thirty persons had been arrested for complicity in the plot and Aquilino Selano, police inspector for the port of Havana, had been relieved from duty.

D. SNODGRASS, chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, has been indicted on two counts by the grand jury at Chattanooga—one for carrying concealed weapons and the other for felonious assault upon John R. Beasley.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, who has recently returned from Europe, said that Americans had little idea of the unselfish and important efforts made throughout England and the continent in favor of the recognition of silver. At a meeting in Paris a plan for an identical resolution on the importance of international agreement, to be introduced in the English parliament, the French assembly and the German reichstag, was agreed upon.

It was reported at New York on the 8th that W. K. Vanderbilt would soon become the husband of Miss Amy Bend. After that he will take a long cruise on his yacht, the Valiant.

Gov. LOWDES was inaugurated as chief executive of Maryland on the 8th at Annapolis. He is the first republican governor that the state has ever had.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Berlin to London on the 9th stated that Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter had been assured and that France would act with Russia. This apparently confirmed the report of an anti-British alliance and that the action of Emperor William towards the Boer republic was a thoroughly weighed step.

THE Des Moines, Ia., police have arrested 17 students of the medical college in which five bodies stolen from the Saylorville cemetery were found. The students were released on \$3,000 bail each. There was much indignation expressed by the citizens against the body snatchers.

THE 800 striking coal miners at Galitzin, Pa., in obedience to an order posted by their committee, have all returned to work. The men struck for an increase of 20 per cent., but went back without accomplishing anything.

THERE was a fire in a small building at Lynn, Mass., on the 10th occupied by a family named Le Moire. When the fire department arrived the body of Mrs. Le Moire was found in a chamber burned to a crisp, while a daughter was found lying on the stairway badly burned about the body, having been overcome by the smoke and flames while attempting to escape. The father and son were found in the water closet under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. C. A. MARSHALL, a widow who lived at Cleveland, O., with her two brothers, was literally cooked on the 10th. While getting breakfast she poured cold oil on the fire. An explosion occurred and she was enveloped in flames. All the clothing was burned from her body and the flesh fell from her bones. She cannot live.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended January 10 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 18.61 in New York the increase was 26.2; outside New York the increase was 9.8.

FREEMAN COLLINS was hanged at Tuskegee, Ala., on the 10th for the murder of his wife last spring by cutting her throat as she slept. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

Two earthquakes occurred in the district of Kahlhahl, Persia. The first was on the night of January 2. The large village of Janabad was destroyed, several others were partially ruined and 300 persons were killed. The second earthquake occurred the morning of January 5. The town of Goi was destroyed and 1,000 houses were demolished. In addition great damage was done to many villages. The loss of life was very great. There were 800 persons killed in Goi alone and large numbers of cattle and sheep also perished.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, familiarly known in sporting circles as "Denver Jimmy," committed suicide at Dallas, Tex., by taking morphine. He had been on a big spree.

The private bank at Fayette, Fulton county, O., was entered by burglars, the safe broken open and everything of value taken. The robbers got about \$10,000.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ASA S. BUSHNELL was inaugurated governor of Ohio at Columbus on the 13th, to succeed Maj. William McKinley. After the outgoing governor had made some appropriate remarks Gov. Bushnell made his inaugural speech, which was somewhat lengthy. A number of recommendations in regard to the affairs of the state were suggested.

The Danish steamer Dania has arrived at Copenhagen from New Orleans after a fearfully rough voyage, in the course of which she was extensively damaged and three of her crew were washed overboard and drowned.

An entire business block was destroyed by fire on the 13th in Shamokin, Pa., entailing losses aggregating \$40,000. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The Cuban insurgents attacked the town of Aguacate on the 12th and another band on the same day burned the village of Gabriel in the province of Pinar del Rio.

BRIE-GEX. WHEATON has issued orders to troops in the department of the Colorado to practice reconnaissance frequently, at least ten miles in all directions from forts, and directing as much use as possible be made of bicycles.

A BUSINESS block in Wichita Falls, Tex., was destroyed recently by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$50,000; covered by insurance.

A DISPATCH from London stated upon good authority that Lord Salisbury was endeavoring through a neutral power to come to direct negotiations with Venezuela about the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the disputed frontier.

PAWNEE BILL brings word that the Indians have all left their farms and moved into tepees on Black Bear creek in the Indian territory, and have gone to ghost dancing and making medicine. Crazy Horse claimed to have made medicine that was bullet proof, but when tried as an experiment on his brother in front of the council of chiefs, the bullet penetrated his heart and caused instant death. All of Crazy Horse's cattle and ponies were taken from him as a penalty by chiefs.

The steamer Royal was burned to the water's edge at Evansville, Ind. The sixth annual convention of stonemasons began its session at Chicago on the 13th. 60 unions being represented. President John McGregor, in his address, recommended the affiliation of the order with the American Federation of Labor.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Portions of Stafford, Edwards and Pratt counties were recently swept by destructive prairie fires.

Veterans at the Dodge City soldiers' home are not now permitted to keep their families at the institution.

Charles S. Glead, of Topeka, has been appointed a regent of the state university in place of Judge O. C. Moore, resigned.

Congressman Blue has appointed James Robinson, of Ottawa, cadet to West Point, and Roy Campbell, of Hutchinson, alternate.

Rose Shepherd, a colored school girl, seven years old, was run over and instantly killed by an "L" road electric car at Kansas City, Kan., a few days ago.

The state board of agriculture, at its late annual meeting in Topeka, re-elected J. M. Potter president, F. D. Coburn, secretary and Samuel Howe, treasurer.

The 20th annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical society will be held in Topeka on January 21, at which time one-third of the board of directors will be elected.

The state board of agriculture held its annual meeting at Topeka on January 8, 9, 10. The secretary read his annual report and many interesting papers were read.

Dr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, secretary of the state board of health, has sent a circular letter to the health officer of every county in Kansas, asking for a list of the quacks in his community.

At a charivari to a newly married couple in Leavenworth the other night, Thomas Roman, 20 years old, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Henry James.

J. S. Elwood, the notorious swindler of banks in western Kansas, who had been arrested in Oklahoma, escaped from the officers who were holding him for a requisition from the governor of Kansas.

The state board of irrigation has decided to locate the remaining seven wells authorized by the legislature. Commissioner Tomlin will locate three, Commissioner Frost two and Commissioner Sutton two.

Congressman Blue has succeeded in resurrectoring in the state department the official correspondence with Kansas during the governorship of Reeder, Medary and Geary. The fund supplies a gap which the Kansas Historical society has long been trying to fill.

A delegation of the state temperance union recently called upon the governor and urged him to remove the present police commissioners at Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan., and appoint men in their places who would enforce the prohibitory law.

At the late meeting of the Kansas academy of science at Lawrence the following officers were chosen: President, D. S. Kelly, Emporia; vice presidents, S. W. Williston, Lawrence, and D. E. Lantz, Manhattan; secretary, E. B. Ender, Atchison; treasurer, L. E. Savre, Lawrence.

Chairman Leland and Secretary Bristow have issued a call for a meeting of the republican state central committee in Topeka February 4, at seven o'clock p. m. for the purpose of calling a state convention to select six delegates and six alternates to the national republican convention and to nominate three candidates for presidential electors.

Internal revenue collections for the district of Kansas (including Oklahoma and Indian territory) for December were \$18,854. During the past year internal revenue collections have been about \$5,000 a month less than the year before. The amount derived from oleomargarine stamps is the only thing that held up. It averaged \$11,000 a month in the district.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association at its recent meeting in Topeka elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. A. Hubbard, of Rome; vice president, S. M. Babcock, of Nortonville; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Heath, of Topeka; executive committee, O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka; E. Herrington, of Baker, and R. S. Cook, of Wichita.

Mrs. Harry Abelschauer, a Belgian woman, followed her husband to a saloon at Weir City the other night, where he was drinking, and drawing a pistol shot him, the ball passing through his body, but did not kill him. She said she shot him because he did not support her and their nine children. The husband says she did it to get his life insurance of \$3,500.

A story comes from Horton to the effect that three masked men went to the home of Ed Welch, in the suburbs of that town, the other night, called him to the door and, after robbing, they took him some distance and chopped his left hand off. He was then left and wandered around for two hours before finding assistance. His wife was absent. No cause could be given for such a proceeding.

The December report of the state treasurer showed that the amount of receipts from various sources during the month in the general revenue fund was \$98,446.34. December, 1894, was larger, being \$111,489.61. The balance on hand at the close of December, 1894, was \$708,735.47. The balance now on hand is \$381,817.73. The receipts in the general revenue fund during the month amounted to \$44,768.20, and \$7,657.53 earnings of the penitentiary. The bonds in the permanent school fund amount to \$6,153,908.33.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

An English Ship Wrecked on Vancouver's Island—Terrible Suffering of the Crew.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 15.—Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and seamen met with terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jaantee Cowan on Vancouver island, otherwise known as the Boneyard of the Pacific ocean. This frightful news was brought to this city this afternoon by the tug Tye, which had but a few hours before landed 14 members of the ill-fated crew at Port Townsend. The officers of the tug tell a most harrowing story of the wreck and of the condition of the crew and of its surroundings as found by them.

The vessel struck New Year's day. Capt. Thompson died several days after the ship struck the reef, and the cook and an able seaman and the man who ran the donkey engine died the following day, the latter becoming violently insane. The other three men who lost their lives were the second mate and two apprentice boys. Nine members of the crew were left on the shore in a cabin about a mile north of the place where the ship went on the reef.

The tug Tye first sighted the wrecked ship on Saturday afternoon. She was plainly outlined on the shore of Vancouver island and could not be mistaken. No sign of the crew could be seen on the shore. The sea was running pretty high at the time the tug hove to, but two boats were lowered and a start made for the ship, which was standing up majestically, her lower topsail set and straight on to the westward. The stern was high in the air and the rudder broken square in two.

A portion of the crew could be seen on top of a high bluff, on which a tent had been pitched. A sight met the gaze of the rescuers that will never be forgotten for years to come. Seated about a fire were 13 men all wearing an expression of utter hopelessness and misery. First Mate Charles Legall, who was lashed to a boatswain's chair, suffering from a fractured leg, told Mate Hall, of the Tye, the story of the disaster. He said the Cowan came from Cape Town, South Africa, for Royal Roads, B. C., and was 108 days out when she reached Cape Flatford on December 19. There was a terrible storm off the cape and the vessel stood off the cape two days before trying to come in. Then she was driven quickly to the northward by a strong southwest wind and sought shelter in the treacherous waters of Barclay sound to avoid being driven ashore on some exposed point. The sound afforded but little shelter, and she was driven on the rocks at high tide. This was two o'clock on the morning of December 31, and a snow-storm was coming on. The ship seemed to be breking in two and it was decided to leave her at once, and with the aid of a line made fast ashore the entire crew was taken off.

MRS. VANDERBILT MARRIED.

The Divorced Wife of Willie K. Becomes the Wife of O. H. P. Belmont.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, by Mayor Strong, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The ceremony was performed at No. 24 East 73d street, the home of the bride. Miss Smith, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and a few personal friends were present. Almost immediately after the couple had been married they left the house, and, it is understood, started for Marblehead at Newport.

Perry Belmont is 40 years old and is a son of the late financier, August Belmont, and a grandson of Commodore Perry. He inherited a large fortune from his father, and has long been a conspicuous figure socially in New York. For years he was "Willie K." Vanderbilt's closest friend.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The President and Secretary Carlisle Have Abiding Faith in the Bond Sale Outcome.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Administration officials assert entire confidence in the success of the president's popular loan. Secretary Carlisle is as sanguine, or more so, than any other official of the administration. He says the advertisement for the bonds was made in good faith, that it will be carried out to the letter, and that all the bonds will be subscribed for. The administration has the power, he says, to make the loan a success, and it means to exercise it. What Mr. Carlisle seems to mean by this is that the banks will take the bonds and will give the treasury gold to maintain the redemption fund in case it is needed between now and February 5.

FIGHT WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Sheriff's Posse Overtakes a Gang 40 Miles West of Perry, Ok.

PERRY, Ok., Jan. 13.—News of a terrible fight reached here from Inland, 40 miles west of here, between officers and a gang of horse thieves. The sheriff of Woods county, with his posse, while in pursuit of the band, which has been committing depredations for many months, overtook them and a running fight occurred. Jeff Coates, the leader, was shot dead from his horse, and three others of the band were so badly wounded that they were captured. One man of the sheriff's posse was seriously wounded. The remainder of the band, six men, escaped.

COOLING DOWN.

The Strife of Feeling Between England and Germany Growing Less.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Interest in the Transvaal question in its immediate bearings has revived to an appreciable extent, while the incidental straining of relations between Great Britain and Germany, which so completely placed the Boers in the background of the picture for a time, has in its turn receded, but by no means disappeared. There is little apprehension of war with Germany, over the present complications at least, and the British public has a reassuring sense that if there is to be war, England is ready for it. The prompt and efficient measures of the naval authorities and the formidable show of strength that is the result, give John Bull a feeling of confidence. There are no further explicit announcements of movements looking to an alliance of the powers against England to-day. Nevertheless, it is keenly perceived by the public that the sentiment displayed by the German government has a far wider bearing than the present dispute in the Transvaal, and there are visions of future complications on questions of conflicting interests.

A dispatch received from sources sympathetic with the Transvaal government in Johannesburg last night asserts the plot for Dr. Jameson's raid and the coincident uprising of the Uitlanders was the most shameful in history. The blackest part of the plot, the dispatch asserts, was the intention of the agents of the Chartered South Africa Co. to set loose the savages to invade the Transvaal from all points and to kill every white man. It had been engaged that all over South Africa provisional stations should be erected on the lines of the route, and the points had been fixed. The object was to destroy Pretoria and to present England a fiat accomplish before any interference could reach them. Sketches of Pretoria and of the Rand made by military men have, it is said, been seized. This story, however, is denounced in London as a gross exaggeration.

COBB'S FINANCE BILL.

The Measure Introduced by the Missouri Congressman Referred to the Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Cobb, of Missouri, has introduced a bill providing a general currency scheme which was referred to the banking and currency committee and which he believes will attract general attention. The scheme was devised by Mr. John T. Field, of St. Louis, and may be summarized in the following manner: To re-enact the coinage laws existing prior to 1873; repeal the authority of national banks to issue currency notes; call in and cancel all outstanding notes of every kind and issue in lieu of same by the national government full legal tender notes redeemable on demand in coin; issue whenever necessary in the judgment of the secretary not to exceed in the aggregate \$1,000,000,000 of bond notes bearing three per cent. interest per annum, payable quarterly to bearer at any sub-treasury or post office in the United States.

A COMMERCIAL WAR.

British Merchants Countermand Orders for German Goods.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Letters from English firms, addressed to their German correspondents, countermanding orders for goods have been published in the German papers. In consequence, the German press urges the adoption of retaliatory measures and calls upon the merchants to unite together and pledge themselves not to purchase British goods.

HUNTER FOR SENATOR.

Kentucky Republicans in Caucus Name a Man to Oppose Blackburn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—Congressman Godfrey Hunter has been nominated for United States senator by the republican caucus at Frankfort. Blackburn men say there shall never be a joint session or a ballot for United States senator until the vacancy caused by Representative Wilson's death is filled.

John Brown's Homestead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—One of Kate Field's fondest hopes was realized when this state acquired title to the old John Brown homestead, in Essex county, with the explicit proviso that it shall remain a public park in memory of the martyr to liberty. The property consists of 244 acres. About a quarter of an acre, inclosed as a burial place, and containing John Brown's grave, was not included in the transfer by the widow, but is part of the gift to the state, and will be marked by an appropriate monument.

Another Strike Agreed Upon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The central committee of the street employes have practically agreed upon another strike. The men are only waiting for the approval of the national executive board before determining upon the time to go out. A rumor is in circulation that the Federation of Labor and other unions will give assistance if the association needs it.

A Treasurer's Big Shortage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—From indications received it appears that the shortage of ex-County Treasurer Lynch, of Platte county, amounts to \$50,512.28. The ex-treasurer has put into the hands of the committee of his bondsmen securities which are estimated at \$27,000, and relatives of his have put up securities amounting to \$5,000.

BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

BY A. P. INGRAM.

ZRA GRASSNECK! Ezra Grassneck! Ezra Grassneck!! Thus trumpeted the sheriff from the courthouse door, a little louder each time, and with his chin whiskers making one long and two short beats at each repetition.

Then, slowly turning, he shuffled back into the courtroom, gave the clerk an expressionless glance, glided silently to his little desk, and bowed low over the cuspidor.

Whereupon the clerk proceeded to write in a ponderous record book something to the effect that the plaintiff being thrice solemnly called came not, neither came anyone for him, etc., and the judge said: "Dismissed. Plaintiff's costs. Call the next."

The defendant's counsel passed out, leaving only the unsatisfactory explanation that Ezra had had enough and had made up his mind to quit. That was all, and the facts in the case of Grassneck vs. McTagg et al. were buried in the oblivion of "professional confidence" and "privileged communications."

An unusual interest in the case had been aroused by the incredible rumor that old Ezra Grassneck had been caught napping, and had permitted himself to be defrauded out of \$1,000; still worse, had actually been fool enough to sign his name to papers, which latter act is considered the extreme of folly in his neighborhood.

Accordingly on the morning set for the trial the little railroad station was deserted, the seats in Long's emporium were cold and vacant, and Tucker's tonorial parlor was silent and empty. Three-fourths of the male inhabitants had "loved they'd go to court an' hear this 'ere case o' Grassneck's."

The parties thereto were all well, though, perhaps, not very favorably known to their neighbors.

As to the chief defendant, Morgan McTagg, owing to a curious popular prejudice against him, it is hard to obtain an unbiased account. He had been a resident of the county seat but a few years, having come from Chicago, where he had met with disaster in a small manufacturing business.

Bacon, in the ripeness of his experience, has said: "The ways to enrich are many, and most of them foul." McTagg once remarked: "The fakes seem to pay best, and I guess I've been a producer long enough."

In his recent location his ostensible business had been brokerage in oil and gas lands, but his actual employment is best defined in a general phrase, as the making of ingenious and complicated trades in property which he does not own; yet which, by some clever method, not involving the payment of money, he manages to possess legally.

Ezra's attorney, young Mr. Archibald Face, had instituted this action against McTagg and Hockensmith under an imperative instruction and against his best judgment, and it was not until the week before court convened that the attorney succeeded in persuading his client to yield to advice.

Mr. Face had been retained because he was cheap, and Ezra's confidence in his ability was, therefore, not quite firm. At last, almost on the eve of the trial, he consented, regardless of expense, to take the opinion of that nester of the circuit, ex-Judge J. Billings Gayte, and agreed to dispose of the controversy as Judge J. Billings Gayte in his wisdom might decide. An appointment for an interview was accordingly made, and Ezra anxiously, but hope-

fully, awaited the day when the law on his case should be delivered from the pregnant brain of Judge Gayte.

"Well, Ezra," said the judge, by way of opening the consultation: "I hear you've had some little trouble with McTagg."

"I have," said Ezra.

"He's a tricky, unscrupulous rascal, and, I think, a pretty hard man to get the best of."

ing. I've had enough experience to know there's no sure thing in law suits, and, besides, Ezra, I've been talking this matter over with your attorney, Mr. Face, and I'm afraid for you that his advice has been sound, as it usually is."

Mr. Face gave a nervous cough and a delighted squirm in his chair and then put a deep, thoughtful look on his blush-inflamed features. Praise from Judge Billings Gayte is praise, indeed.

"Well," said Ezra, with an attempt to appear resigned, "I s'pose we all learn some ev'ry day, an' if you say I can't get my rights out o' McTagg, I'll have to grin and bear it, though it don't seem right."

"Before I can say anything further," proceeded the judge, dropping the cordial manner with which he had begun the interview, "I must hear your entire story, and you must be careful to include every detail, no matter how discreditable to you it may be; and, Ezra," added the judge, impressively, "you will find it to your final advantage to stick close to the exact truth, as we are bound by the law to preserve our clients' secrets."

This seemed somewhat short of the deference customarily paid to a wealthy farmer, capitalist and ex-justice of the peace, and Ezra at first thought of an indignant reply, but the judge's steady gaze silently commanded him to proceed with his statement of the case.

"Well, judge," he began, "what I wanted to know is this: S'pose a man's give up \$1,000 good money jus' to help a trade through an' make a little commission for himself, can't he sue the man that got his money when he finds out it was a swindle and a deliberate robbery?"

"It's not necessary to suppose a case, when we have an actual one to deal with. Now tell me how you got into this tangle with McTagg and young Hockensmith."

"Well, accordin' to my notion, it was all planned out when I traded them 40 acres joinin' my farm to Joe Hockensmith last October. You see, he'd been a-ding me for some time to make a trade with him, an' I knowed he'd been calculatin' to put in some oil wells, an' so I held off, till fin'ly the upshot of it was, we agreed the land was worth \$2,000. That's what they call a 'tradin' figger,' an' Joe give me a piece o' city property in Chicago worth \$2,000, too, he said, but that was also a 'tradin' figger,' 'cause it was 16 mile from the courthouse, an' all under water when I see it after the trade was made."

"Exactly."

"Well, I didn't say nothin' when I see I'd been beat, but while I was wonderin' if Joe actually thought there was oil on that land, 'long comes this 'ere McTagg, an' says: "'Mr. Grassneck, I hear you're sol' that 40 acres joinin' your place.'"

"'Yes,' says I, 'I've sol' it. Wan' to buy it?'"

"'Say,' says he, 'is that a straight sale, or have you got a string tied onto it?'"

"'Mr. McTagg,' says I, 'the land's entirely out o' my hands. Was you lookin' to buy it?'"

"'Say,' says he, 'I wish you'd tell me the truth about this 'ere sale, 'cause if you do, you'll likely make some money out of it, an' if you don't, you won't.'"

"Then I says, 'Mr. McTagg, I ain't got time to talk to men that doubts my word.' Jus' like that."

"'Well, we had some more o' that kind o' talk, an' he wants to know if Joe Hockensmith 'd like to sell, which, I knowed he would, 'cause he'd been askin' me to buy it back at a small figger, so I told McTagg if he wanted the land to go to the owner. Then he says: "'It's like this: I'm authorized to make a mighty good offer for that land, but I got special reasons for not wantin' to deal with Joe Hockensmith. I got good advice I can't make no trade with him nohow, but a man like you ought to make a pretty fair bargain—that is, if our scheme ain't leak'd out.'"

"'I ast him what scheme he was a refering to, an' he says: 'You'll hear of it as soon as anyone.'"

"'Which you have found to be true, eh?'" said the judge.

"'Then,' continued Ezra, not noticing the interruption, 'I ast him how much he'd pay for the land, an' what terms he wanted, an' how much I get for making the trade an' all that, an' he says: "'I come to you 'cause I can't make this trade myself, an' you bein' a Christian man, I knowed I could trust to your honor. Now I got to get that land, an' I ought to have a contrac' to-night. It ain't for me, but the contrac' to be in my name for obvious reasons.' I think that's what he said."

Pittsburgh who'd offered him \$2,000."

"What was the name of the Pittsburgh man?" interjected the judge.

"He didn't say. Does it make any difference?"

"Proceed."

"Well, I done my best to talk him out o' that five-day business, but it was no use. So I goes back to McTagg an' tells him I can buy the land for \$8,000, that there was a man from Pittsburgh wantin' it, and we'd have to be liberal with Joe to get it. Course this mayn't have been strictly true; but you know, in ordinary business transactions a man's apt to forget himself."

"Yes, quite often," acquiesced the judge.

"Then McTagg says: 'I'm glad we got the land, but I'm sorry we have to give so much.' 'Why, man alive,' says I, naturally mistakin' his intentions, 'for your business you've got a rare bargain.' 'Well, mebbe so,' says he; 'let's have the contrac', then I tells him about Joe wantin' two thousand dollars in five days an' sayin' 'the trade's got to go through in that time, an' McTagg says: 'He's got to give up that notion or keep his land, 'cause I ain't got more'n a thousan' for him, and I can't see any more inside o' 30 days. You see,' says he, 'if I send for more now, they'll think I want it myself.'"

"'Can't you borrow the money?'" says I.

"'I won't,' says he.

"'Can't you think of no way to fix it?'" says I.

"'There ain't no way but the way I said,' says he; 'unless,' says he, 'you want to take my thousan' and put a thousan' with it, an' make it in your own name for security,' says he, an' when I pay you the money you can assign to me. That ought to fix Joe all right.'"

"Well, thinks I, if McTagg puts up a thousan' on this, I can risk a thousan'—an' I done it."

"'H'm,'" growled the judge, "is this the contrac' you made?"

"'Yes, that's it,' said Ezra, inspecting the document handed to him. 'O' course, though, I had a private, verbal understandin' that this wasn't to be the price o' the land to me.'"

"Then in a couple o' days I gets the abstan' an' takes it to McTagg, an' he says: 'I guess we won't need that now. We've changed our plans an' decided

not to take the land; but you've got a rare bargain, Grassneck,' says he, 'an' I wish you'd find it handy to pay me the thousan' I advanced you when you bought the land, 'cause I'm needin' money soon.'"

"'Exactly,'" remarked the judge.

"'Then he gets in his buggy and drives off, an' I ain't had a chance to get at him sence, except by bringin' this law-suit.'"

"Then I understand," said the judge, "that you've made a contract with Joe Hockensmith to purchase this land from him at \$8,000, and that you and McTagg have each paid a thousand dollars on the purchase price?"

When All Seemed Darkest. "Courage, papa!" The ruined merchant raised his head and gazed into a loving daughter's eyes.

"You know I took lessons in elocution. I will recite; that will at least keep the wolf from the door!" A gleam of hope shone in his eyes.

"It will that!" he said. And with a lighter heart he turned to his task of formulating a compromise with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.—Puck.

The Considerate Boy. Said a New York boy to his father: "Pa, what makes you look so angry?" "I look angry because I am vexed at hearing your mother scold you for your badness."

"Well, pa, you should do as I do. I hear ma scolding you for your badness 40 times a day, but I never remind you of it, for I always think you have been punished enough already."—Texas Siftings.

AN APPROPRIATE PART. "What part am I to take?" said Chap- pie. "You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager.

"What does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—Collier's Weekly.

Very Dear. Mrs. Spendall—Just look at this lovely bonnet, John, that I bought to-day. Mr. Spendall (resignedly)—Well, now much? "Only \$18, and it is such a beauty. Don't you think it is, dear?" "Yes; very dear."—Texas Siftings.

Real Jealousy. Of course we do not show it. Although it much provokes A fellow when he hears his girl Laugh at another's jokes. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

His Natural Bent. Fond Father—If that boy of mine has any particular bent I can't find it. Philosopher—What experiments have you made to find out?

"Very thorough ones. I gave him a toy printing press, a steam engine, a box of paints, a chest of tools, and a lot of other things carefully selected to find out whether his tastes were literary, mechanical, artistic, commercial, or what, and I know no more than I did before."

"What did he do with them?" "Smashed them up." "Ah, I see. He is to be a furniture mover."—N. Y. Weekly.

Naturally Elated. Miriam—Oh, Ferd! you know those rice picture frames and worsted mottoes and horseshoe paper-weights that I made, and which I took to the church sale at your suggestion?

Ferdinand (hopefully)—They were all sold, dear? Miriam (elatedly)—Yes! The auctioneer, such a nice man, described them so beautifully, and they looked so utterly lovely and too sweet for anything, that I just bought every last one of them back again myself!—Judge.

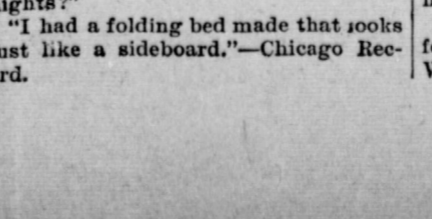
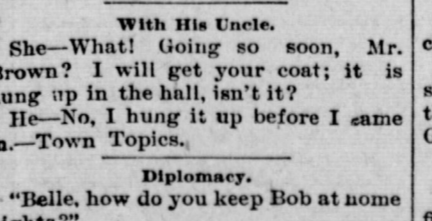
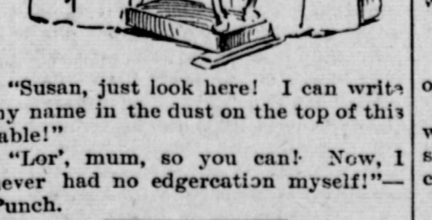
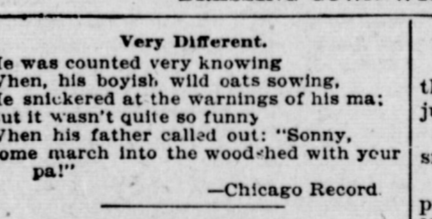
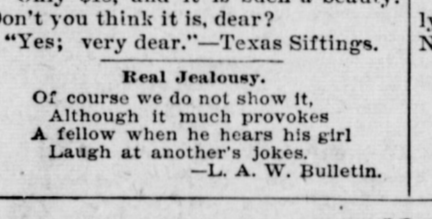
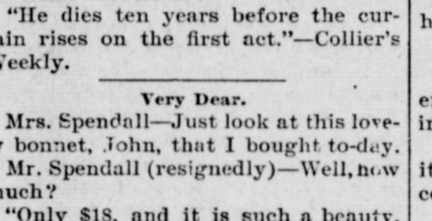
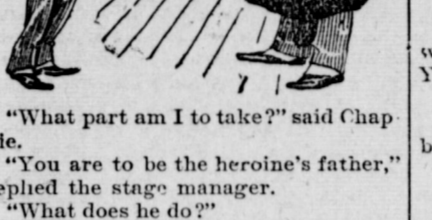
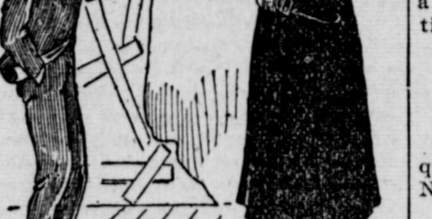
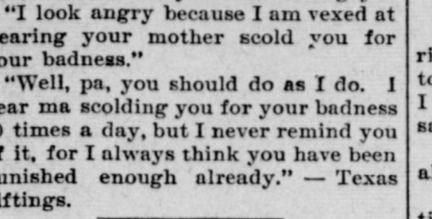
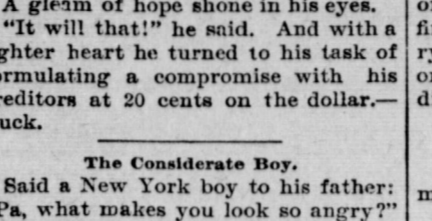
Money in It. Jimson—Hello, old boy, I hear you spent several hundred dollars learning a new, sure, quick and easy way of getting rich. Jamson—Yes, I did. "Making any money?" "Lots."

"How?" "Teaching other people the new, sure, quick and easy way of getting rich."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Last Straw. Nodd—You say your baby doesn't walk yet? Mine does. Same age, too. Your baby cut his teeth yet?

Todd—No. Nodd—Mine has, all of them. Your baby talk?

Todd—Not yet. Can yours? Nodd—Great Scott, yes. Todd (desperately)—Does he shave himself or go to a barber's?—Truth.



6400 IN PRIZES ON OATS AND CORN. Last year we offered \$200 for the biggest yield of oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats was the highest. This year we offer \$200 more on oats, \$100 on Silver King Barley, a barley yielding in 1805 116 bushels per acre, and \$100 on Golden Triumph Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

What's Teosinte and Sand Vetch and Sacaline and Lathyrus and Giant Spurry and Giant Incarinate Clover and lots of such things? They'll make you rich if you plant a plenty. Catalogue tells you!

If YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free 10 grasses and grains, above oats, barley, corn and their catalogue. Catalogue alone, 6c. (K)

Miss Gush—'O, captain, were you ever boarded by a pirate? Capt. Storms—'Yes. He charged me \$11 a day for a hall room on the fourth floor.'—Indianapolis Journal.

Sebastopol Was Not Impregnable. For it was taken by assault, but a physique built up, a constitution fortified by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, may bid defiance to the assaults of malarious disease even in localities where it is most prevalent and malignant. Emigrants to the ague-breeding sections of the West should bear this in mind, and start with a supply. The Bitters promptly subdues dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

The mule is a demi-Jack, and therefore a demi-John, which accounts for the spirit that is within him.—Boston Transcript.

BEECHAM'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.

Is taking the chances, first look out that they are not against you.—Truth.

Feed. The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. You have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

25 YEARS POULTRY YARD. IS THE BEST. Written & sold by a farmer and Poultryman of 50 years experience. A plain, practical system, easily learned. Describes their diseases, how to make hens lay, Chokers, Gapes & Hoop you need not have. Price, 5c. FREE CATALOGUE. A. M. LANG, Box 321, Chicago, Ill.

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OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75 for boys. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 2c. cents to pay carriage. State kind, style (too cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box 11, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

See that hump? It's the feature of the DELONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

Send two cent stamp with name and address, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes—containing ten color plates; ten black and white pictures; and lots of lively singles. RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philada.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squameish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists. OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. H. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. SPECIALTIES: FEEL FREE TO TRY THE PILLS.

Very Different. When, his boyish wild oats sowing, He snickered at the warnings of his ma; But it wasn't quite so funny. When his father called out: "Sonny, Come march into the wood-hed with your pa!" —Chicago Record

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Where the Shoe Pinched. Fakerly—Our standard of public morality is frightfully low. Beezletop—I'm afraid that too many of our legislators can be bought. Fakerly—Oh, no trouble about that! But you can't depend on the rascals when you have bought 'em.—Puck.

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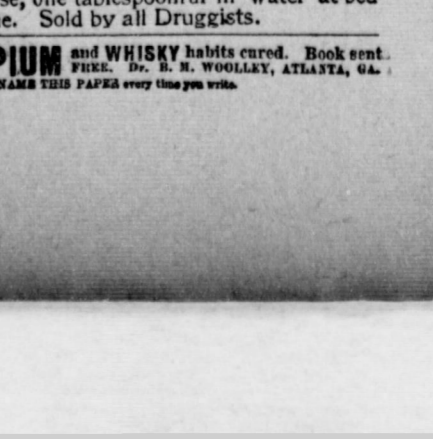
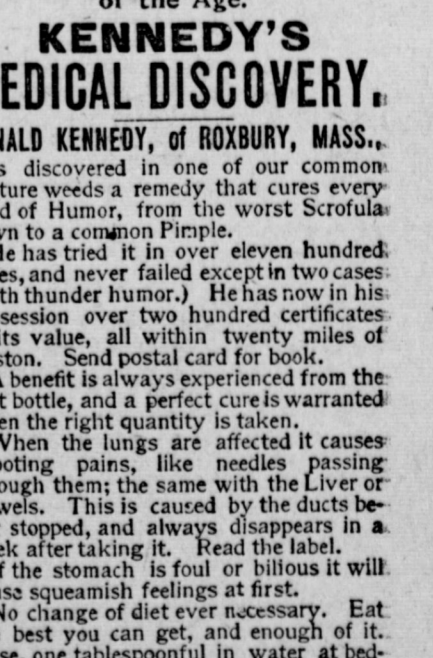
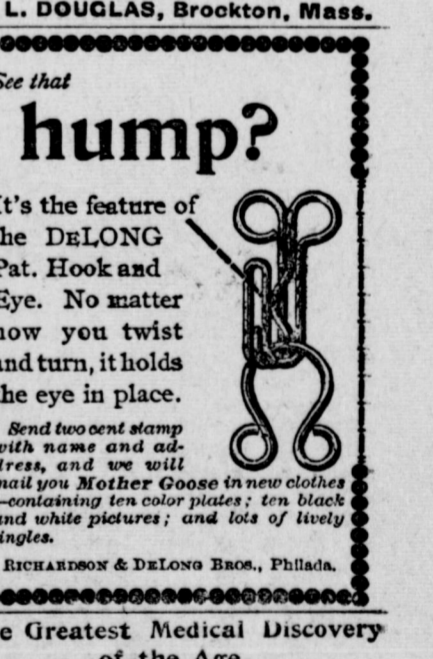
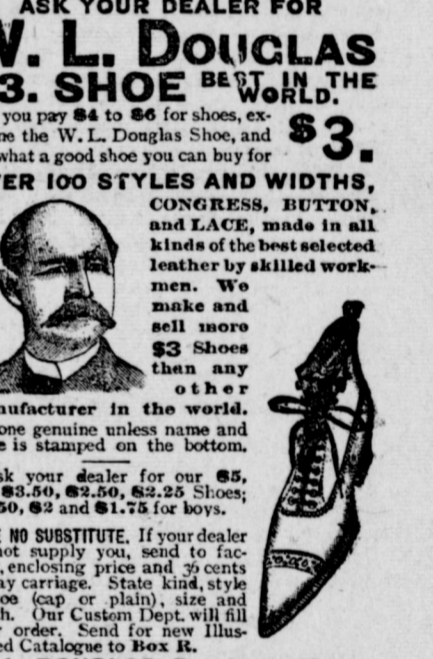
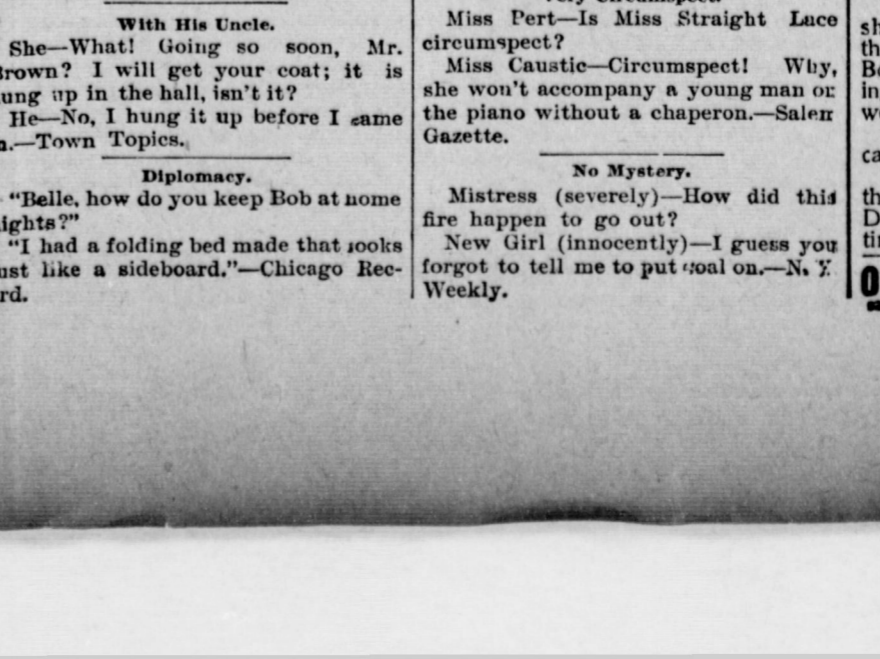
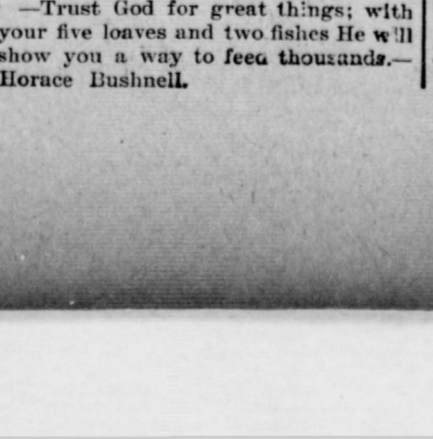
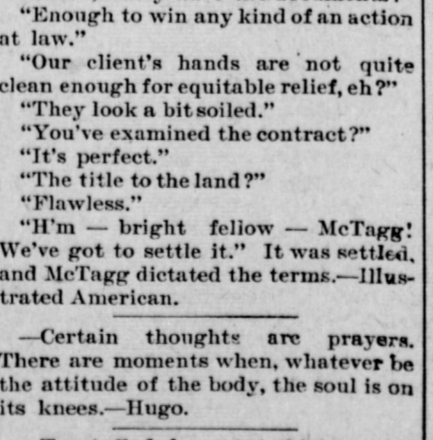
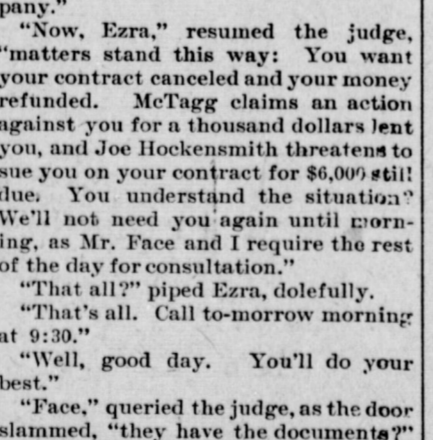
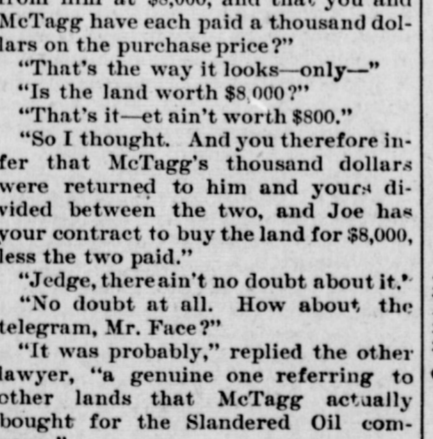
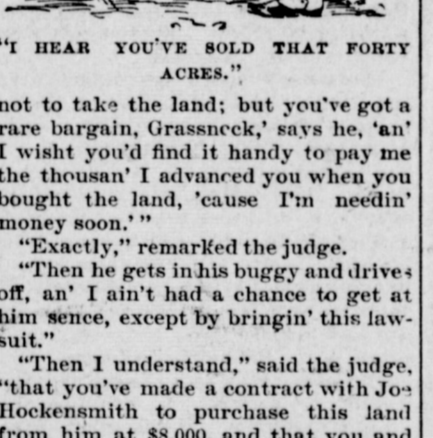
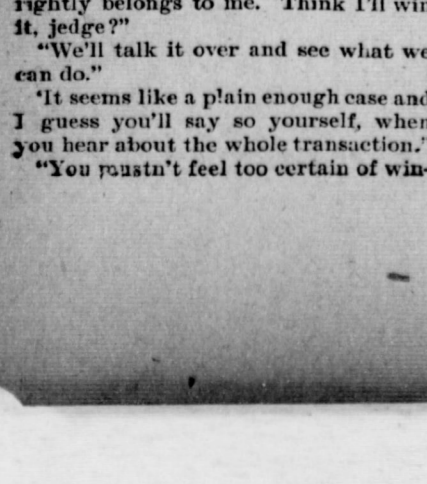
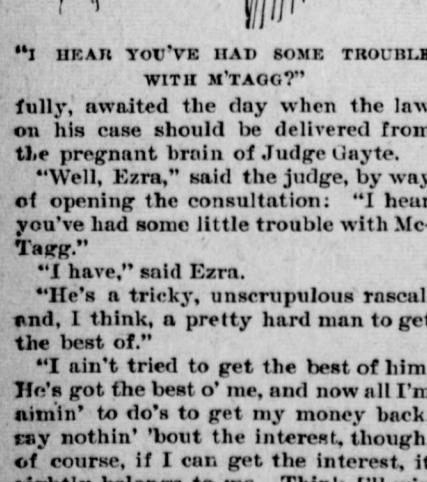
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THE NIGHT EXPRESS.

Miss Ethel Marie is a traveled dame. Her journeys are many, but, all the same, Over one line and to only one place.

When the clocks strike seven in Twilightville, And the stars come peeping over the hill, Miss Ethel Marie, with a hop and a skip, Hurries to pack her trunk and her grip.

The Grand Crib line goes winding down From Twilightville into Drowsytown.

One week later a courier from Prescott, riding post haste with dispatches to the new commander at Retribution, warned him that he must guard his working parties and the road between the old and new post.

Among the first mines abandoned as the result of this sudden raid were those on the Santa Anita. The first refuge to claim the protection of the commander of New Fort Retribution was Muncey, speedily followed by half a dozen others—all with fearful tales of massacre and pillage.

How many of our people are left down there under care of the guard? asked Capt. Raymond of the stern-faced old soldier in command.

"That boy," said Capt. Foster, "is like a cat. He found his way back from Tucson to the old post, and sticks to it so long as there's a shingle left."

He had sent to the old site only a lieutenant and twenty men. This would be sufficient to protect the property still unshipped and the lives of those still detained there on duty.

Darkness had settled down on the garrison. The last hues of the twilight faded out of the western sky.

Somewhere over on the north side the call of a sentry rang out sharp, clear and full upon the night air.

"Firing, sir. Out on the Prescott road to the northwest. I could see the flashes."

That there should be repeated alarms from the northeast, east and south, where were the pine covered crests of the Black Mesa and the Sierra Ancha—where were the haunts of the Tonto and the White Mountain Apaches—every one expected.

In view of the sudden and simultaneous swoop of the Apaches upon the roads east of Prescott everybody had been warned. Even the mail riders had back for mounted escorts.

Meantime, sending an eager boy lieutenant on the jump to order out "G" troop, Capt. Foster had hastened to his temporary quarters—half canvas, half adobe—to make his hurried preparations.

"It can't be anything very serious, dear," he said reassuringly. "Probably some belated miners, whose mules the Indians are trying to run off."

Leon is safe enough if he'll only stay where he is with Kelly," answered the captain, bucking on his pistol belt.

Ten minutes later, in perfect silence, a double file of horsemen rode briskly away into the darkness to the north.

Raymond and Turner, whose companies had silently assembled under arms, were waiting for orders within the quadrangle of the garrison.

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"YOU OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN A GENERAL, MUNCEY."

These remarks were rewarded by his companions with a contemptuous sniff or a nervous, half jeering titter.

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There was a burst of laughter, more or less jeering and unsympathetic, under a shower of which Muncey turned angrily away.

Within the last two or three years French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppy seeds, as when once established that prolific plant covers the soil with a network of roots that prevents it from washing away during heavy rains.

He pulled his old felt hat lower over his eyes, thrust his hands in his pockets and slouched away down the slope in the direction of the corral, with in whose adobe walls the horses and mules of the refugees were sheltered.

"We found two Mexicans," it said, "with a camp outfit. They were badly frightened, but unhurt. They declare they were attacked by Apaches, who succeeded in running off two mules."

"We should reach the springs soon after midnight. The Mexicans go with us in hopes of recovering their mules."

(Signed) "Commanding Troop," [TO BE CONTINUED.]

SAND PAINTING.

One of the most curious native customs of India is that of making sand pictures, or "sand painting," as it is often called.

A woman, who has observed certain preliminary ceremonies, takes the sand in her hand, allowing it to trickle out as she moves her arm, forms upon the prepared ground in front of the door curious colored designs, inclosed with a border, and representing human figures, crosses, semi-circles or birds.

One explanation of the purpose of these pictures, according to Mr. J. W. Fewkes, is that they are believed to attract good spirits. To step on a sand painting brings bad luck.

The first European discoverers of America thought they had hit upon the eastern extremity of Asia, whence the name of Indian given to the red-skinned inhabitants whom they found here.

The other day one of the partners of the firm managing one of Boston's famous hostilities ordered a certain waiter to leave. The waiter was slow in obeying and the manager practically kicked him out.

Mr. Staylate—Dear me! I don't believe this clock is going, is it? She (wearily)—No. We always wind it before going to bed. It ran down an hour ago.—N. Y. Weekly.

AN INCAPABLE CONGRESS.

The president urged congress not to take a holiday recess without making provision for a pressing financial emergency. Congress did not adjourn.

Now we are told, after all this show of alacrity on the part of the house, that "senators feel there is no necessity for them to make haste," because "neither of these measures can pass for many long weeks and perhaps months."

Thus we have a complete and distressing demonstration of the incapacity of either house of the present congress to act rationally in a situation which demands prompt action.

The house responded by passing a tariff bill, knowing perfectly well that it could not be passed and put into effect in time to do any good, even if it would bring in any gold when in effect, and knowing just as well that it would bring no gold into the treasury except what was drawn out in exchange for legal tenders.

And the senate confessed its utter incapacity by placidly organizing as a republican silver body and going to sleep with the president's alarm bell ringing in its ears.

What sort of a congress is this to deal with a state of affairs under which it may become necessary to raise large sums of money? Suppose war should suddenly break out between this country and Great Britain, how would we fare financially?

War would be a double calamity with such a congress in the saddle. With the possibility of war confronting them people ought to be able to see the importance of a sound and solid monetary system.

There is much talk in the organs of the "revenue emergency bill," as the proposed revival of McKinleyism, on a moderate scale is called; and there is an apparent belief on their part that the president can be cajoled or bulldozed into signing the bill.

It is absolutely certain, moreover, that if it were to become a law within the next six months its first effect would be to reduce revenue instead of increasing it, because just as soon as it seemed in any degree probable that it would pass, the market would be glutted with all the articles upon which the duty is increased.

Mr. Dingley's gross blunder in the preparation of a new tariff measure which he makes an abbreviated bolt-tailed McKinley bill is gross even in a matter of detail.

TRANSPARENT SHAMS.

Some of our republican friends are still trying to delude themselves into the belief that the action of congress was a proper response to the president's request to do something to relieve the treasury.

Did it? On the republican theory the only trouble with the treasury was a lack of revenue. The Dingley bill was offered as the remedy. "It will add \$40,000,000 to the revenues at once," said Mr. Dingley. Well, that is more than enough revenue required if the republican theory were correct.

The republicans, however, give the lie to their own professions by immediately proposing and passing through the house a bond bill for the very purpose that the first bill was said to be for.

The president has investigated and finds that there is no prospect of any helpful legislation whatever. The house is simply trifling with a growing situation; the senate, organized as it is, cannot be relied upon for anything.

A ROBBER TARIFF. Dingleyism Designs to Defraud the American People.

The Dingley robber tariff bill (this title almost rhymes with the "McKinley robber tariff bill") which the republican house passed by an almost unanimous party vote restores wool to the dutiable list.

The people have been fighting for free wool for many years, and now that they have secured it, they will not willingly surrender the boon.

Why did the republicans provide for a heavy tax on wool and woolen clothing in this Dingley bill? The real sheep raisers of the country did not ask for it. It will not benefit them.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter gave an interesting review of the woolen trade of the United States. It showed that during the past year the sales of raw wool in this country aggregated 86,000,000 pounds more than the sales of the previous year.

Unless the president's advice is taken on the financial question, the republicans will find themselves face to face with a situation that will appall them. Can they be so blind as not to see that in the present emergency the first thing to be done is to make the credit of this country free from every suspicion, and to make our currency such that no man need look at the condition of the gold reserve the first thing in the morning?

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

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

Last Monday Governor McKinley stepped out of the office of Governor of Ohio.

There is no definite information as to whether Benjamin Harrison prefers a second term of the Presidency or matrimony.

The initial number of the Hutchin-Kansan has been received at this office. It presents a very creditable appearance.

If the shooting of guns was as harmless as the shooting of mouths the country would welcome a war as an appetizer for breakfast.

One cannot help but admire the persistence of the Colorado gold mine boomers. If their efforts do not result in a grand flurry of mining stock it will not be because any flintstone for the purpose has been neglected.

The story of an alliance between England, France and Russia sounds a good deal like one of Hans Christian Anderson's pretty tales. Such a combination, however, would make the old triple alliance look sickly in comparison.

All the Republican candidates for the presidential nomination express themselves as satisfied with the data and place of the national convention. Particularly as it would do no one any good and might do much harm to express a different view.

The growing influence of newspapers in school education was illustrated by the public education association in New York, when Miss Josephine C. Locke, supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Chicago, told how the children are being trained to search the columns of the press in working on topics of a public nature. It should be one of the functions of every school to teach the children how to read a newspaper to the best advantage—and also what newspapers should be read—*Springfield Republican*.

The following, from the Topeka State Journal, tells the truth in a nutshell. There are many towns in Kansas of 500 people that have two weekly newspapers. Neither one makes money and neither editor can give his readers a good newspaper. This is an instance of overdoing the newspaper business as many other businesses are overdone. It would be beneficial to the town and to the surplus newspaper editor if he quit. The town would have a better paper and neither editor would be on the verge of pauperism.

The principles of the doctrine formulated by Monroe were forcibly expressed by Secretary Seward in a letter to the Marquis de Montholon, December 6, 1865, in this way: "We should think it wrong, as well as unwise, on the part of the United States to attempt to subvert by force monarchical governments in Europe for the purpose of replacing them with republican institutions; and it seems to us equally objectionable that European States should forcibly intervene in states situated on this continent to overthrow republican institutions and replace them with monarchies or empires."

An exchange prints the following article which is applicable in every community and is worth reproducing: "We would like to offer a suggestion to people this winter. Don't ship a box of clothing and provisions a thousand miles away when there is a little boy freezing just around the corner, probably within a few feet of you. It is all right to send help away, but take care of the destitute at your own doors before going any farther away. Don't hesitate giving a Presbyterian coat to a Methodist boy or a Methodist pair of pants to a Lutheran. Give the clothing to the needy, regardless of the religious faith of his parents or his relatives, and you will have done an act that is commendable in the eyes of the Almighty."

RESUBMISSION IN KANSAS.

Every since Governor Morrill had his famous interview with a *Times* correspondent in which he was honest enough to say that prohibition is a failure and to declare in favor of what he must have known to be the judgment of a large element in his party, says the Kansas City *Times*, the Gottheburg system of controlling the liquor traffic politicians of high and low degree have been speculating upon the practical aspects of the Governor's stand, and the people have been discussing with much interest the question of resubmission.

It is fair to say that the remarks of Governor Morrill, were coupled with the outlandish shrieks of the prohibitionists, affirming what every hearer almost knew was untrue about the condition of the liquor traffic in Kansas, have done more to open the question of resubmission than any one agency of recent years.

The Republican party is responsible for this law, but the prohibition plank has yearly been growing a weaker timber in its platform. Citizens with honesty of opinion and courage of their convictions do not hesitate to denounce it; those who are in awe of pulpit utterances from honest but uninformed preachers, who have not the strength to speak boldly what they know to be the truth, are siding with the law which they know can never be enforced. The professional hypocrites are frothing at the mouth, a la the discredited disciple St. John, ex-Governor.

The situation presents no pleasing features for the Republican party. If the party commits itself to the cause of the cranks, it will lose prestige and votes from the honest members of its party. If it sides for resubmission, the prohibition support will be lost. Either way the party turns it will lose, unless the agitation of the issue quiets down; and from present indications that is very unlikely.

MODERN WOODMEN.

The following we take from the *Emporia Republican* of last Saturday in regard to the banquet and installation of officers of Plymouth Camp, No. 2635, M. W. A., at Saffordville, Friday night, Jan. 13:

The members of this camp, with their families and friends, enjoyed a very pleasant time last night at Saffordville. The occasion was a result of contesting sides as to which would secure the most members until January 1, 1896. With this view two captains were chosen and a friendly contest entered into. Mr. McBride was captain on one side and Mr. W. Stover on the other. They secured over thirty-three new members in a little over two months. The losing side had to furnish the banquet.

The new school house was well filled before the opening of the program. Mr. W. Stover called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. Miss Della Allen presided at the organ and played some choice selections, which were heartily applauded. The program was as follows: Installation of Officers—By Deputy Head Consul H. Retschlag. Introduction of M. W. A. Billy Goat. (This feature created lots of fun.) Address—Mrs. F. Vickery, deputy oracle of the Royal Neighbors. Recitation—"They Can't See Things Alike." R. Miner. Address for the Woodmen—Deputy H. Retschlag. Closing Ode—By all. At the conclusion of the programme all participated in an elegant feast provided by the ladies. There were quite a number of visiting neighbors from other camps. The Emporia Woodmen present all agreed that they had spent an evening long to be remembered. They returned on the 2:30 train this morning.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association will be held at Clements on Saturday, January 18, 1896, at 2 p. m. The following is the program: Music by the Clements school. Prayer, Rev. McKensie, Cedar Point. Recitation, poems of Clements school. Review, Mediaeval Europe, R. S. Reed. Discussions, and questions, general Music, song, led by Charley Crawford. Reces. Roll call, teachers respond with quotations from Kansas poets. Impression of the State Teachers' Association, Mrs. M. C. Arnold. Review of Tompkins' Philosophy of Teaching, L. A. Lowther. EVENING SESSION. Song, Star Spangled Banner. Patriotism in the Public Schools, O. S. Wiley. Some Phase of Primary Work, Ida Shimpff. What Should our Physiologists Teach in the way of Temperance? Mrs. M. W. Gilmore. Evening program to be interspersed with music.

THE MEETING OF THE CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD AT CLEMENTS ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896, AT 2 P. M. THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAM: MUSIC BY THE CLEMENTS SCHOOL. PRAYER, REV. MCKENSIE, CEDAR POINT. RECITATION, POEMS OF CLEMENTS SCHOOL. REVIEW, MEDIAEVAL EUROPE, R. S. REED. DISCUSSIONS, AND QUESTIONS, GENERAL MUSIC, SONG, LED BY CHARLEY CRAWFORD. RECES. ROLL CALL, TEACHERS RESPOND WITH QUOTATIONS FROM KANSAS POETS. IMPRESSION OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, MRS. M. C. ARNOLD. REVIEW OF TOMPKINS' PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING, L. A. LOWTHER. EVENING SESSION. SONG, STAR SPANGLED BANNER. PATRIOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, O. S. WILEY. SOME PHASE OF PRIMARY WORK, IDA SHIMPFF. WHAT SHOULD OUR PHYSIOLOGISTS TEACH IN THE WAY OF TEMPERANCE? MRS. M. W. GILMORE. EVENING PROGRAM TO BE INTERSPERSED WITH MUSIC.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDING.

Ordered by the Board that all practicing physicians and accouchers of Chase county, who have not registered with the county clerk is hereby instructed to notify such persons, so far as known, and register before April 1, 1896.

Wm. Blosser allowed constitutional exemption in Strong City.

Mrs. Anna Daub allowed exemption in Strong City.

County Clerk instructed to advertise for bids to furnish head stones for soldiers graves, viz: Hugh McCollough, Chas. Baird and Edwin Oldenburg.

Ordered by the Board that J. B. Delrick be and is hereby remitted tax assessed in Matfield township, for 1895 on personal property, it having been shown to the Board that the same was assessed and taxes paid in Lyon county.

Adelle Koeeboehn's taxes remitted in Cottonwood township on real estate viz: N. of No. 4306 on \$200, on account of over assessment on improvements.

Taxes remitted on \$200 valuation on real estate assessed to B. F. Talkington in Matfield township on account of the building thereon having been burned.

Tax on \$180 on telephone line in Matfield township remitted, it being shown the assessment was too high.

Taxes on \$100 valuation on account of double assessment.

C. L. Conaway's taxes remitted on \$350 personal property assessed to him in 1895, in Cottonwood Falls city, on account of double and erroneous assessment.

R. E. Matney allowed constitutional exemption in Strong City.

A. T. Rector road established.

L. C. F. having been viewed, Board appointed R. Chandler, Matt Maken and Wm. Dunlap to view said road.

Henry Brandley road not having been viewed, Maken, Chandler and Dunlap ordered to view the road.

Swift road established as viewed and surveyed.

Viewers appointed on E. S. Davis road, R. H. Chandler, P. B. McCabe and A. Z. Scribner.

Samuel D. Hudson road laid over for want of signature to bond.

D. C. Morris road matter laid over for want of signature to bond.

J. A. Eads road matter laid over until April meeting.

Doyle on lot 7, blk 34, Emma's addition to Strong City, rebated from \$70 valuation to \$10.

M. C. McDonald awarded contract for superintendent of poor farm for one year, \$500 compensation.

W. T. McDonald personal property changed from district 4 to district 4.

Contract of W. A. Doran to paint coat house at \$1.50 per coat house with commission having been accepted.

Tax remitted to Wm. Dunlap on personal property assessed in Matfield township being on county records were not in Chase county on March 1, 1895.

C. C. McCollough allowed constitutional exemption in Strong City.

Report of Supt. of Poor Farm approved.

Tax rebated on \$70 valuation of Joseph Herring on land in sec 8 tp 23 range 9, the same having been assessed to high by L. A. Lowther and R. S. Reed appointed as teachers examiners for 1896, approved by Board.

J. M. Hamme appointed health officer at a salary of \$20 per quarter.

In the matter of assessment of lot 10, block 23 to Mrs. Rowell, for 1895, valued at \$1350 to \$1050, on account of too high assessment.

Restoration of Ed Campbell as constable of Diamond creek township, accepted.

Bounty on old wolf's scalp from January 1, 1896, to April 1, 1896, \$2.50 and for young wolves \$1.00 after April 1. After April 1, old wolf's scalp to drop back to \$2.00.

Thomas McDonald, Newton Stout and Benjamin Neely, appointed viewers on J. J. Johnson road.

County Clerk instructed to advertise for putting bridges in Chase county.

Mrs. Christian Croucher allowed constitutional exemption in Matfield township.

Wm. Blosser allowed constitutional exemption on street and alley vacated and assessed for 1895.

Wm. Blosser, personal property assessed for taxation raised \$407 in Falls township; County Clerk instructed to extend the same on county records to the amount as an addition to said roll for 1895.

County Clerk instructed to advertise for bids for double stone arch bridge at Harris and Drummond crossing on Diamond creek.

John Clay allowed constitutional exemption in Strong City, Fall township.

County Clerk instructed to notify Chase County National Bank and State Exchange bank to file new bonds with the county clerk on or before April 1, 1896, as banks of deposit.

January regular meeting adjourned sine die.

Special session, Jan. 13, met and elected John McKaskill chairman for ensuing year.

H. M. Geiger, D. E. Becker and C. C. McDonald appointed viewers on D. C. Morris road.

County printing awarded at legal rates to Leonard Strickland and Derrick C. Geveille designated as official paper of county.

Wm. Brickell, P. McCabe and Wm. Harris appointed viewers on Jas. O'Byrne road.

This is for a road crossing river on section line between section 17 and 20, in Matfield township, crossing between Burnett and Dolph Hayden (for office of Trustee of Diamond creek township set for Feb. 12, by consent of parties).

OLD SETTLERS' LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' League, held in the probate court room last Saturday, the following officers were elected:

President, Matt McDonald, Vice president, P. B. McCabe, Secretary, W. H. Holsinger, Treasurer, Wm. Norton.

The following committees were appointed to make arrangements for the annual round-up, to be held in Music hall, Wednesday evening, January 29, 1896.

ON PROGRAM: J. L. Cochran, Dennis Madden, J. W. McWilliams, W. H. Shaft, Jr., L. M. Swop, P. B. McCabe, W. H. Holsinger, O. H. Drinkwater, E. C. Holmes, J. S. Doolittle, C. C. Smith, P. C. Jeffrey, E. F. Holmes, H. L. Hunt.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO THIS WEEK.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, IN SUBSTANCE, APPEARED IN THE COURANT.

COURANT, JANUARY 15, 1875.

The death of J. L. Presnall, which occurred Jan. 14, 1875, was announced in this issue.

T. N. Allen's death was announced in this issue.

The following item appeared in this week's issue: "There seems to be great dissatisfaction among the people of the frontier counties with the action of the State Central Relief Committee at Topeka. Several papers of that section strongly hint that 'Pomero's old bean games' are being practiced by the committee. Parties in the East have sent car loads of provisions, clothing, etc., direct to their friends, but when they get to Topeka, they are switched off and taken in charge by the committee."

Harper county made application to the Kansas Central Relief Committee at Topeka, for aid for four hundred destitute citizens.

Temperance societies were being organized in every school district, and aid by the car load was being supplied to the destitute.

Mrs. Ephraim Pinkston died, on the 9th inst., at Cedar Point, her funeral being largely attended.

The stockholders of the Patrons Commercial Agency were notified of an assessment of \$1 for each share. Another association of about the same sort was in existence, except "The Citizens' Mutual Benefit Association of Indiana."

It was reported that Kansas City had been made the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and the COURANT said the "report" was unfounded.

The Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan, had forty telegraphic instruments and twenty-five cases of type.

Marriage license was granted to G. W. Doney and Jane Gott.

Miss Lida E. Moore (now Mrs. J. F. Kirker), a teacher in the county, was elected grossing clerk in the House of Representatives.

Henry Hegwer (once sheriff of the county), of Hutchinson, was visiting relatives in the city.

The Cottonwood Social Club was organized with Edwin Pratt as President; W. P. Martin, Secretary; and W. W. Jones, Treasurer. Their first dance was a great success.

Item in the COURANT, Jan. 15, 1875: "John W. Ford, of Toledo, arrived home, Tuesday, having captured the desperado who shot his brother James, about a year ago, while riding along the road in the Red River country, in Texas. John had been on the hunt of the murderer many months, and finally found him in the Fort Scott coal mines."

Leading editorial this week: "The House has passed the Senate bill for the resumption of specie payment." And another: "From the looks of our exchanges they must have felt the effects of the cold weather as well as ourselves."

There were thirty seven ex-Confederate officials in the then Forty-third congress.

The total receipts of the Central Relief Committee, at Topeka, to date, was \$11,394.58.

James Lawless, Patrick Lawless, Michael Greelish, W. J. O'Byrne, Charles McManus, Wm. McManus, Michael Lawless and Julius Frey, all came down from Diamond creek that day and took dinner with Henry Plumburg, at the Falls house.

A debating society, in which Messrs W. S. Romigh, S. N. Wood and Westlake were the leaders, was organized, the previous Tuesday night. The initiation fee was ten cents.

S. A. Breese was elected treasurer of the Chase county relief committee.

The previous Friday and Saturday nights were the coldest of the season, the thermometer being reported at 24 degrees below zero.

Capt. H. Brandley was registered at the Hinckley house, to-day, for dinner.

[First published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, January 2, 1896.]

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, } ss. In the District Court, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

S. P. Watson, Plaintiff, vs. 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 she be restored to the plaintiff her 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 her estate, title and interest in and to, and very claim title and interests of said Catherine Watson, and for costs of suit, will be rendered accordingly.

F. P. COCHRAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

First published in the Courant, Jan. 2, 1896.

Notice of Final Settlement.

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 Wiebrecht, 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. WIEBRECHT, Administrator of the estate of Henry Wiebrecht, deceased.

December 28, A. D. 1895.

DR. COE'S SANIARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANIARIUM Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical, and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

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

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

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

Take Your Home Paper AND THE GREAT... Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS.

...THE... SEMI-WEEKLY -- CAPITAL --

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

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER... FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

Eighty Pages. Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News. Choicest Reading Matter. Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

-THE COURANT- has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT

for the very low price of \$2.10. SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A Quarter of a Year FOR A Quarter of a Dollar. THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES-ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Beginning Jan. 1 the Twice-a-Week Times will be sent to any address in the United States four months for 25-CENTS-25

The Presidential campaign will soon be here. Already the signs point to a most exciting time. You can't afford to be without a paper that prints all the news of all the parties.

The Times has fully prepared itself to print more campaign news than any paper west of New York. Special correspondents will tell the truth and keep you fully posted from day to day.

Exclusive writers at Washington have been especially engaged for the work. You will afford to be without this information when 25 cents will keep you fully and faithfully advised for four long months? Don't delay. This offer will not last long.

REMEMBER THE CAMPAIGN RATE—25 CENTS FOR FOUR MONTHS.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas coast county vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1895 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. AYER & SON, our subscription agents.

Little Men and Women Is the only Magazine edited especially for children from 7 to 11.

Its Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Papers, Adventures, Travels, Pictures, satisfy and delight all the children. NO OTHER MAGAZINE FILLS ITS PLACE \$1 a Year.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW VOL: Bookers. A story of two city schoolboys. By Margaret Compton. (Serial.) The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story. By Beth Day. (Serial.) Animals with Minds. True adventure stories of animal sagacity. By W. Thomson. Painters and Paintings of Child Life. Art Papers for children.

Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of two little country girls. By Percia V. White. All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis.

Nellie Ogg and Her Goats. By Frank Pope Humphrey. A romantic true story of a little Scotch lassie in the days of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." (Serial.)

The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the children in all the world. By Charles Stuart Pratt.

Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Hilder, Susan M. Kings, Ursula Clark, Mrs. E. G. Wm. Hall, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Swett, Sarah Jane Jewett, Elizabeth Butler, and others.

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A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES.

SHERANDOAH. A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE. BY J. P. TRACY

This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author, and is hailed with delight by all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular and is creating a furor wherever introduced. It is a love story, simple and simple—founded on the great achievements of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a new story, and the number is still better and more good things are to follow. All old soldiers, their wives and children will read this great book and enjoy it. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in illuminated cover. Published by the Novelist Publishing Co., 61 Beekman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsagents handle it.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE AND CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

With a great Presidential campaign coming next year, every thoughtful citizen will need, besides his local paper, a great national weekly. The greatest and most widely known of these is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known in almost every one of the 76,000 offices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor: the Household department—best in the world—Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's sermons the Farmstead, the Question Bureau—which answers questions for subscribers—the News of the week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms. Address, THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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BASE SLANDER REFUTED

Supreme Court Justices Deny That They Maintain a Bar.

Remarkable Specimens of the Genus Mendicant—Most Persistent Visitors to the House Gallery Are Sentimental Ladies and Negroes.

Special Washington Letter.

The justices of the supreme court are very indignant over reports that have been sent out from here about a barroom they maintain behind the scenes. People who read that article, and it has been widely published throughout the country, will infer from it that the highest judicial tribunal of the country, which we are in the habit of considering the ablest, purest and wisest in the world, is composed of a lot of old soakers engaged in a prolonged debauch. The story goes that they have a sideboard filled with the finest liquors, a kettle of water always at the boiling point, and keep a man at the expense of the government, whose choicest qualification and only duty is to concoct palatable potions. Everybody who knows anything about the supreme court is aware that the story is a pure fiction, invented to give spice to a Sunday letter, and possibly written without malice or a thought of the false impression it would create.

But such things do more harm than any amount of malicious falsehood, by degrading the court in the eyes of the people. One of the justices was speaking about it yesterday. "I have actually received letters from people who ought to know better," he said, "asking whether there is any truth in the story. One came from a clergyman who knows me very well, but has never seen any of my associates, and laments that the supreme court is a school of drunkards. He thinks we ought to set a better example to the youth of the land. I could only answer that the story was an absurd falsehood, and he immediately wrote me that a load had been lifted from his mind. There is a tradition," continued the justice, "that years ago there used to be a black bottle kept in the consultation court, and that the members of the court used to pass it around at intervals but I have never known anything of the sort in my time. I have never seen any liquor of any sort in any of the rooms occupied by the court, and I have never known any of the justices taking a drink at the capitol. I am not a total abstinence man myself, but I would just as soon suggest that a question of constitutional law be decided by a flip of a copper as to ask one of the attendants of the court to mix me a glass of grog or pass a bottle around the consultation room. It is a wicked, silly story, and I hope it will be widely contradicted."

A Napoleon of Mendicants.

If old "Mother Goose" had been a resident of Washington she would probably never have sung:

"Hark! hark! the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town."

For our beggars are not of the migratory sort. They are always with us. If there is any provision of municipal law prohibiting street beggars it is so



"COLE VITLES."

laxly enforced as to be practically a dead letter. Alms are asked on Pennsylvania avenue with impunity, and there are numerous professional beggars here in the national capital. Local talent so completely occupies the field that itinerants are kept out. There is a class that asks only for "cole vitles." It consists of negroes, principally children, but some women engage in it. There are families which subsist by sending the children out day after day to beg for broken victuals and cold scraps. These children have their regular beats. They soon learn where their requests are tolerated, and the house that accommodates them once is pretty regularly visited thereafter. There is an old colored man here, the proprietor of a cheap boarding house, who supplies his table by begging "cole vitles." Armed with an old market basket and a tin coffee pot, he starts out early in the morning on his daily round. He is very pious, or at least professes to be. But many suspect that his boasted piety is merely a part of his stock in trade, for he turns it to good account. Age has bleached his woolly locks, but he steps along with a good deal of firmness. At the door he will say: "Ah, missus, ain't you got some thin' for de ole man to-day? He do' giveth to de po' lendeth to the Lord, an' de Lord's kep' me here until I see tle to work."

A contribution to his basket is sure to elicit a profusion of thanks, and the bigger the contribution the more profuse the thanks. He quotes Scripture quite fluently, and is as garrulous as any old woman. On Saturday he carries two baskets, presumably to get a double supply of "grub" to carry his boarders over Sunday. On one occasion where he visited the same house several days in succession, and was given something each time, the question: "What do you do with all the stuff you get?" was asked. The old man resented the question as a piece of impertinence.

He became very angry; and the suggestion that he could not eat all he begged only increased his anger. He poured out his wrath with volubility upon the household, but he never returned there on his collecting tours. He did not want charity accompanied by inquisitiveness.

Habitués of the House Gallery.

The galleries of the house are pretty well filled with visitors this session of congress. Each day they assemble there by the time the house meets, and watch eagerly for something interesting to happen. A large percentage of the visitors are ladies. They manifest the utmost interest, finding some excitement in the merest incident, and devoting themselves, when the session is unusually dull, to learning the names and faces of the members. The members all have their regular seats, which are numbered, and can be easily placed



PARLIAMENTARY STUDENTS.

by reference to the diagram in the congressional dictionary, but the method of making their acquaintance adopted by many of the ladies is to try and catch them when they answer to the roll call. This is a very uncertain way, and will furnish a woman with occupation for a whole session. Some of the scenes in the galleries are very picturesque, and those on the floor are not less amusing. The large gallery directly in front of the speaker is generally occupied almost exclusively by colored men. It is proverbial that many of them go there to keep warm and sleep away the day, but others are intensely interested in the proceedings. There are some who come regularly and take the most profound interest in questions of parliamentary usage.

When a question of order is raised and a parliamentary question is being argued, a look of comical inquisitiveness will pass over their faces and they will bend forward eagerly to catch every word, repeating to themselves all the striking and high-sounding expressions. In this way they pick up scraps of parliamentary knowledge to burst upon a debating society, and astonish their not so well informed associates. The old colored men with white hair, profound bearing and spectacles, are the most earnest of these parliamentary students, and they become very important in their bearing and speech after listening to a long argument. Their greatest admiration and reverence is called forth when Mr. Bailey talks for half an hour at a question of order. To them the greatest men on the floor are Crisp, Payne, Bailey and Dingley. These men are sure to speak to every point of order, and their technical expressions and subtle arguments are sufficiently bewildering to capture the sages of the gallery.

"Dey is right up on points of order," said one of the admirers of these parliamentarians. "Dey must 'a' all belonged to de same 'bating s'ety.' Dabs de gemman from Arkansas, he always gets up fust. Den when he gets though de gemman from Georgia, he gets up, an' den the gemman from the state of New York, he gets up, an' dey both say: 'Mistah Speaker!' at de same time. Den de speaker says: 'De gemman from New York.' Den the gemman from Georgia sits down an' waits till his next turn comes. Dat's de way dey always does it; jus' as regular as clockwork. Den the gemman from Maine he gets up an' win' up ebry thing."

The ladies in their gallery generally pick out some member they know, or whose appearance they admire, and pit him against the whole house.

All the funny—truly funny—men are gone. Reed is more of a satirist than a humorist. One of the most original characters on the floor is Seno Sereno Payne, of New York. He is generally likened to the good-natured Mr. Punch.

In looking upon the floor from the gallery the visitor sees many character pictures. The sofas face of the semicircle of seats are generally occupied by members who failed to get sleep enough the night before, and it is not unusual to see a member tilting back in his chair, with his legs stretched out before him, sound asleep.

In Search of a Banker.

The genteel beggar, who levies his contributions under the disguise of loans, is not unknown in Washington. There is one who prides himself upon his dignity, and who is a Chesterfield in politeness. He goes for cash altogether, and puts his requests in the most refined language. "Will you consent to be my banker for the space of half an hour for a trifling amount?" he will say to an acquaintance. "I want the insignificant sum of 15 cents. With a carelessness that I am not habitually given to, I left my pocketbook at home in another pair of trousers, and I am compelled to visit the navy yard on business. I only want car fare, and I will return it to you promptly." He invariably asks for 15 cents, which is the price of a drink, and never seems to reflect that car fare, for a round trip, would be but ten cents.

SMITH D. FRY.

One Friend Less.

He had a little kodak.
And took things from spring to spring.
At last he took the measles,
Never took another thing.

SENATORIAL DESTRUCTIVES.

Cheap Money Agents Diseking National Financial Legislation.

A Washington telegram to a newspaper which has rendered itself notorious for its free silver espousals says "it seems to be the determination of the free silverites in the senate to make every effort on behalf of free coinage, and to impose their favorite proposition upon every measure brought before congress." It adds: "If they can bring about a condition in the treasury by which the gold reserve would absolutely disappear and the treasury be placed upon a silver basis they would be quite satisfied with the result of their (evil) work."

Of course they would be satisfied with that outcome and its disastrous consequences. That is what they have been working for all along. They have pretended to be "bimetallists," but are determined to have silver monometallism with gold expelled if they can bring it about by any means open to them. They may clearly perceive that with the gold dollar having a purchasing power of 100 cents and the silver in a silver dollar only 50 cents it is utter nonsense to talk about bimetallism. They know that the half-value dollar will drive the full-value dollar out of circulation just as soon as free coinage is adopted, which they ardently desire to bring about, and that is why they so desperately resist every effort to maintain the gold reserve for the redemption of the greenbacks and the Sherman treasury notes in 100-cent dollar money. They see that if the government should be compelled to redeem those obligations in nothing better than half-worth silver the silver certificates at once would be recognized as having none but a half-worth backing, and the national bank notes follow suit. So they think they would have great cause for rejoicing, as it would be over a complete success of their cataclysmic scheme if they could stop the gold supplies so as to bring the gold redemption fund down to the zero point, when the paper obligations of the government must be met with 50-cent silver dollars or not at all.

It hardly can be supposed possible that these enemies of the country's prosperity could carry their nefarious point; but if they succeeded their satisfaction would be short-lived. It may be they would gloat over the financial ruin of hundreds of thousands and the industrial paralysis that would reduce millions to want. But the terrible pecuniary stringency that would follow the expulsion of gold and the fall of the remaining currency one-half in value, thus reducing its working power one-half, would bring out a clamorous demand for an immense issue of paper currency to fill the void, and the probability is that the populist element would prevail so far as to make the paper so "fat" in its character that it would drive out the silver as effectually as the free silverites had driven out the gold. This evil would be corrected by the course of years, but more probably by a return to the gold standard to the utter exclusion of silver, except for subsidiary currency, than by providing the free silver crankery which had precipitated the mischief upon the people. Then the silver maniacs would curse their own folly in not having sufficient sense to let well enough alone.—Chicago Tribune.

FROM SOUND MONEY SOURCES.

"The credit and honor of the state and nation are of first importance. The recent popular verdict, which has declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver money, but at the same time the maintenance of the best and highest standard, so that every dollar shall be of equal value, should be accepted and adhered to."—Gov. Bradley.

Colorado increased her gold output by \$7,500,000, rising from \$10,500,000 in 1894 to \$18,000,000 in 1895. This is in the actual output. Millions more have been made, and of course lost by some one, in the stock speculations. The Colorado papers now claim supremacy for their state as a gold producing region, exceeding California and second only to the Transvaal region of South Africa. Copper, coal, lead and iron all show an increased output in that state and the farmers and fruit growers have come into increased prominence. Altogether the outlook for the Centennial state is not as bad as the silverites would have had us believe.—Iowa State Register.

In 1894 the output of gold in Colorado was \$11,235,506; of silver, \$14,721,750. In 1895 the output of gold was \$17,340,495; of silver, \$14,259,049. For the first time in its history the gold output exceeded the silver output. No wonder Colorado has regained sanity on the money question. It no longer hangs all its hopes on the prosperity of the silver mines. There is silence in the tents of Wolcott and Teller. Colorado is no more the crushed and despondent silver state. It is the great exultant gold state. Its malady was what the doctors of medicine call a "reflex neurosis," and its bodily prosperity has healed its brain.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The silver mine interest and its supporters are practicing the same highwayman's methods. They will do nothing to protect the public credit, to sustain the gold reserve, to place the financial affairs of the country on a safe basis unless the illimitable coinage of silver shall be provided for in the laws to be enacted. Their plan is infinitely worse than that of the protection bulldozers. They will do nothing to help the public credit unless their silver shall be bought and coined and so established as a part of the money system that the public credit will be hopelessly wrecked and destroyed. These are the two classes—the protected monopolists and the silver speculators—who are now jumping on the back of the country, increasing its burden and impairing its strength, at the time of its greatest necessity.—Chicago Chronicle.

FAILS IN ITS DUTY.

The Shameful Quibbling of Congress in the Bond Matter.

The 54th congress is disappointing the expectations of the country in its financial legislation. The president, by his stand on the Venezuelan question, created the possibility of war with Great Britain. The one prime requisite of warfare is money, and plenty of it. So much would be needed by the United States, and so rapidly, that it would be impossible to raise it by taxation. The burden would be too great. Hence it would be necessary to spread that burden over the next 50 years or so, by borrowing the money—that is, by issuing bonds—to be gradually paid back.

Now, a country as great and as wealthy as ours is able to carry a very large bonded debt. There would be no difficulty in selling the bonds—none whatever—if it were not for a deficit in our monetary laws.

"That deficit is, that we have two separate and distinct things which the law calls a dollar. One contains a certain number of grains of gold; the other contains a certain number of grams of silver. The law absolutely says these two things are equal in value, when the cold, hard fact is that one's worth only about half as much as the other.

So far as the law can go, these two coins are held at a parity. The less valuable passes for as much as the other, because the government indirectly, but quite effectually, exchanges the less valuable coin for the more valuable one. This, however, is a condition of unstable equilibrium, liable to be destroyed by any great shock.

War would furnish such a shock to the country's finances. A gold dollar and a silver dollar would not pass for the same value. One would be worth about double the other.

Then would come the question: "Which kind of dollars will the government pay when it pays interest on these bonds, and when it redeems them?"

Which ought it to pay, in order to be honest and keep faith?

Evidently it should pay in whichever represents the value of the dollar when the bonds are sold. If a man paid for a bond dollar on the gold basis, he ought to be paid back on a gold basis.

But though our dollars are now on a gold basis, congress foolishly refuses to make the bonds payable specifically on a gold basis. In place of saying "gold" in the bonds, it puts in the word "coin," which may mean either gold or silver.

It is a shame to our lawmakers that they quibble about such a plain matter. There is neither sense nor reason in it. They are trifling with the national credit in leaving the way open to the possibility of bad faith and partial repudiation in the future. For they have shown in the bond bill which has passed the house, how they would do should they be called on to provide for borrowing money to carry on a great war.—Toledo Blade.

OUTWITTED SCHEMERS.

Free Silver Senators Outgeneraled by the President.

The president outmaneuvered the free silver schemers of the senate when he anticipated by a full day their real purpose. Instead of having an intention to authorize the president to issue any new form of bond which the country would or could take, the true object of this dishonorable and perverse faction is disclosed in a bald free silver coinage scheme.

Had their bill been reported before the president had announced his bond purchase proposal the credit of the country would have suffered a blow that might have staggered public faith for a moment and made the financial institutions of the United States shiver like a etch ship in a sudden squall. But the ship would have only shivered. It would have risen nobly on the gale and pursued the even tenor of its way, the wind whistling through its yards, impotent for harm.

It is a cause for congratulation that even if the miscalled popular bond scheme fail, as it must in all probability, the stealthy and treacherous course of the free silver swindlers cannot even temporarily succeed. They have been outplayed. The president has left no ground for assailing his methods. He has turned aside from the professional bankers, as the Elkins resolution suggested he should; and instead of seeking a secret contract with the controllers of the accessible gold stock of the country, who could be bound to take no gold out of the treasury to fulfill their contract for delivery of the yellow metal, he has offered the entire issue of new bonds in the open.

At the same time, just in time to nullify the wretched tactics of the silver swindlers, he announces that he reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to secure gold for the replenishment and maintenance of the gold reserve on the best terms that he can make for the government.

The silver schemers in the senate can talk to doomsday over their dishonest and futile bill. The congress of the United States will not enact one line of it into law. By an impregnable majority the house will reject every vicious proposal of a financial nature. Meanwhile the president will admit that in calling the present bond output a "popular" bond issue, he merely quoted the terms, as he adopted the suggested methods, of his critics; and if the plan fail the failure is theirs, not his.

Meanwhile also the gold reserve will be speedily carried up to the legal mark and beyond the reach of further injury. It may be necessary to do this through a syndicate contract; and the president will not flinch from that recourse to accomplish his object.

The real purpose of the free silver plotters being confessed—and foiled—the country can now proceed with its legitimate business and pay no further attention to free silver coinage plots or plotters.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

The Landlords of That Country Want American Farm Products Excluded—How High Tariffs Injure Our Foreign Trade.

In a report issued by the department of state Mr. Charles De Kay, consul-general at Berlin, describes the growth and aims of the agrarian movement in Germany. The condition of many of the landed proprietors in that country is described as a constant struggle against bankruptcy, and population is steadily immigrating from the rural districts to the cities. The nobles and landlords themselves are said to be in part to blame, for they have been rooting out the small proprietors, seizing communal lands (the property of the people) and turning large sections into private ownership for plantations or hunting purposes. Another cause is the competition of the great wheat farms of the United States and South America, which have made wheat growing in Germany unprofitable.

As a remedy for the depression in the farming industry the great landlords have combined and formed the agrarian party for the purpose of securing legislation in their interests. In Prussia, especially, they have shown considerable strength, and have a large representation in the landtag, or Prussian legislature. In the reichtag, or congress for the whole of Germany, they have also a number of deputies, and last winter introduced an extreme protectionist measure, which practically prohibited the importation of foreign meats and grain. Although the bill did not pass it will be again brought forward this winter, and a determined effort made to secure its adoption.

The agrarians, Consul-General De Kay states, are all staunch protectionists, and demand not only higher duties and bounties on sugar, but the abrogation of commercial treaties with other nations. In reply to the question, "Suppose the king of Prussia refused his consent to this scheme?" a leading member of the agrarian party recently said: "Then the Prussian house of representatives will refuse to vote the king of Prussia his supplies." This is given as evidence of the bitter spirit of the landowning classes, and of their determination to make a strong effort to keep American products out of Germany.

American farmers who find their market for corn, wheat, pork, beef and other products seriously diminished by the tariff laws of foreign countries, will look with alarm on this threatened exclusion of their products. The prohibition of the importation of fresh meats into Germany, and the duties on grain have already injured our farmers, and helped force down prices. Should the agrarians be successful in securing a majority in the reichtag, and proceed to carry out their doctrines, the result would not only be a falling off in our exports to Germany, but a general decline in the price of farm products. Thus millions of Americans would suffer a serious loss through lessened returns for their labor.

The possibility of such a condition of affairs should open the eyes of republican farmers to the real nature of protectionism and how it affects them. The McKinley orators of the United States, who claim that a high-tariff policy is the best for all countries, will find it difficult to explain to the American grain growers or stock raisers how the adoption of McKinley's trade-tating theories by Germany is a good thing for this country. Yet if protection is really a great national principle it ought to be good for every nation. Do the republican farmers really want to see their products excluded from all other countries?

More protection in Germany will not only injure American trade but the great mass of the German people as well. The latter will have to pay higher prices for their bread and meat in order that a comparatively few nobles and landlords may live in luxury on their great estates. In that phase of the question Americans have only an indirect interest. Their direct concern lies in the danger that through the spread of protectionist superstition our great agricultural industry will be injured. But the loss will be more than repaid if the result is to teach by a striking object lesson the folly and wickedness of all tariffs.

W. G.

INCONSISTENCY.

Free Trade and English Farmers—Choice Specimen of Cheek.

The true protectionist cordially hates everything British and finds his chief arguments in abuse of "British free trade." That England favors a low tariff is for him sufficient reason to condemn that policy, and he strikes his wildest when pointed to the great commercial prosperity achieved by Great Britain since that country abandoned protection. Just now the high tariff press is engaged in republishing under glaring headlines a speech in which Lord Salisbury, the British premier, declared that free trade had almost killed farming in some parts of England. This statement by an English lord is being used to scare the American farmer into voting for a restoration of McKinleyism.

Apart from the inconsistency of protectionists appealing to British authority in support of what they call "the American system," this attempt to make capital for protection out of the depressed condition of the English farmers is a choice specimen of protectionist cheek. Everyone who has the slightest knowledge of the question knows that it is her bad system of land ownership, not free trade, which is mainly responsible for the decline of farming in England. The land is owned by a small number of aristocrats, who, until recent years, were enabled to charge enormous rents to the men who cultivated the soil. In many counties the annual rents were \$20 per acre, and in some instances far more. This did not represent a return on capital invested in draining, fertilizing or otherwise improving the land, but was a monopoly rent, pure and simple.

With millions of acres of fertile prairie lands in the United States, which

cost from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, and with millions of acres of wheat growing lands in the Argentine and Russia which were even cheaper, it is clear that English farmers could not continue to pay annually ten times as much for land as their competitors paid but once, when they bought their farms. New inventions in machinery and vastly cheapened methods of transportation brought foreign wheat to British markets at a price far below what it cost the English farmer. The result has been that the latter has been largely driven out of the market.

The remedy for this state of affairs would naturally seem to be a reduction in the exorbitant rents paid to English landlords. As the soil of England did not originally cost more than that of the Dakotas or the Argentine, there is no reason why falling wheat prices should not have been followed by a fall in rents. But the British titled aristocracy, of whom the tory, Lord Salisbury, is a leader and representative, would not listen to a proposition which decreased their incomes wrung from the overburdened farmers. They have steadily opposed the only just method of equalizing as far as possible the conditions of the English wheat grower and his foreign competitor, and in order to delude their tenants in regard to the real cause of their troubles, they have talked of restoring the tariff on wheat and flour.

Under natural conditions wheat could be grown as cheaply in England as in this country, for the average yield per acre is far larger than here. But the former cannot bear the burden of monopoly rents and compete with cheap lands. Low rents, and not protection is the remedy. B. W. H.

MORE FACTS.

The Steel Rail Combine Renewed—Operations of the Great Trust.

The combination between the manufacturers of steel rails, by which prices are maintained at the highest figures which will not permit foreign competition, has been renewed for a period of years. The result will be that the members of the trust will continue to make about \$15,000,000 more annually than if the steel rail business was subjected to free competition. These \$15,000,000 will in the first instance be paid by the various railway companies, but will finally come out of the pockets of farmers and other consumers who use the goods carried by the railroads. The farmer who is wondering why freight rates are so high, will find food for profitable reflection in the operations of the steel rail trust.

A recent importation of 10,000 tons of rails from England by a California railroad, proves the truth of the charges made on the floor of congress by Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, himself one of the largest rail manufacturers in America. Two years ago Mr. Johnson asserted that the only benefit of the McKinley duty of \$13.44 per ton was to allow the trust to charge more for rails than they were worth, and that prices were fixed by the combine at or near the point where foreign rails could be imported. For these reasons he urged congress to put steel rails on the free list, and thus abolish an enormous annual tax on transportation.

The duty on rails was reduced by the Wilson tariff to \$7.84 per ton. With the business revival which followed the adoption of that law came an increased demand for rails and prices were advanced. Had the McKinley duty still been in force the price would have been put up to at least \$30, the price in 1892, and probably to \$31.75, the price in the first year of McKinleyism. But as English rails could be imported at about \$29 a ton, owing to the reduced duty, the trust made its price a little less and thus was enabled to control the market. Had there been no duty the domestic railmakers would have been forced to sell rails at about \$23 per ton. As it is, the sale of the 10,000 tons mentioned above, was only possible through the low freight rates from England to California. If the McKinley law was in operation they could not have been imported at all.

The methods of the steel rail combine are an illustration of how tariffs enable trusts to rob consumers. How do the people like it? And what are they going to do about it?

WHERE HE STANDS.

President Cleveland's Comparison of the Two Tariff Policies.

In a pithy paragraph in his annual message the president makes the following striking comparison between the Wilson tariff and the McKinley law:

"By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of affording special advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism."

The small fry protectionists who have been "demanding" that the president should sign a bill restoring the McKinley law, in event of its being passed by congress, will learn from this that the author of the tariff reform message of 1897 stands to-day where he did then—in favor of a tariff for revenue, and against all "protective" legislation.

An Important Discovery.

It is somewhat surprising that the tin plate manufacturers should have discovered that their industry is being wiped out of existence by the tariff law, seeing that new plants are being erected all the time and there were more tin plates manufactured in this country last year than ever before.—Indiana Post-Sentinel.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Many Parts of the South Have Been Developed by It.

Wherein Timber Cutting and Logging in Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana Differ from the Same Operations in the North.

Special New Orleans Letter.

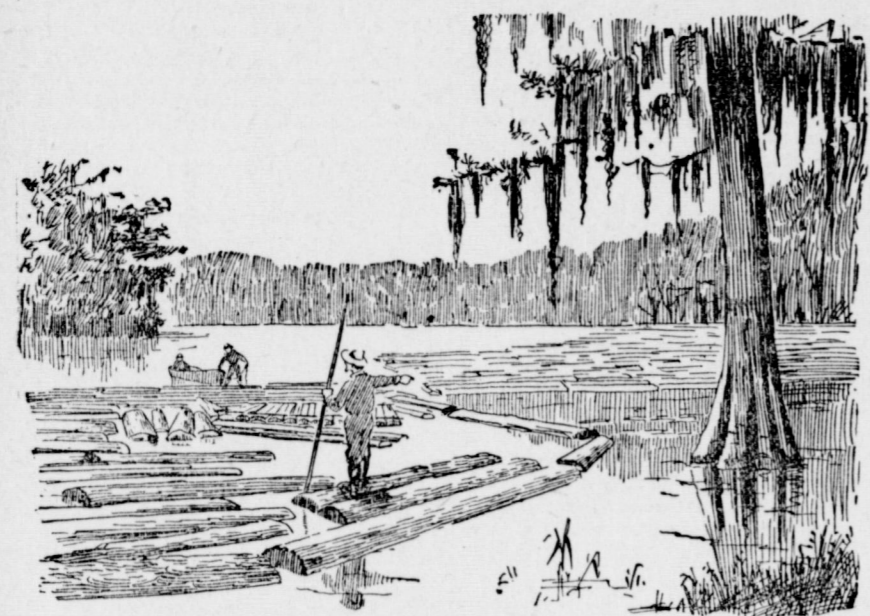
Lumbering in northern forests, where the ox teams haul great loads of oak and beech and maple over white roads of crackling snow, is familiar to thousands of homes. The joys and hardships connected with clearing away the trees from the farms of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, as well as of the New England states, have been a common experience through many generations. In another part of the country the people are just beginning the work, and it is to them a novel experience. The southern states are realizing the wealth their people possess in the vast forests of cypress pine and live oak, and with a remarkable energy are hurrying to the market.

Modern methods in timber cutting and marketing are not like the old ways, and a visit to a southern lumber camp would be a revelation to the old-time choppers who did so much by

opposite a noisy sawmill. Now it is that the most interesting feature of lumbering begins.

A long chute, made of heavy planks, wide at the top and tapering to a point at the bottom, leads from beneath the surface of the water up an inclined plane into the mill. An endless chain with projecting hooks runs in the bottom of the trough, and the logs are steered by the woodman over its until one of the projections catches its lower surface. Then steadily, but slowly, the heavy log ascends the incline, seeming to move of itself. As it slides through the doors of the mill a clerk quickly measures it, thus recording the exact amount of timber entering the workshop.

In the next 15 minutes the log goes through a transformation. Rolled to a small car, it is held by four men while the car whizzes back and forth, at each forward motion pressing the log against a buzz-saw which slices away a two-inch strip. Soon the log is gone, and another takes its place. The slabs pass down a succession of tables, where the strips, handled by boys and young men chiefly, become smaller and smaller as different kinds of boards and timbers are saved out, until nothing is left but refuse pieces. Such of these as will make fence pickets are selected for the purpose, while

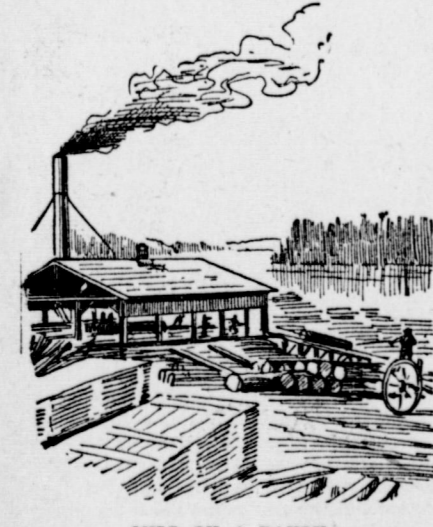


SOUTHERN LOG PEN AND BOOM.

mere force of muscle that is now a matter of pulling levers in a machine. Boys do the work that half a dozen men could not have accomplished in the old times, and the rapidity of the transformation from a growing tree to finished lumber is marvelous.

Through the long days and by electric light all through the warm nights scores of sawmills in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana are eating into the timber growth. In Georgia fears are expressed by many well-informed men that the state will lose its forests entirely if the heedless slaughter of the trees goes on. In Louisiana, even, this fear has commenced, despite the fact that there are stretches of forest land so extensive that were a party of choppers to commence at one side their track at the beginning would be grown up with fair sized timber ere they reached the opposite one. All northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas are a vast woodland with massive trees of cypress and pine 30 feet high without limb or knot.

The railway lines push spurs directly into the heart of this wooded section and the trees, felled by modern appli-



MILL ON A BAYOU.

ances and sawed into proper lengths, are loaded in a twinkling to the flatcars for sending to mill or market.

But not all or even a considerable portion is thus transported. All through the great pine regions of the south are rivers and bayous leading toward the Gulf of Mexico. Lakes are here and there and their still waters reflect overhanging boughs draped in the beautiful Spanish moss, swayed by the soft southern breezes. Toward these the logs are rafted, splendid pieces of timber suitable for being transformed into clean, straight grained lumber for the building trades of the nation.

Noisy steam tugs lead the logs down the streams, guiding the unwieldy burdens around the curves of winding rivers and at last into the "boom," where acres and acres of logs lie closely together in the quiet waters, kept from drifting away by a line of their fellows which, bound together, make a continuous circular barrier on the outer edge of the gathering. It is a quaint sight—these great fields of logs, some moss-grown and others losing the bark that once inclosed them. It is like a herd of cattle at a "roundup" awaiting the calling-out process by which in turn all shall be chosen for slaughter.

And the method of selecting the logs is not unlike that of choosing the cattle. A woodman armed with a long pole, of which one end bears a spear-like iron head, walks with careful and practiced step from one to another and half pushes, half pulls the trunks toward a portion of the bank which is



the remainder is carried up another chute or carrier outside the mill and dumped into the fireplace of the huge engine house, thus serving to furnish the motive power of the mill machinery. Nothing is wasted in the modern mill—even the sawdust is utilized in the furnace.

The southern logging camps lack much of the interest that cold weather, big crackling fires and blankets of snow gave to the old-time timber-cutting of the north, but the results accomplished are enormous compared with the slower progress in more frigid climes. In Mississippi and Louisiana the workmen in midwinter are in their shirt sleeves, or inside the mills stripped to the waists, yet the perspiration rolls from their bodies. It is a new experience for the workmen of the south and is a far more wearisome task than tilling cotton or rice.

Curious, indeed, are the paths made by the woodchoppers through the almost impenetrable reaches of timber. On either side stand the tall trees, straight as arrows, reaching high into air and as regular as telegraph poles, only closer, much closer, together. Miles and miles these are formed in places and the riches being taken from the forest in bringing them about are proving one of the south's most substantial resources.

Many fear lest the wholesale denuding of so large a territory may decrease the rainfall, but this is not likely in sections near the Gulf coast. Farther inland, it may well cause uneasiness, so extensive is the business becoming. While it is profitable, however, the work is not likely to cease.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

How to Repel Moths.

Housekeepers who have depended on camphor, pepper, cedarwood and the like as preventives against moths will be surprised to learn that although these substances are distasteful to insects under ordinary conditions they cannot be relied upon. This is proved by the fact that moths have been known to hatch in an atmosphere impregnated with camphor. As moths will work in warm rooms in winter as well as in summer it behooves us to be vigilant, and to use during all seasons some reliable moth-repellant. It is said by those who have tried it that a barrel or keg in which whisky has been kept is the most reliable place known for the preservation of furs. Keep in a dry place and examine occasionally. When furs are put away for the summer they should be beaten with a small cane and carefully combed through and then sewed up in linen or muslin carefully turned in at the edges.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Story from China.

The Chinese burglar takes an ingredient of his own, burns it, and blows the smoke through the keyhole of the bedroom where the master of the house is asleep. The fumes dull the senses of the victim just enough to make him helpless, while at the same time permitting him to see and hear everything that goes on in the room. The only antidote against this charm is pure water, and most of the wealthy Chinese folk sleep with a basin of this near their heads.—N. Y. Ledger.

Reliable Indication.

"Does the old fellow have money?"
"I rather thing so."
"Makes a show, does he?"
"Oh, no—but his daughter, who is 35 years old and awfully ugly, was married last week!"—Chicago Record.
A new method of using dilute hydrobromic acid as a solvent for extracting the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

WRITERS AS WIVES.

The Subject Considered in View of a Recent Divorce Case.

Whether a woman is any the less eligible for the domestic circle by being intellectually developed to the extent of her capacity is a question that has vexed many debating societies and many thinkers from the time of St. Paul to that of Dr. Dix. It is a first-rate question for debating societies because there is no answer to it. A great number of examples may be adduced on both sides and the debate may be continued interminably and never arrive at a conclusion. The excellent Dr. Johnson summed up what may be called the masculine, or negative, side by remarking: "Sir, a man is better pleased when there is a good dinner on the table than when his wife knows Greek;" but this dictum overlooks several other important points. For one thing, a woman does not as a rule learn Greek in her capacity of man-pleaser, but on her own individual account. In another, the assumption of incompatibility between Greek and good dinners is a pure assumption.

A divorce that has just been announced puts the venerable question in an aspect of some novelty. A "lady novelist" has just secured a divorce from her husband for "incompatibility." The ordinary male comment will be that he is served right, and that he ought to have known what to expect. It is a fact that she was already a somewhat hardened novelist when she became a bride, so that the groom could not plead ignorance of her previous literary character. Also, it is a fact, if not that she wrote naughty novels, that she thought she did. In truth, her more lurid attempts of that kind were, to the mature and discerning, tributes to her own innocence. The works in question showed a complete inaptitude for the attractive presentation of depravity, though it may have been a question whether the inaptitude was intellectual or moral. The intention of these articles was evidently to make the reader "sit up," and they actually had that effect upon some readers of tender years, who were unaffectedly shocked by them, and the works gained in adolescent circles shuddering admiration, as books "that a girl could not put into the hands of her mother."

But, after all, this proves nothing. It is upon record that not only writers of risky novels, but the most absurd poetesses of passion have settled down into exemplary spouses. Miss Braddon, the veteran of the sensational novel, is reputed to be, in her private capacity, and when she has scrubbed the ink off her thumbs, a British matron of the straightest sect. It is true that the crimes Miss Braddon deals with are battle, murder and sudden death, and that she mostly abstains from bringing blushes to the cheeks of young persons. Moreover, while the lady novelist immediately in question has proved to be "incompatible" with one husband, it is not clear that she would be incompatible with another. There is nothing in the case that justifies generalization upon either side, either upon the side of the majority of male persons who maintain the incompatibility of literature and the domestic affections or upon the side of the minority who maintain that reformed literary women make the best wives.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Joseph Cook Has Broken Down.

S. T. Scarle, of Niles, Mich., has received a letter from his daughter, who is a missionary stationed at Kobe, Japan, in which she says Joseph Cook has arrived there recently from Australia, broken in mind and body. He had to give up his lecturing tour, and the probabilities are he never will regain his health or mental vigor.

—The perfumed tea is scented with the essential oils of different flowers. The most popular for this use are those of the tea olive, or the Cape Jasmine, though others are used. The flowers are generally packed with the tea while the latter is in process of curing and are afterward picked out by hand.

—The wealthy people of China never make their tea in teapots, which are only used by the poor; in good Chinese society tea is always made in cups, a small quantity of the leaves being placed in the bottom of each cup and hot water poured in.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	3 50 @ 4 45
Stockers	3 00 @ 3 60
Native cows	2 10 @ 3 25
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 50 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68 @ 69
No. 2 hard	57 1/2 @ 57 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	15 1/2 @ 17
RYE—No. 2	30 @ 30 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75 @ 1 95
Fancy	1 45 @ 1 55
HAY—Choice timothy	11 50 @ 12 50
Fancy prairie	6 10 @ 7 00
BRAN—(Sacked)	42 @ 44
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice	15 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES	25 @ 30
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 30 @ 4 75
Texas	2 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy	3 45 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice	2 00 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	66 1/2 @ 66 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	21 1/2 @ 21 3/4
OATS—No. 2	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
RYE—No. 2	35 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 26 1/2
LARD—Western steam	5 31 @ 5 40
PORK	9 12 1/2 @ 9 35
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 25 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 55 @ 3 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 00 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2
CORN—No. 2	20 1/2 @ 20 3/4
OATS—No. 2	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
RYE	35 @ 36
BUTTER—Creamery	18 1/2 @ 22
LARD	5 50 @ 5 55
PORK	9 50 @ 9 50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 10 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 20 @ 4 60
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 40 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 1/2 @ 67 3/4
CORN—No. 2	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 29
PORK—Moss	10 50 @ 12 00

PARALYSIS.

From the Press, New York City.

Morris Preslaner of No. 1 Pitt Street, New York, who is real estate agent and collector of rents, caught a severe cold early last spring, which settled upon his kidneys. Soon he began to suffer severe pain in his backbone, sides and chest. His symptoms grew rapidly more alarming, until at last he was as helpless as a child and could scarcely move as he lay on his bed. As Mr. Preslaner is well-known in the part of town where he resides, he had many sympathizers, who did all they could to help him.

Though a native of Berlin, Mr. Preslaner has lived in this country for forty years, having served the country of his adoption by three years' hard service in the civil war. He enlisted with the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, taking part in many battles and marching with Gen. Sherman to the sea. While in Georgia Mr. Preslaner was promoted to first sergeant for bravery on the field of action. He is now a member of Kollege Post, G. A. R., and is one of the most popular men in the Post.

Mr. Preslaner told a reporter the story of his dreadful illness and the wonderful recovery. The reporter met him as he was returning from a long walk, and, saying that he had heard of his wonderful cure, asked him to tell the story. When Mr. Preslaner was comfortably seated in his pleasant parlor, he told the following story, which, he said, he hoped everyone who was suffering as he had suffered would read. His words were as follows: "To begin with, I was taken sick just a year and a month ago, having taken a severe cold which settled on my kidneys. At first I thought the pain I suffered would soon pass away, but instead of doing this, it grew more intense every day, so that in a week I could walk only with considerable difficulty.

"I called in a doctor, who said I had locomotor ataxia and began treating me for that disease. He did me no good, and all summer long I could scarcely attend to my business at all. Then I called another doctor and took his medicine for several weeks, but experienced no relief. Dr. Truman Nichols, of No. 287 East Broadway, who I at last called in, helped me more than any of the other doctors, but along towards fall I grew worse despite his good work. I think Dr. Nichols is a good doctor and understood my case, but despite this fact his medicines did me no lasting good.

"Early in November the little strength I had in my legs left me and I was unable to stand. The pain in my back and sides became almost unbearable, and my limbs grew very cold. An electric battery I bought failed to help me, and for weeks I felt myself gradually growing weaker until all hope left me.

"Some time before this I had read of a wonderful cure a man had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but was so prejudiced against what I thought was a patent medicine of the usual worthless character that I could not make up my mind to try them. As my pain increased and death seemed coming near, I thought of what I had read and of the symptoms of the man who had been cured. They were precisely the same as mine, and at last, with my wife's earnest entreaty, I consented to try the Pink Pills.

"I am now convinced that these pills saved my life. Gradually my strength began to return, the desire to live grew stronger within me. After having taken three boxes I felt my bed. This was early in March. All pain had left me, and that terrible dead feeling in my legs had gone away. I was still very weak, but before I had taken the fourth box I was able to get down stairs for a short walk in the open air. Now I feel as if I had been born again and am as happy as a child. Every pleasant day I take a walk, and am sure that in a month I will be as well as ever."

All diseases, such as locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, vertigo of the ears, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness, either in man or woman, disappear when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are taken. Pink Pills can be bought of any dealer, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (35 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold by the hundred or in bulk) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

He (feeling his way to a knowledge of her accomplishments)—"Can you darn stockings, Arabella?" She (with distant frigidity)—"I don't expect to marry a man who needs to wear darned stockings."—Illustrated Bits.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
J. C. QUENBY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What this country needs is maple sugar that will pass a thorough civil service examination at all seasons of the year.—Baltimore American.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Trochets."

There never was a truer saying than that the man who dyes his whiskers never deceives anybody but himself.—Somerville Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. LADY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

HOW CALMLY we may submit ourselves to the hands of him who bears up the world.—Richter.

DEZBY—"What's in that bottle—poison?" Dooby—"I guess there must be, isn't there?"—Roxbury Gazette.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understand sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

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

There is no courage but in innocence; no constancy but in an honest cause.—Southern.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

AN exchange heads a local item: "Ho pants for the bloomer girl." That's what they are—"ho pants."

Loss of opportunity is Life's greatest loss. Think of suffering with

NEURALGIA

5 10 15
Years Years Years

when the opportunity lies in a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL.
IT CURES.

A GOOD THING - PUSH IT ALONG



BATTLE AX
Plug Tobacco
A Great Big Piece for 10 Cents.

Out of sorts
—and no wonder. Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts. They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use Pearlina? That is what every woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, Pearlina's fame grows and its patrons increase in number. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy.

Williams' Pearlina

Be Sure
'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process."
Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure—no chemicals.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at four doors. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and geared, Steel, Galvanized-steel, and other-Completion Windmills, Tilling and Fixed Steel Towers, Street Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.
but will direct to the consumer or at wholesale prices. This anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 00 styles of Harness, at styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co. Elkhart, Ind.

W. B. FRATT, Socy.

OPIUM morphine habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A. N. K.—D 1587

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A SILVER SPEECH.

Mr. Morgan Talks on the Bond Bill in the Senate.

THE OHIO SENATOR ARRAIGNED.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Taken Up by the House—A Resolution on the Armenian atrocities referred to its proper committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Morgan's speech on the silver bond bill was the event in the senate yesterday. It was two o'clock when he took the floor. He referred to the intrigues before national conventions and the "wind-shaken platforms" of these bodies. In his judgment the emergency tariff and bond bills were constructed merely as a part of the platform to be laid before a national convention next summer and not with any purpose to enact them as laws.

Mr. Morgan criticized the financial course of Mr. Sherman, while the latter sat across the aisle giving close attention to the remarks. He referred to Mr. Sherman as the "Napoleon of finance," but this Napoleon, he said, was rapidly nearing his Waterloo and his exile at St. Helena. Mr. Morgan enumerated in detail the financial burdens which the legislation urged by the Ohio senator had imposed on the people. They were evils which brought misery and calamity to the whole people. It had worked more miseries than those depicted in the Apocalypse. His (Mr. Sherman's) garment was one of many colors, in keeping with the variegated lines of the party to which he belonged. At the present time the Ohio senator and the president were together in their financial views, both equally oblivious to the constitutional requirements that metals were to be on equal terms. It was the Ohio senator who originated the evil selling bonds to a syndicate.

Proceeding, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio is the author of five new measures of finance that have given the people and the government more trouble in handling the little remnant of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks than it did to pay \$12,000,000,000 of annual expenditures for the support of the government and more than \$3,000,000,000 of principal and interest of the national debt that we have raised in the last 20 years. These measures are the demonetization of silver in 1873, the sequestration of the gold reserve in the treasury in 1878, the power given to the secretary of the treasury in 1890 to preserve the parity between the metals, the power to sell bonds at private sale and the power to enable private persons by contract to dispense with the legal tender laws in their transactions."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the admission of the rich Jews—Baron Rothschild and Lord Beaconsfield—to the nobility of England. It was the tendency the world over toward feudalism. That system existed to-day as much as in years gone by, concentrating all power and wealth in the hands of the feudal gold barons. The senator urged a declaration by congress in line with a resolution once offered by Stanley Matthews that the bonds would be paid in the money with which they were bought. He suggested also that a ten per cent rebate on customs duties to countries coinage gold and silver on equal terms would make New York instead of London the clearing house of the world.

Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours, and then, at four o'clock the senate adjourned until to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The house, after devoting an hour to the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia committee yesterday, took up the pension appropriation bill. General debate on the bill consumed the day. Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions; Mr. Graff, of Illinois, offered the amendment abandoned by the committee, inhibiting the suspension of pensions for fraud until the fraud had been proved in a United States court, and Mr. Bartlett, of New York, opposed the proposed extension of the dependent act of 1890, by the removal of the inhibition of widow's pensions until they had proved their dependence on their daily labor for support. He estimated that the proposed extension would add 50,000 names to the pension rolls.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution on the Armenian outrages for reference to the committee on foreign affairs. At 4:35 the house adjourned.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Warrants Out for the Arrest of Over 200 Political Leaders.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 14.—Among the South African politicians it is felt that the crisis is by no means over and it is held by them that the banishment and interdiction placed upon the property of the chief men of Johannesburg cannot be tolerated. This feeling grows out of the Johannesburg dispatch reporting that warrants are out for the arrest of over 200 persons, all leading men in the mines and principal companies of the stock exchange and of the professional element. It was added that among those arrested were several Americans, including J. S. Curtis, an American engineer; Capt. Mein and Charles Butler.

Says the Senate is for Silver.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 14.—Senator Allison, in an interview, stated that he believed the bond bill would pass the senate with the free coinage amendment, but die in the house. The reverse bill, he thought, would pass both houses, but would be vetoed by the president.

Mrs. Florence Hicks, of Oklahoma City, Ok., whose clothing was set on fire by a negro who was foiled in his attempt to assault her, died of her injuries. The negro escaped.

BUSHNELL INAUGURATED.

William McKinley Steps Down and Asa S. Bushnell Succeeds Him as Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—Asa S. Bushnell was inaugurated governor of Ohio yesterday to succeed Maj. William McKinley. The ceremonies began at 11 a. m. when Gov. McKinley and staff and the joint legislative and citizens' committee met Mr. Bushnell at the Crittenden hotel and escorted by several companies of the Ohio national guards, proceeded to the state house, where the governor addressed a vast crowd, presented his successor with a commission as governor and introduced him as Gov. Bushnell.

Gov. Bushnell then made a lengthy address. He spoke highly of the outgoing administration and made a number of suggestions in regard to the financial affairs of the state. He recommended that the tax rate be increased for the purpose of raising more revenue, that economy in public expenditures be secured by the appointment of a state purchasing board; that shorter campaigns should be held, but be so greatly disturbed. The governor also declared in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature, believing that the change would result in a great saving of funds to the state.

SENATOR TELLER'S VIEWS.

The Colorado Man Thinks Silver Has Little Show While Cleveland Is President.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is in St. Louis to argue a case in the United States court of appeals on behalf of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. He does not take a hopeful view of the financial situation. "I cannot see," he said, "that there is much hope for silver in the near future. The senate, of course, is for free coinage, or something akin to it, but the lower house is an anti-silver body by a very large majority. Of this fact there can be no question, and while it is to be regretted there is no immediate remedy. Besides this the third house of the national legislature—the president—is also for gold. No matter what kind of a bill might be passed for the relief of silver Mr. Cleveland would veto it. So long as he is president, therefore, there is no chance for silver legislation and I can see no reason to hope that the next president will be any better."

UNCLE SAM AND ARMENIA.

It Is Thought This Government Can Do Nothing but Pass Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Culom, chairman of the sub-committee on foreign relations, had a conference with Secretary Olney on the Armenian question yesterday. The Armenian sub-committee will probably report to the full meeting at the next session. It is believed that it will take the position that the United States can only declare its abhorrence at the crimes committed in Armenia and urge the powers to extend their protection to the Armenians. The further display of force in Turkish water by this government will not be indorsed.

BARRED OUT OF KANSAS.

The Supreme Court Upholds the Law Against Scandalous Publications.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—The supreme court of Kansas has denied a rehearing in 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, the populist member of the court.

A Milkman's Crime.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Police Officer Gibson, of the North side, received a letter from Peter Hougaard, of Englewood, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. An officer was sent to Hougaard's house, where he found the dead body of Hougaard, his wife and five children who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hougaard was a milk dealer and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co. was held yesterday. The report for 13 months ended October 31, 1895, shows gross earnings in the railroad department of \$358,310; operating expenses, \$210,626. In the coal mining department the earnings were \$907,677; expenses, \$550,307. During the past year the company constructed 120 miles of road.

Baffled Three Attendants.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—After overpowering three attendants at St. John's hospital, 226 Locust street, George P. Reichel, who cut his throat last Wednesday in Macon, Mo., dropped from a window 15 feet from the ground at 4:30 o'clock this morning and escaped, clad in his underclothing. He was captured soon after and taken to the city hospital.

Sentence Commuted.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 14.—Gov. Stone today commuted the death sentence of Joseph Donnelly, the murderer of Samuel Turner, to 50 years in the penitentiary. The commutation was brought about by a petition signed by nearly every prominent person in the county.

A man giving his name as Lawrence Daly and claiming to represent the Rothschilds in buying up gold at Cripple Creek, Col., defrauded several Kansas City men out of money on the strength of his representations. He left that city suddenly, but was captured at Sedalia, Mo., and will be prosecuted.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill to enable all railroads in the Indian country to acquire more land for depot sites and for other use for which the companies may need land.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

British Said to Be Strengthening Their Venezuelan Outposts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: "The report that the British are strengthening their outposts in Venezuela and advancing into Venezuela is true. I have myself received a private dispatch from there corroborating it." So said Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, yesterday afternoon.

He added: "I cannot show you the dispatch; it is private. You can, however, rely on it. I called on the Venezuelan minister and asked him to use his influence with Crespo to keep back Venezuelan troops. Should they advance it would precipitate a conflict at once. That would render our Venezuelan commission useless. We would be compelled to back up Venezuela and we would be plunged into war at once."

"You have seen denials of the statement by the British colonial office?"

"Yes; but the statement is true, nevertheless. Unless Great Britain recalls her troops and reduces the outposts to their former strength, Crespo would be compelled to go to war to prevent a revolution. My resolution yesterday was not, as Mr. Boutelle thought, a war resolution. It was a peace resolution, by calling on President Cleveland to investigate the report, and, if true, to demand that Great Britain undo what she has done. Should Great Britain refuse, war would result, but I don't think she would refuse. Chairman Hitt promises to have my resolution considered immediately. I have suggested that, if he likes, he amend it by inserting a clause calling on President Crespo to hold back his troops and so avoid conflict or trouble of any kind with Great Britain till the present commission has made its report."

EXCITEMENT AT HAVANA.

A Conspiracy Said to Have Been Formed to Turn the City Over to the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—The lull which seemed to have taken place in the activities of the insurgents in the past few days has given place once more to an unexpected dash on the part of Maximo Gomez into the heart of the rich tobacco-growing district of Pinar del Rio.

It is now evident Gomez made pretense at retreat to mislead his enemy, and meantime he has once more counter-marched, like a fox doubling upon its own track, and last night he had nearly his whole effective force in the tobacco district in the southern part of Pinar del Rio, ready to visit destruction upon the tobacco crop, as it has already been widely visited upon the sugar crop.

The authorities have discovered evidence of what they consider a conspiracy to cause an uprising in Havana and to hand the city over to the insurgents. The conspiracy is believed to be widely ramified and its discovery has caused grave uneasiness in Havana and suspicion that disaffection is much more widely disseminated than has been admitted. Thirty persons have been arrested for complicity in the plot, and eight have been imprisoned, while Aquilino Selano, police inspector for the port of Havana, has been relieved from duty.

BLACKBURN NOMINATED.

Kentucky Democratic Caucus Names Its Preference—McCreary Men Boit.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The joint caucus of the democratic legislature was called to order at 8 o'clock by Chairman Stephenson. The roll of members of the caucus was called, and before it was half finished it became apparent that a large number of McCreary men had bolted the caucus and were not present. Senator Bronston placed Senator Blackburn in nomination in a 50 minutes' speech. This was seconded by Senators Elmore and Taylor and Representative Grasianna. Senators Stephenson, chairman of the caucus, nominated Congressman James B. McCreary, Representative Force seconded the nomination. The voting was then ordered. Ex-Gov. Brown, according to promise, received some complimentary votes. The final result as announced was, Blackburn, 37; McCreary, 13; Brown, 6.

ANXIOUS FOR STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico Delegates Working Hard for Their Territories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The three territorial delegates, Messrs. Flynn, of Oklahoma; Murphy, of Arizona, and Catron, of New Mexico, are making a vigorous campaign in congress to secure favorable action upon their bills for the admission of their respective territories to statehood. They are anxious to have the bills before the territories committee reported to the house and disposed of soon in some way. They have made a canvass of the committee and believe that more than two-thirds of its members will vote for favorable reports.

McBride's Farewell.

MARSHFIELD, O., Jan. 11.—John McBride has written his formal farewell to the American Federation of Labor. He speaks in generous terms of Samuel Gompers and reiterates his determination, expressed during the recent convention: "I shall never again either seek or accept official life or official responsibility in the labor movement; but whenever opportunity offers or occasion demands, my voice and pen will be used to aid and relieve suffering humanity and oppressed labor."

Murder at Hoops, Ia.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 11.—Stanhope Rowler yesterday shot to death W. E. McFarland on the public square. The victim is a wealthy banker and the slayer a prominent farmer. It was alleged that McFarland has betrayed Rowler's daughter.

Anxious for Peace.

BELFAST, Jan. 11.—The Belfast chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution to communicate with the New York chamber of commerce with a view to assist that body in its efforts to preserve peace between the United States and Great Britain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

WHEN the senate met on the 7th Mr. Chandler offered a bill for a popular loan through the issue of postal saving certificates. Mr. Jones (Ark.) reported from the finance committee the free silver substitute for the house bond bill. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) notified the senate that the bill was opposed by every republican on the finance committee. Mr. Elkins (W. Va.) offered a resolution which was referred providing that hereafter any contemplated bond issue shall first be advertised 20 days. The senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Sherman's resolution concerning the gold reserve and Mr. Vest addressed the senate at length. He arraigned the supreme court for the income tax decision, and laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at their door, when they emptied the "sordid wealth of the land" from taxation he contrasted the records of the present and past administrations; threw some light upon heretofore unknown chapters in the McKinley law; denounced the financial dependency of this country and of others upon the moneyed influence; attacked the president and the secretary of the treasury for their position in relation to the greenbacks and placed the circulation in the hands of the national banks, and in conclusion declared that the conflict between bimetalism and the gold standard was irrepressible, and that the sooner it was decided the better it would be for our public and private life. At 4:35 o'clock the senate adjourned.

The house held another brief session. The only important business transacted was the admission of the member from the state of Utah Mr. Afton, and the adoption of resolutions calling upon the attorney-general for information concerning the enforcement of the anti-trust law and for recommendations of new legislation on the subject. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for statistics concerning the seal fisheries of Behring sea. Adjourned at 12:25 o'clock.

The senate held a brief session on the 8th. Mr. Hale from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to enlist additional men for the navy and for the coast guard. Mr. Butler (N. C.) gave notice of amendments to be offered to the bond bill. The senate then adjourned. In the house Mr. Spaulding (Mich.) introduced a resolution providing that the Sandwich islands be formed into a new state, to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people, through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaty between the two governments, with one representative in congress. The resolution was referred and adjourned.

DEBATE on the free coinage substitute for the bond bill was again postponed in the senate on the 9th through the intervention of Senator Stewart, who made a speech in favor of the free coinage substitute. Mr. Butler (N. C.) proposed to prohibit the sale of bonds except by consent of congress. At the conclusion of Senator Stewart's speech Senator Jones (Ark.) called up the question of the substitute, but it went over. Senator Baker (Kan.) offered a resolution enunciating an expansion of the Monroe doctrine and spoke at some length. The senate soon adjourned. The house took up the bill, but the pension appropriation bill was reported. It carries an appropriation of \$11,315,520. Mr. Livingston (Ga.) introduced a resolution that the president be requested to forward to the senate whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts in Venezuela, and if so he demand an immediate withdrawal. Went over under objection. The house then adjourned.

By a vote on the 9th a resolution was adopted appropriating \$20 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman. Several speeches were made in the morning hour on minor matters and then Mr. Morgan offered a resolution of congratulation to the Transvaal republic for its stand for independence. Mr. Jones (Ark.) then addressed the senate in favor of the free coinage substitute for the bond bill, and the senate adjourned until Monday the 13th. In the house Mr. Tawney (Minn.) offered a resolution relating to pension claims, but it went over under objection. Mr. Odell (N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the committee on banking and currency to report an amendment to the general banking laws, giving power to banking associations to invest not to exceed 50 per cent of their funds in bonds of the United States. Mr. Tawney (Min.) offered a resolution to be hereafter issued under the acts of June 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878. Objection was made and it was referred. The report of the committee on the bill to amend the act of 1875 was then considered. But little business was transacted in the house. Most of the bills introduced were private pension bills by Missouri and Kansas members. Mr. Tracy (Mo.) offered a bill providing that all public lands in the state of Missouri, which have not heretofore been offered at public sale shall hereafter be subject to disposal at private sale, the same as those which have been offered at public sale.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The Situation at Sivas Described as a "Sickening Recital of Horrors."

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A letter received here yesterday, describing the situation at Sivas, eastern Turkey, says the story of the massacre there is a "sickening recital of horrors." "It is one thing to hear of the massacre of 1,500 persons," says the writer, "and quite another to witness the shooting of friends and neighbors, and walk streets flowing with blood, and just when we begin to recover breath from the repetition, with even additional horrors, at Manlik and Garmur. From a total population of 9,000 Armenians at Garmur, it is stated on good authority that 1,200 were killed. All Gregorian Protestant houses were looted, and 27 also among the Catholics. Of the houses sacked, 1,000 were burned, including the three Protestant chapels. Three priests of the Gregorian church were killed, but another saved his life by accepting the Mohammedan faith. It is said that mothers to save their children threw them into the river."

FREE HOME LEAGUE.

A Harmonious Convention of Oklahomans Held at El Reno.

EL RENO, Ok., Jan. 11.—The Free Home League convention of Oklahoma met in El Reno yesterday, with about 100 delegates present. The action of the convention was very harmonious. Formulating resolutions to congress and department officers comprised most of the work. With earnest attempt to get concerted action, the members feel very confident of success. The league adjourned after electing Thompson, of Pawnee, of statehood fame, as president, and W. G. McDonald, of Taloga, as secretary. The meeting next year will be at Kingfisher.

FORT HAYS RESERVATION.

The Bill Giving It to Kansas for Park Purposes Will Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bill giving the Fort Hays military reservation to Kansas, which failed to become a law at the last session because it did not reach the president in time for his consideration, was favorably reported to the house to-day by Mr. Curtis, of Topeka. The western branch of the Kansas normal school and what is unused by the state agricultural college will be made into a public park. There is scarcely a doubt that the bill will pass.

THE BOND ISSUE.

President Cleveland Writes a Caustic Letter in Regard to Published Statements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The debate on the Elkins resolution in the senate last Friday when the administration was accused by several senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana. It is in full as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896.—Mr. Dear Senator: I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper. No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate. No assurance of such disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person.

In point of fact a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids has been openly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion. Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and on occasion permitted with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions to best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold. The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought. The secretary of the treasury from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement, if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in reserve, being now \$29,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

This is the entire matter, and all those particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the senate by simple inquiry. If Mr. Morgan, or anyone else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to believe that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate. I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information heretofore mentioned. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

Secretary Carlisle Issues a Circular for the Guidance of Bond Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Carlisle yesterday issued a circular letter of instructions to persons intending to subscribe for the new loan. The circular will be sent to all persons applying for blank forms of proposals which will be ready for distribution. The following is the text of the circular: "In subscribing for the new four per cent bonds under the circular of January 6, 1896, the annexed form should be filled out. The blank may be detached, filled up and addressed to the secretary of the treasury. The subscriber from his own standpoint, brought himself to believe that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate. I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement. Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information heretofore mentioned. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

ESTIMATE OF DEFICIENCIES.

Carlisle Submits to the House the Amount Necessary to Complete the Year's Budget.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the house a letter transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations, amounting to \$4,343,436, required to meet urgent demands of the government for the service of the current and prior fiscal years. The more important items include the following: State department, \$27,076; treasury department, \$607,487; war department, \$75,387; department of justice, \$3,432,296. Some of the detailed estimates are as follows: Completion of survey and remarking boundary line between the United States and Mexico, \$25,000; additional allowance for Nicaragua canal commission, \$6,000; coinage of uncurrent silver coins, \$150,000; medals and diplomas world's Columbian exposition, \$20,000; completing revenue steamer for the Pacific coast, \$125,000; salaries for secretaries and expenses United States court, Indian territory, \$210,000.

Six Dead Stowaways.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the tank of the steamer Hermann, which arrived at Hull from Buenos Ayres, was found 15 stowaways. Six of them were dead and the remaining nine were in an insensible condition and would have died in a few hours.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A fire started at 11:30 last night in the five story building, 596 and 598 Broadway, which at one time threatened to destroy the block. The building was consumed with a loss estimated at \$200,000. How the fire originated is not known.

OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

An Exciting Convention in Which Contesting Factions Accomplish Nothing.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Jan. 9.—After one of the most intensely exciting conventions ever held in the territory, the statehood convention adjourned at 8:15 yesterday evening, having accomplished nothing. Its closing minutes were full of indescribable confusion, delegates acting like maniacs, and all trying to see who could make the most noise. The delegates which composed the two great factions in the convention, the single and double stagers, spent the forenoon in separate caucuses, each scheming for control of the convention. At 10:50 o'clock the delegates filed into the hall and the leaders of each faction said there was nothing like unity of action to be expected on any proposition. Chairman Hensley declared carried the motion to appoint five on the committee on credentials. The delegates from the Chickasaw nation were recognized and the committee on credentials retired.

The committee on credentials was to report at 8 o'clock, but when that hour arrived they were not ready, and a motion to adjourn sine die was declared carried by the chair. Then pandemonium reigned for half an hour, and was finally quieted by Sheriff DeFord turning out the lights and ordering them out.

A KANSAS OUTRAGE.

Masked Men Deliberately Sever the Left Hand of Ed Welch at Horton.

HORTON, Kan., Jan. 9.—Last night three masked men went to the home of Ed Welch, living at the edge of the town. Welch was called to the door and covered with a gun and told that if he made an outcry he would be killed. They then blindfolded him, and, after taking a suit of clothes, his watch and \$14, all the money he had, they led him about 300 yards from the house and threw him on the ground. Then one of the men cut off Welch's left hand at the wrist with an ax or hatchet. After trying a string around his wrist they left him. He wandered about for two hours before he found aid. At 11 o'clock Dr. Reynolds dressed the bleeding arm and Welch is doing as well as could be expected. Welch's wife was away from home, and he says he could not identify any of the robbers.

No reason can be assigned for so barbarous an act, as Welch has no known enemies. Excitement runs high.

DRAIN ON THE TREASURY.

Gold Reserve Drops Below \$30,000,000 and Withdrawals Still Continue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The treasury yesterday lost \$2,163,000 in gold bars and \$1,090,000 in gold coin, and received from the Mercantile bank of New York \$500,000 in exchange for currency, making the net loss for the day \$2,753,000. This leaves the true amount of reserve at the close of business \$58,326,710. In financial circles here the fear is expressed that these heavy withdrawals are but the beginning of heavy exports. It is recalled that during last January the withdrawals amounted to about \$45,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 were withdrawn within two weeks and over \$7,000,000 in one day. The fact that 30 days must elapse before the new bond issue can be closed and the contracts awarded seems to add to the anxiety heretofore felt, and in some quarters the opinion is expressed that before February 1 the gold reserve will be reduced considerably below any point reached hitherto.

LYNCHED.

Two Negroes Lynched While on Their Way to Trial.

LEXINGTON, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The trial of Frank Simpson and Harrison Fuller, colored, charged with having assaulted Mrs. Pomeroy, a widow, and her 16-year-old daughter in this county last August, was to have occurred here yesterday, and for this purpose the two negroes were brought in on the noon train from Nashville, where the sheriff had placed them for safe keeping, but they were met by a mob of some 400 or 500 men, who at once proceeded to administer the law of Judge Lynch, by suspending the two negroes to a railroad trestle about a mile from town, and when this was done, at a signal from the leader, the mob fired a volley of some 200 or 300 shots into the negroes, almost perforating their bodies. Then the mob quietly dispersed. Simpson confessed his guilt before he was hanged, while Fuller maintained that he was innocent until the last. The mob made no attempt at disguise.

More Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The sub-committee of the house appropriations committee, having charge of the pension bill, has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$138,000,000 to \$140,600,000. The last amount was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates. Some of the most influential republicans thought that congress should not put itself on record as allowing less money for pensions than the commissioner thought was needed, so the bill was raised to the original estimates.

Hanged.

AUGUSTA, Miss., Jan. 9.—F. D. Hathon, white, and Thompson Wade, colored, were hanged here yesterday afternoon for the murder of Mrs. Hathon. Fully 3,000 people witnessed the execution, which was public.

Hipolyte's Government Breaking.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 9.—Advice received here from Port au Prince state that there is an increased feeling of uneasiness about the Haytian republic and the government of President Hipolyte is breaking. Minister of Public Works Prophete has tendered his resignation.

Olney Nominated for President.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Transcript (independent) last night published a special from Washington, which asserts that Olney is the choice of the leading democrats for the presidential nomination.