

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

NO. 14.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a message to congress on the 20th on the depletion of the gold reserve and said that the only real cure for the recurring financial troubles was a complete change in our money system, but he hoped that congress in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance would not take a holiday recess until it had done something to reassure the world that the American nation was able and determined to meet every obligation it incurred without question.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 19th replied to the senate resolution of December 4 calling for information received by the state department respecting affairs in Turkey. The response was in the shape of a report by Secretary Olney recounting all that had been done to protect American citizens against the rioters, and after citing several cases wherein naturalized Americans had been oppressively treated stated that proper steps had been taken to secure indemnity in all cases.

It was reported at Washington that the ministers of Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico had made a significant call on Secretary Olney and had cabled their governments that the present time was opportune for a political alliance of all the republics of the American continent and that this alliance would constitute a formidable factor in international affairs.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS has called for a report of the condition of the national banks at the close of business Friday, December 23.

A REPORT issued by the agricultural department on the corn disease of cattle and the investigations of disease apparently identical with rabies, shows conclusively that it is not a lung disease, is not communicable and is not even of a bacterial nature. So far as is known, the corn stalk disease only affects cattle which have fed upon corn stalks as they stand in the fields.

CAPT. ISAAC BASSETT, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the United States senate, died on the 18th at Washington after a long illness. Since the day of his appointment, 64 years ago, Mr. Bassett had never missed the opening of a session of the senate until this winter.

THE formation of a national body and the adoption of a constitution occupied the national anti-saloon convention at Washington on the 18th. The body is to be named the American Anti-Saloon League, and the sole object is stated to be the suppression of the liquor traffic. The league adopted resolutions declaring unceasing war against the public saloon and appealing to everybody to combine and unite for the utter destruction "of the great restless enemy of all righteousness."

DELEGATES from national, state and territorial societies, leagues and alliances of temperance reform workers met in convention at Washington on the 17th. The convention was called to order by Rev. L. B. Wilson, of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent to the senate on the 17th a message on the boundary dispute between England and Venezuela with all the correspondence appertaining thereto. The president said it is the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggressor, upon the Monroe doctrine the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined belongs to Venezuela.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE entire area of the Desplaines valley, near Lockport, Ill., was a rushing torrent of water on the 20th owing to the steady downpour of rain. The banks of the canal broke and half a mile of the Santa Fe railway track was swept away. Many of the inhabitants left their houses, while others remained with the water creeping up over their floors. Cellars all over the district were flooded.

PASSENGERS on a late suburban train at Chicago were horrified by a sensational suicide at 31st street station. As the train started the trackmen and depot employees were sickened by seeing the headless body of a man roll from the rear trucks of the last car. Papers found in the pockets of the clothing indicated that the man who had met so tragic a death was F. J. Ferris, secretary and treasurer of the Troy bakery.

JOHN CARRIE, of Chicago, while drunk, beat his four-year-old son and Mrs. Carrig interfered, when Carrig knocked her senseless with a sword which had been hanging on the wall. She died soon afterward.

BURGARS blew open the safe in Parman Bros.' grain warehouse at Franklin, Tenn., recently. The explosion knocked down a coal oil stove, which fired the building and the fire burned both of Parman Bros.' warehouses and mill and Matthews' warehouse. The loss was \$34,000; insurance, \$24,000.

GEN. MOSES B. WALKER, the hero of Chickamauga, died at Kenton, O., recently. A short time ago he was stricken with paralysis. He was born in 1819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

THE great trolley strike at Philadelphia on the 20th was reported as being in a fair way to an amicable settlement, the traction management stating that if the men would go back to work it would receive a committee from the men, hear their complaints and remedy them if possible.

THE failures for the week ended December 20 (Dun's report) were \$77 in the United States, against 349 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 36 last year.

TWENTY-FOUR miners lost their lives in the Nelson mine entry No. 10, near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire damp on the 20th. The explosion was succeeded by a terrific crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which they had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left and there was no possibility that any of the men would be found alive. The men were both white and colored, including several boys.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended December 20 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 15.9; in New York the increase was 30.9; outside New York the increase was 10.0.

JOS. VENDING has deposited with R. K. Fox a check for \$10,000, which he had received from Dan Stuart as a guarantee that Bob Fitzsimmons would meet Peter Maher at El Paso, Tex., February 14. John J. Quinn, manager for Maher, sent word that he would be in New York with \$1,000 to post for Maher. Many bets were being made on the fight at the up-town hotels in New York, Maher being a slight favorite.

IN Moreland, a suburb of Chicago, where the sewerage was not up to requirements, many hundreds of people were prisoners in their own houses through the heavy rains of the 19th. The water had filled the streets and in many instances the people had been compelled to move to the second story of their houses. Improvised rafts were being used in enabling people to cross streets. Street car traffic was entirely suspended. In other parts of Chicago great inconvenience was reported because of the flood.

IT was admitted in official quarters in Havana that the position of the Spanish cause was becoming exceedingly precarious. The principal bands of Gomez, Maceo, Pancho, Carellio and Maria Aguirre, the latter both Americans, have formed a junction. In the Rejidos district Vidal's band was reported to be uniformed and to have outfits equal to the troops. The doubt and alarm caused by the state of affairs was plainly discernible in Havana, and signs were manifested that the prestige of the recent insurgent success had greatly increased their power.

THE six-story brick building numbering 105 to 111 Wooster street, New York, was practically ruined by fire, the damage to the structure and its contents being estimated at \$250,000. The first floor was occupied by Nathan Hulkeff, manufacturer of plate glass. His stock was said to have been valued at \$250,000 and his loss was estimated at \$75,000.

THEODORE LAMBERT, colored, was hanged in the Camden, N. J., jail on the 19th. He shot William G. Kairer, a rich baker of Camden, while robbing his house. He was arrested and confessed, and was sentenced to be hanged December 13, 1894. His attorneys made a desperate fight for over a year for him, appealing twice to the United States supreme court.

TWELVE soldiers were killed and 60 injured by the collapse of barracks at Buenos Ayres.

THE newspapers of England were a unit in treating the Monroe doctrine as a matter that could not be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power, and they argued that if the doctrine was enforced the United States would become responsible for the foreign policy of all the impetuous little states of South America and would always be in hot water. Many of the newspapers thought Mr. Cleveland's message an election dodge in view of the approach of the presidential election, a little harmless twisting of the lion's tail which would soon blow over.

ALL the coal miners in the Indian territory went on a strike on the 18th. Telegrams received at the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway in Dallas, Tex., said operations were stopped at Coal Gate, Briar Creek, Krebs, Alderson and McAlester. These mines employ more than 5,000 men and all were idle. A coal famine was almost inevitable in Texas, as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. had stopped shipments and was holding the supply on hand for railroad use.

IN the district court at Perry, Ok., some 50 suits were settled in favor of the Santa Fe Railroad Co. against townssettlers. The property involved is worth \$25,000 and lies in the heart of the city. At the opening of Perry sooners settled on the entire railroad right of way, which is 300 feet wide through the entire city, and a number of good houses were erected. The railroad brought ejectment suits against the settlers.

FARMER ECKER, living near Eufaula, I. T., was cleaning his revolver when it was accidentally discharged. The ball struck his wife in the stomach and passed out at her back. Mrs. Ecker lived only an hour.

GEORGE MERR, of Sharon Center, Ia., was found overcome by gas in his room in Beuter's hotel at New York on the 17th. His recovery was improbable.

THE 20th was a day of excitement on Wall street, New York, and matters for a time bore the resemblance of a panic. It was announced that \$4,000,000 in gold would be sent out of the country at once, and advices from London stated that extensive sales of American securities had been made and the war news from all quarters was responsible for the general feeling of uneasiness that prevailed. With the fall in prices of the international stocks the banks called in all their loans, thus adding to the complications of the situation.

THE locked out New York tailors on the 20th believed they had won their fight, 30 contractors having signed application blanks for the return of their men.

THE number of lives lost in the Connoque mine disaster near Raleigh, N. C., was reported on the 20th as being 30. The search for more bodies was still going on, however.

CHARLES B. ATWOOD, one of America's foremost architects, died at Chicago on the 20th. Mr. Atwood did a great deal of work in connection with the world's fair.

FIRE at Denver, Col., on the 20th destroyed the Riche block, corner of 16th and Curtis streets, causing a loss of \$150,000, which was nearly covered by insurance.

THE second floor of the Palace Clothing Co.'s big store at Minneapolis, Minn., recently collapsed under the weight of tons of wall paper, and Gale Walters, a clerk, was killed.

THE firework factory of Charles Gerhardt on the Hackensack river, near Jersey City, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the 20th. The damage was about \$10,000.

AN effort was being made to establish a great Scandinavian colony in Wharton county, Tex., where the town of El Campe has been formed during the present year. Already the town has a population of 600 and it is expected to make it a city of 4,000 inhabitants in two years more. The ranks of the Scandinavians living in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska are being thinned to increase the population of the place, to which no negroes are to be admitted, only Swedes, Danes and Norwegians being solicited to locate there.

THE New York court of appeals has handed down a decision in favor of Erastus Wiman, who was charged by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. with forgery and sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment.

THE probated will of the late ex-Senator Thurman showed he was worth from \$160,000 to \$170,000.

THE German ship Athena, from New York for Bremen, has been lost at sea, together with the captain and 13 men, who were part of a crew of 20 men, the first mate, the second mate and four seamen being picked up by the British steamer Tafia. The awful accident was due to the explosion of the ship's cargo of naphtha and nitro-glycerine. The explosion occurred while the Athena was lying in a helpless condition at sea off Cape May, N. J.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND signed the Venezuelan boundary commission bill on the 21st and it became a law.

A MEETING of men of both political parties was held at Chicago recently and it was decided to raise \$50,000 and send a delegation to the national committee at Washington and try and secure the democratic national convention for that city. The meeting was in favor of making the Monroe doctrine a plank in the national platform.

THREE Italians, who were excavating for a new freight station for the New York & Hartford railroad at New Rochelle, N. Y., dug a hole in the earth and made a fire to thaw out three dynamite cartridges which were frozen and sat down near the blaze to wait. Suddenly an explosion occurred and the three Italians were blown to pieces.

THE New York Herald's correspondent at Cartagena sends word that a tidal wave destroyed a great part of the town of Santa Marta, in Panama, and many lives were lost.

AN exciting fire occurred at the Central hotel at Bluefields, W. Va. The guests all escaped with their lives, although several were severely injured by jumping from the windows, but a servant was burned to death. Loss, \$50,000.

A VIOLENT storm recently passed over Hankow, China. The wind blew a hurricane and caused a number of rafts anchored in the river to break loose and as they sped down the swift current they collided with a fleet of junks, carrying all before them, wrecking and sinking a large number and 200 persons were drowned.

ANDREW JOHNSON and his three little children were suffocated at their home in Philadelphia by a fire. Mrs. Johnson was rescued in an unconscious condition, but was not expected to recover.

WHILE skating on Lathrop lake, near Denver, Col., Charles Jones, aged eight, fell through an air hole in the ice. His brother, Robert, and sister, Maggie, aged 21 and 20, respectively, and Ida Ball, aged 16, attempted to rescue him and all were drowned.

A REQUISITION on the treasury for \$10,375,000 for payment of pensions for the next quarter, was issued on the 21st by the secretary of the interior.

A FIRE at 302 and 304 Wabash avenue, Chicago, occupied by the National Furniture Co. and the American Dunlap Tire Co., did \$79,000 damage. The Auditorium hotel adjoining was also slightly damaged.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Brook Patton was found dead at her home in Fort Scott the other day. Investigation proved that she had taken an overdose of chloral.

The late rains were the heaviest that have fallen in Kansas for years. At Fort Scott considerable damage resulted. Over five inches of water fell in 48 hours. The rain was followed by a heavy snowstorm on the 19th and 20th.

The senate on the 18th confirmed the following Kansas postmasters: C. P. Baldwin, at Belleville; J. B. Davidson, Girard; J. G. Haskett, Baxter Springs; Robert Kennedy, Pleasanton; C. W. H. Lucas, Cherokee; G. L. Mattingly, Sedan; A. G. Patrick, Oklawaha.

Three men who were in Col. Abernathy's barn at Leavenworth the other evening permitted two masked robbers to hold them up and rob them of their watches and cash in pocket. The robbers secured three watches and about twenty-five dollars and left their victims with hands pointed skyward.

Pensions recently granted Kansas veterans: Original, John C. McCarty, Argentine; Jacob Grover, Fort Scott; James E. Foster, Soldier, Increase, Elijah Monroe, Troy, Reissue, Samuel J. Churchill, Lawrence. Original widows, etc., Sarah A. Goodrick, Nickerson; Belinda McCarty, Lane; Anna H. Fisher, Liberal.

Levi Chubbuck, secretary of the Missouri State Dairy association, has been appointed by the secretary of agriculture special expert agent of the dairy division of the department of agriculture for Kansas and Missouri. He will be glad to hear from any one in either state on matters of interest to the dairy industry.

M. E. Lowe, ex-city scavenger of Topeka, was recently arrested on the charge of being the party who recently robbed graves in that city and sold them to the medical college. Dr. Minney, dean of the college, and two students were also arrested on the charge of arranging with Lowe for the bodies. The three latter gave bonds.

The body of the man recently found with his throat cut near Piper, Wyandotte county, was later identified as that of Phillip Belt, a veteran who had been an inmate of the soldiers' home. He drew a pension of \$12 per month and had just drawn three months pay when he disappeared. Circumstances pointed to murder and robbery.

Representative Curtis has introduced a bill in congress for the pensioning of the heirs of the young men killed at Lawrence on the morning of the Quantrell raid in 1863. There were 22 of these recruits. They had been examined and were to have been mustered into the service as members of the 14th Kansas cavalry on the 24th of August, 1863, but on the morning of the 23rd Quantrell's raiders killed 17 of them.

When interviewed as to his opinion of the president's message on the Venezuela dispute Gov. Morrill said: "All Americans who are Americans in patriotic spirit will indorse the message. It is bold, courageous and timely. It is what the people were looking for, and if England insists upon war, they will respond as one man to the president's call for troops, and in that event Kansas may be depended upon to furnish her full quota."

A citizen of Wichita is said to have received a letter from W. P. Patterson, the hotel keeper of Arkansas City who had been sent to the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of a cattleman, and whose dead body (as was supposed) was shipped from the penitentiary about a year ago. Patterson is quoted as saying that he paid a penitentiary official \$7,000 for his liberty and that his alleged corpse had been procured from Chicago. The story has a fishy smell.

Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, has made a ruling that in the settlement of litigation arising out of the recent mortgage redemption decision of Judge Martin, that decisions made by him and based on Chief Justice Horton's former decision will be permitted to stand until the matter is finally settled in the supreme court of the United States, but that in all future cases he will be governed by the more recent decision of Chief Justice Martin.

Dr. J. E. Minney, Dr. M. R. Mitchell and Dr. C. S. McClintock, members of the faculty of the Kansas Medical college at Topeka, in which the stolen bodies of three women were found recently, and S. A. Johnson, janitor, have been arrested on warrants sworn out in the district court by the county attorney of Shawnee county, charging them with having received stolen human bodies. They gave bonds for their appearance. A special grand jury has been ordered to investigate the case.

In answer to an inquiry from the state board of health Attorney-General Daves has given an opinion to the effect that parties who were practicing medicine for ten years previous to the act, in 1870, are the only persons legally entitled to practice besides those who have graduated from some reputable medical school, or hold certificates from some qualified medical society. As to health boards, the attorney-general says every board of county commissioners is a local health board, and if it refuses to appoint a physician as health officer it may be mandamus.

HOTEL FIRE.

Fatal Flames in a Small West Virginia Town.

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., Dec. 23.—Fire at five o'clock yesterday morning resulted in a monetary loss of \$50,000, one man's life and the severe injury of several others. The fire originated in Tomany's bakery and quickly spread to B. C. Cohen's clothing store and the Central hotel, entirely destroying the three structures. The scene in the burning hotel was an exciting one. The guests all escaped with their lives, but saved little else. Eli Stevens, a servant at the hotel, was burned to death. S. L. Ritz succeeded in rescuing a woman and three children and then to save himself had to jump from a fourth-story window. He is fatally hurt. George W. Blues, Misses Sallie Comvans and Emma New jumped from the second story, and all are severely injured, but will probably recover.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Gen. Miles Says They Are in a Bad Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has given out a statement by request in regard to the ability of the United States to defend itself in case of war. He said: "I have just returned from an inspection of the harbors of the southern coast and, like those of other sections of the country, I found them in an entirely defenseless condition. If war should break out at the present time all we have in the south, or, in fact, anywhere else, with a few exceptions, would be a lot of obsolete guns on rotten carriages, which would fall over because they could not be of any service. We are in a deplorable state for defense. There are only three modern high power guns in position in this country." The general says there would be no difficulty in getting 1,000,000 men, our small army acting as a nucleus for other troops.

WESTERNERS WELL PLEASED.

Satisfaction Among Kansas and Missouri Congressmen Over Their Assignment to Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—There is general satisfaction among the members from Kansas and Missouri over the committee assignments. It is freely conceded that the delegations from the two states were never in better position to serve their constituents in congressional work than under their assignments. Col. Blue heads, in position, the members from both states, being placed on the committee on appropriations. This is the second time that a new man has been placed on that committee in the history of congress, the first time being when James Burns, of St. Joseph, was awarded a similar honor. A place on that committee is looked upon as being equal to a first-class chairmanship, and few would exchange it for any chairmanship outside of four committees.

DR. HEARNE SET FREE.

The Man Accused of Murdering Amos J. Stillwell Found Not Guilty.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 23.—The greatest murder mystery in the history of Missouri remains unsolved. At six o'clock Saturday night, in the dimly lighted court room where Dr. Hearne has been on trial for the murder of Amos J. Stillwell for two weeks, a jury of his peers found him not guilty and he was formally discharged. Mrs. Hearne was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 which was furnished at once by W. T. Hearne, of Independence, Mo., and D. A. Ball, of Louisiana, Mo. This practically frees her also, as it swerves the indictment, and the chances are that when the case comes to trial it will be nolle prossed, though Prosecuting Attorney Heather will not say what action he intends to take.

NEGROES LYNCH A NEGRO.

Whipped and Then Thrown into a Mill Pond and Drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 23.—Barnet Brown, colored, was lynched by a crowd of seven or eight negroes near Wrightsville, Ark. Brown had been living with another negro's wife, the husband having left her. The husband returned a few days ago, and got some of his neighbors to help him to avenge himself on Brown. They took Brown into the woods, stripped him, and, after whipping him, took a rope and tied castings to him, after which he was thrown into a mill pond and drowned. Calvin Ellett, the husband, and Valentine Hampton, his son-in-law, are in jail.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

Consul Child's Description of a Hurricane at Hankow, China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—United States Consul Jacob Child at Hankow, China, reported to the state department that a violent storm passed over that place November 2, commencing about midnight. The wind blew a hurricane, and caused a number of rafts anchored in the river to break loose, and as they sped down the swift current they collided with a fleet of junks, carrying all before them, wrecking and sinking a large number, and over 200 persons were drowned. Much damage was done throughout the country.

STRIKE SEE 03.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—At a late hour last night the strike situation was apparently unchanged, but the air was full of all kinds of rumors. No attempt was made to run cars, the authorities fearing violence from the strikers' sympathizers, who were idle.

READY FOR WORK.

Speaker Reed Announces the House Standing Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The following is the full list of committees of the house of representatives as announced by Speaker Reed, the first name on each committee being the chairman: Rules—The Speaker, Henderson (La.), Dalzell (Pa.), Crisp (Ga.), Benton McMillin (Tenn.). Ways and Means—Dingley Jr. (Me.), Payne (N. Y.), Dalzell (Pa.), Hopkins (Ill.), Grosvenor (O.), Russell (Conn.), Doolittle (Pa.), Steele (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Evans (Ky.), Tawney (Minn.), Crisp (Ga.), McMillin (Tenn.), Turner (Ga.), Tammey (Mo.), Wheeler (Ala.), McLaurin (S. C.). Appropriations—Cannon (Ill.), Bingham (Pa.), Groat (Vt.), Northway (O.), Stone (Pa.), Arnold (R. I.), Haines (Neb.), Blue (Kan.), Pitney (N. J.), Hemmingway (Ind.), McCall (Tenn.), Sayers (Tex.), Dockery (Mo.), Livingston (Ga.), Robertson (La.), Layton (O.), Bartlett (N. Y.).

Public buildings and grounds—Milliken (Me.), Morse (Mass.), Mercer (Neb.), Hicks (Pa.), Hilborn (Cal.), Kiefer (Minn.), Gillette (N. Y.), White (Ill.), Hyde (Wash.), Henry (Ind.), Bankhead (Ala.), Abbott (Tex.), Skinner (N. C.), Sparkman (Fla.), Little (Ark.), Pacific railroads—Powers (Vt.), Hepburn (Pa.), Wright (Mass.), Watson (O.), Black (N. Y.), Carnot (Pa.), Johnson (Cal.), Hubbard (Mo.), Ferris (Ind.), Sherman (N. Y.), Kyle (Miss.), Bell (Tex.), Harrison (Ala.), Patterson (Tenn.).

Military affairs—Hull (Ia.), Curtis (N. Y.), Marsh (Pa.), Woomer (Pa.), Griffin (Miss.), Southwick (N. Y.), Parker (N. J.), Bishop (Mich.), Fenton (O.), Catron (N. M.), Tammey (Mo.), Tyler (Va.), McClellan (N. Y.), Washington (Tenn.), Hart (Pa.), Lockhart (N. C.), Aldrich (Ill.), Joy (Mo.), Noonan (Tex.), Corliss (Mich.), Bennett (N. Y.), Stewart (N. J.), Price (La.), Patterson (Tenn.), Bartlett (N. Y.), Rust (Md.), Ellett (Va.). Agriculture—Wadsworth (N. Y.), Stable (Pa.), Warner (Ill.), Willis (Del.), Henry (O.), Sauerherring (Wis.), Leighly (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Murphy (Ill.), Snover (Mich.), Moses (Ga.), Williams (Miss.), Clardy (Ky.), Stokes (N. C.), Schuford (N. C.), Cannon (Utah).

Mines and mining—Aitken (Mich.), Couzin (Pa.), Hartman (Mont.), Leisenring (Pa.), Mendel (Wyo.), Crump (Mich.), Graf (Ky.), Edger (Minn.), Hardy (Ind.), Cannon (Utah), Tate (Ga.), Cokerell (Tex.), Neill (Ark.), Kendall (Ky.). Foreign affairs—Hitt (Ill.), Draper (Mass.), Adams, Jr. (Pa.), Quigg (N. Y.), Cousins (Ia.), Taft (O.), Smith (Mich.), Heatnote (Minn.), Pearson (N. C.), McCreary (Ky.), Price (La.), Tucker (Va.), Dinsmore (Ark.), Money (Miss.), Newlands (Nev.). Banking and currency—Walker (Mass.), Brosius (Pa.), Johnson (Ind.), Voorhis (O.), McClary (Minn.), Fowler (N. J.), Lefevre (N. Y.), Spaulding (Mich.), Caldwellhead (Kan.), Hill (Conn.), Cooke (Ill.), Cox (Tenn.), Cobb (Ala.), Cobb (Ala.), Black (Ga.), Newlands (Nev.), Cowen (Md.).

Merchant marine and fisheries—Payne (N. Y.), Perkins (Ia.), Hopkins (Cal.), Brewster (Griswold, Pa.), McCormick (N. C.), Shipley (Mass.), Miner (Wis.), Berry (Ky.), Robbins, (Ala.), Cooper (Fla.), Fitzgerald (Mass.), M. Crowley (Tex.). Indian affairs—Sherman (N. Y.), Curtis (Kan.), Wilson (O.), Melkijohn (Neb.), Gamble (S. D.), Doolittle (Wash.), Fischer (N. Y.), Eddy (Minn.), Stuart (Ark.), White (Ill.), Hyde (Minn.), Watson (Ind.), Flynn (Ok.), Allen (Miss.), Maddox (Ga.), Pendleton (Tex.), Little (Ark.), Owens (Ky.).

War claims—McMahon (Pa.), Avery (Mich.), Wilson (O.), Hatch (Ind.), Gibson (Tenn.), O'Connell (Wis.), Hurley (N. Y.), Pugh (Ky.), Fitzgerald (Mass.), Cooper (Tex.), Neill (Ark.), Buek (La.), Lester (Ga.). Public lands—Lacey (Ia.), Stephenson (Mich.), Melkijohn (Neb.), Bowers (Cal.), Ellis (Ore.), Barnes (Wis.), Curran (N. Y.), Wilson (Ill.), Calp (Pa.), Shafroth (Col.), Flynn (Ok.), McRae (Ark.), Lattimer (S. C.), Downing (Ill.), Underwood (Ala.), Jarvis (Va.), Erection of president, etc.—Curtis (N. Y.), Baker (N. H.), Atwood (Miss.), Edger (Ga.), Beach (O.), Ramey (Mo.), McLaughlin (Cal.), Mahaney (N. Y.), Tucker (Va.), Crain (Tex.), Lawson (Ga.), Stallings (Ala.), Kiefer (Mich.), Alcoholic liquor traffic—Morse (Mass.), Daniels (N. Y.), Haines (Neb.), Howard (Mich.), Burrill (Ill.), Willis (Del.), Livingston (Ga.), Cooper (Tex.), Woodward (N. C.), Spencer (Miss.).

District of Columbia—Harmer (Pa.), Babcock (Wis.), Curtis (Ia.), Hulick (O.), Shannon (N. Y.), Huling (W. Va.), O'Dell, Jr. (N. Y.), Milnes (Mich.), Wellington (Md.), Richardson (Tenn.), Rusk (Md.), Cobb (Ala.), Meredith (Va.), Abbott (Tex.), Cobb (Mo.). Enrolled bills—Hager (Ia.), Clark (Ia.), Acheson (Pa.), Crowther (Mo.), Russell (Ga.), Lattimer (S. C.), Clardy (Ky.). Rivers and harbors—Hooker (N. Y.), Herman (Ore.), Stephenson (Mich.), Reburn (Pa.), Cooper (Wis.), Burton (O.), Barrett (Mass.), Reeves (Ill.), Towne (Minn.), Dovenor (W. Va.), Clarie (Mo.), Walker (Va.), Catehings (Miss.), Lester (Ga.), Clarke (Ala.), McCulloch (Ark.), Berry (Ky.).

Naval affairs—Boutelle (Me.), Robinson (Pa.), Hulick (O.), Hillborn (Cal.), Bull (R. I.), Hainey (Vt.), Wilson (N. Y.), Foss (Ill.), Dayton (W. Va.), Cummings (N. Y.), Meyer (La.), Money (Miss.), Hall (Mo.), Tate (Ga.), Hart (Pa.). Colnage, weights and measures—Stone (Pa.), Johnson (N. D.), Hartman (Mont.), Brewster (N. Y.), Hedley (Ill.), McClure (O.), Southard (O.), Fairhead (N. Y.), Loudensharder (N. J.), Cannon (Utah), Allen (Miss.), Bankhead (Ala.), McRae (Ark.), Parkman (Fla.), Spencer (Miss.), Clark (Ala.).

Judiciary—Henderson (Ia.), Broderick (Kan.), Undergrad (Ia.), Gillet (Mass.), Strong (O.), Baker (N. H.), Connolly (Ill.), Jenkins (Wis.), Burton (Mo.), Brown (Tenn.), Lewis (Ky.), Culbertson (Tex.), Boatner (La.), Washington (Tenn.), Bailey (Tex.), Terry (Ark.), Dearmond (Mo.). Post offices and post roads—Loud (Ala.), Smith (Ill.), Gardner (N. J.), Linton (Mich.), Sperry (Conn.), Sottie (N. C.), Huff (Pa.), Lorrimer (Ill.), Bromwell (O.), Miller (Kan.), Mahony (N. Y.), Murphy (Ariz.), Kyle (Miss.), Senason (Va.), Crain (Tex.), Ogden (La.), Pendleton (Tex.), Hall (Mo.).

Pensions—Loudenslager (N. J.), Coffin (Md.), Colson (Ky.), Halterman (Pa.), Howe (N. Y.), Mosely (Mo.), Strode (Neb.), Hairy (Ind.), Morse (Ga.), Stallings (Ala.), Baker (Kan.), Black (Ga.), Elliott (S. C.). Invalid pensions—Pickett (S. D.), Thomas (Mich.), Wood (Ill.), Sulloway (N. H.), Poole (N. Y.), Kirkpatrick (Kan.), Kerr (O.), Anderson (Tenn.), Andrews (Neb.), Crowther (Mo.), Erdman (Pa.), Layton (O.), McClellan (N. Y.), Miles (Md.), Baker (Kan.).

Chairmen of other committees—Labor, Phillips (Pa.) patents, Draper (Mass.); manufactures, Aspley (Mass.); immigration and naturalization, Barthold (Mo.); expenditures in the navy department, Thomas (Mich.); in the interior department, Curtis (Kan.); in the post office department, Curtis (Kan.); in the state department, Dingley (Pa.); in the war department, Quigg (N. Y.); in the war department, Groat (Vt.); agricultural department, Gillett (N. Y.); irrigation and land, Herman (Ore.); militia, Marsh (Ill.); Mississippi levees, Ray (N. Y.); private land claims, Smith (Ill.); civil service reform, Brown (Pa.); revision of laws, Bowers (Cal.); territories, Seranton (Pa.); war claims, Mahon (Pa.); militia marsh (Ill.); elections, No. 1, Dunlie (N. Y.); No. 2, John (Ind.); No. 3, McCall (Mass.).

FINDING HAPPINESS.

BY EDITH EUGENIA SMITH.



HERE once lived in the beautiful Valley of roses a Princess. She was a veritable flower herself, with her shining hair and all through the day she laughed and sang and made merry.

deep blue eyes; and her hair was as blue as the sky. One morning the Princess found Margaret crying bitterly. "Oh, Blossom, the dear mother is so ill," she sobbed, "and what will we do?"

"I am tired of all this," she said, one day. "I am not happy. I want Happiness." Then everyone was sorrowful, and all the courtiers and ladies-in-waiting set their wits to work to seek Happiness for their Princess.

"Nonsense!" said Finella; "she wants sense. Let me see her; but don't tell her who I am." So servants were dispatched for the Princess, and she soon came, looking very lovely in her soft, clinging robes of sea green.

"Well," said the old woman, "I hear you want Happiness." "Oh, I do!" cried the Princess, eagerly. "Can you get it for me?"

"Humph! I don't know, I may." "She is not very polite," thought the Princess, but she said nothing. "Ah, child! you little know for what you are asking," the old woman continued.

"But we'll see—we'll see! What do you say, your Majesty, to letting her come with me for awhile, say, a week or two? I promise to take good care of her." The Princess looked so pleadingly at her mother that the Queen could not refuse, and that afternoon two people walked out of the palace gates, the old woman and the Princess.

The latter hobbled some, for she could scarcely walk in the stout leather shoes the old woman had insisted on her wearing. Her pretty hair was coiled neatly under a cap and her gown was homespun.

They walked on till they came to the forest. The setting sun shone through the branches of the trees with a warm, rosy light; the birds twittered their evening lullabies, and the leaves rustled in the cool breeze that blew fresh and strong from the mountains.

But the Princess was too tired to appreciate this beauty; and when they finally came to the forester's cottage at the edge of the wood she couldn't repress a cry of delight. The two travelers were kindly received by the forester's wife, and as the Princess

cess was nearly ready to drop with fatigue, she was given some supper and went to bed. When she awoke the next morning she found the old woman had gone, but the forester's wife said she expected her back again, and the Princess was to stay with them in the meantime. There was a little trunk in the corner marked with her initials, and her room pleased the Princess; it was so neat and dainty.

The new life was very different from anything to which the Princess had been accustomed, but the novelty was pleasant. Margaret and Franz, the forester's children, were delighted to have this beautiful young girl for a companion, and did all they could to amuse her. She was treated exactly like one of the family, and was set little tasks which she performed clumsily enough at first, but gradually grew more proficient. In the evenings when the work was

done they would sit on the cottage porch and Franz would play to them on his violin. It was beautiful music. The Princess listened eagerly. "Who taught you to play like that?" she asked.

"No one. The birds sing and the flowers and trees whisper such beautiful things to me." And he drew the bow lovingly across the instrument, as one would caress a child. "I think it is the angels," said the little sister, reverently. "Franz is saving up his money to go to the big city and learn all about music. Ah! he will be great and famous some day, won't you, dear?"

But Franz only laughed, and for answer ran away whistling. The Princess was very much interested, and the three children built many an air castle, in which Franz always figured as the hero. But these happy days were not to last. One morning the Princess found Margaret crying bitterly.

"Oh, Blossom, the dear mother is so ill," she sobbed, "and what will we do?" The Princess comforted her as best she could. But she was young and inexperienced, and such sorrow as this was new to her. The forester's wife was ill for some time, and once they thought she would die; but the prayers sent up to Heaven were answered, and slowly her strength came back, to the children's great joy.

One evening the two girls were standing at the gate watching the sun as it sank, a ball of fire, behind the hills. Across the stillness floated the strains of a plaintive little air. "Listen," said the Princess, as the music rose and fell in soft, sobbing breaths. "It sounds as if some one were crying."

"Perhaps," said the little sister, gently; "but it is only Franz playing." The Princess felt the tears rising as she listened to the sad, sweet music. "He is sorry to-night," she said, in her quaint way. Margaret nodded. "He is sorry and happy both together," she said. "Oh, how I wish he could have gone!"

"Gone where?" asked the Princess. "To the city. Didn't you know? He can't go now because the money he saved he spent for mother, and it will take him a long time to get some more." When the light had quite faded they went in. Franz had stopped playing,

and was busy carving the little wooden box. The Princess watched him for several minutes without speaking; then she said: "Franz, can you tell me how to find Happiness?" Franz smiled. "I think if you do your duty," he said, "you'll be happy."

The Princess was silent, thinking many things. And as she lay in her little white bed that night she pondered long over her search for Happiness till she fell fast asleep with a smile on her lips. The next day the old woman came and took the Princess back to her father and mother. They were amazed and delighted at the change in their daughter. The old air of melancholy had vanished, and she again sang and made merry as of old.

There was great rejoicing in the palace, and a grand fete was given to celebrate her return. The Queen embraced the fairy godmother with tears in her eyes, and begged to know what she could do to show her gratitude. "My dear," said the godmother, "your joy is my reward. The simple life of the forester's family has taught our Blossom a lesson. See that she doesn't forget it." So she left them, promising to come again.

And there was also rejoicing in the cottage in the forest, for the Princess had left for Franz a letter in which she asked him to come to the city to study music, as he had intended, and Margaret. Nothing would give her so much Happiness, and did they remember it was that she had come to seek. Some day they could repay her.

They were astonished, too, for they had not known she was a Princess. Franz had said no at first, but his objections were overruled and he went, and the little sister who watched over him with such tender care. Years went by, and Franz's fame spread far and wide. The tall, handsome lad played in many lands—and the Princess?

"All I am I owe to you," he said to her, looking in her grave, sweet eyes. "How can I ever repay you?" "Ah," she said, smiling at him through her tears, "there was once a girl who thought only of herself and her own pleasure, and who found the great secret of Happiness in a little cottage in the wood. It was you who sifted me my unworthiness by your unselfishness and devotion to others."

And in the silence of the cool, green forest where they had first met, they pledged their troth, the musician and the Princess, for in those good old days it was not necessary for a Princess to marry one of royal blood. So they were married and lived to a good old age, and the Princess never lost the secret of true Happiness.—N. Y. Correspondent.

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE PRINCESS. The old woman was nearly ready to drop with fatigue, she was given some supper and went to bed. When she awoke the next morning she found the old woman had gone, but the forester's wife said she expected her back again, and the Princess was to stay with them in the meantime. There was a little trunk in the corner marked with her initials, and her room pleased the Princess; it was so neat and dainty.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

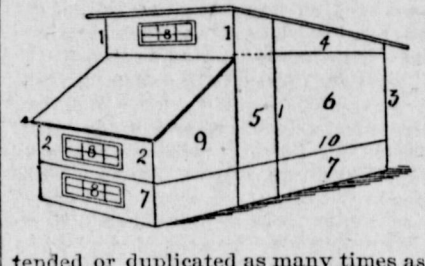
MODEL POULTRY HOUSE.

Suggested by a Pennsylvania Farmer After Considerable Study.

In selecting a plan for constructing a new, or in remodeling your old, poultry house, see that it combines the following essential requisites:

- 1. A dry, light, warm roosting room. 2. A large, light scratching pen and shelter for stormy and windy days. 3. Arrangement for separating into small flocks. 4. Abundant storage room for litter and absorbents, feed, lime, kerosene, tobacco dust, etc. 5. Immunity from lice. 6. Facilities for easily distributing feed and water, gathering eggs, and removing the droppings. 7. A room or bin for storing manure. 8. Separate apartments for sitting hens and broods of young chickens. 9. Modern sized glass windows in front, which should face to the south or south-west, and doors so arranged as to afford thorough ventilation in hot weather, but closed very tightly in winter. 10. Guard against hiding places for rats. Study to combine these requisites as economically as possible and you will have a model poultry house.

After a long study on how to best accomplish this I will submit my plan. As different individuals will require houses of varying capacity, I would make a long, narrow house, cut into sections. You can make it as extensive as you please by varying the number of sections, and can readily add to it year by year, according to your means and inclination. I have just built a house comprising eight sections. I will figure and describe a single section and leave the reader to imagine it extended or duplicated as many times as he desires.



The dimensions of this section, ground floor, are 8x16 feet. 1, 1, are chestnut posts, 14 feet high after being set, and should be 2 1/2 feet in ground. 2, 2, posts 12 feet above ground. 3, posts 12 feet above ground. One section of a model poultry house, 8x16 feet, to accommodate 25 fowls. To be duplicated and extended to any desired length.

4, loft floor, 8x8 forms nice loft for pigeons or rabbits. Divide from front to rear, making two 4x8 lofts. 5, a 3 foot alley or passage way. 6, roosting room, 8x8 and 6 feet high, to be connected with 7, the basement or scratching pen 8x16 and 4 feet high. 8, 8, 8, windows, 2x4 feet, hung on hinges at top, to open inside for ventilation when desired. 9, sitting and brooding room 8x8, to be divided, making two 4x8 rooms. 10, floor over basement, 4 feet from ground. Now imagine this one section extended eight times, making a house 16x64, or as before remarked, any length desired. All the lumber necessary is hemlock plank, or so-called "boards," 1x12 inches by 16 feet, and scantling 2x4 inches by 16 feet.

This house should face the south, and the extreme north end section should not have the drop, but let both roofs run at equal height, and use this section for storage purposes, and its basement for a manure cellar. The partitions between this and the next section should be boarded tight, thus making the others warmer. All other inside divisions or partitions are made of wire netting. The droppings are gathered often from the roosting rooms, wheeled along the alley and dumped through the floor into the manure basement, thus making an ideal fertilizer factory. An abundant supply of absorbents or litter should be carried in this north end storage room. Chaff, buckwheat, hulls, fine shavings, dried muck, leaf-mold, sifted coal ashes, tobacco dust, etc., are all good, and should be stored whenever obtainable. Make no hollow walls to shield rats. Double plank or board the outside walls, breaking joints, and use tarred building paper between the boards. The best roof is made by boarding tightly, cover with tarred roofing paper, and shingling over it. The roof is expensive, but we get a great deal under it. Keep the kerosene oil and lime wash handy and use them frequently as a safeguard against lice.

If early chickens or broilers are an object, place hot water heater in the basement at the south end, run a single hot water pipe along back of the roosting rooms, cross the storage room, and return five pipes through the brooding rooms, constructing a series of brooders over them. Each roosting room is connected with its basement by a hole in the floor, and an inclined plank on which slats are nailed. The basements are 4 feet high. Each section should have a front yard 8x16 for winter use, and a back yard for summer as extensive as possible, but confinement in winter is desirable. Place the roosting poles on a level 4 feet from the floor, with an inclined platform underneath sloping to the north, so the droppings are guided to a single line, opposite the door leading from the passageway, from which they are taken every day or two. Nest boxes are placed in the position between alley and roosting room, with feed troughs under them, which the fowls reach through slats. A dry dust box should be kept in this room. Tobacco dust costing about one cent per pound should be mixed in this. Refuse tobacco stems should also be used in nests to guard against lice. Remember that about nine-tenths of your setbacks from success and prosperity are likely to be caused by lice and rats. Study to defeat them.—Farm Journal.

Why Insects Like Roses. Roses do not secrete honey in their flowers. Insects are simply attracted by the perfume and rich colors, and by the abundant supply of pollen, which serves as food.

RAISING OF HORSES.

Prospect for the Future Not as Gloomy as Many Have Supposed.

The price of horses has of late been so reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse raising. The low prices now prevailing are due to a want of demand on account of the electric car system, which has been generally established throughout the cities and some parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in some part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause, which will be found in overproduction. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely anyone who was not breeding either first-class roadsters or blooded drivers.

For these, for a few years, first-class prices were obtained, and the demand, which was at the time a fictitious one, produced a sort of boom in horseflesh, with an oversupply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric car lines.

But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need, and for awhile, perhaps, the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the prosperous villages. Cars may carry men to business, and women to their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply the need felt by every well-to-do family that they may have a restful airing in the parks and in the suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much care should be taken in their training for this purpose, as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses suited to driving through all the bustle and noises of the city.

This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised. Give us good family horses and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Farm News.

LIGHTS IN BARN.

Precautions to be Taken to Prevent Ruinous Conflagrations.

It is a time just now to take another lesson, which is in regard to the lights used in barns, and especially in regard to the smoking of pipes in the buildings. The contents of the barn are of the most combustible character, and a very small and invisible spark will smolder for hours and break into flames that by this lapse of time will be unquenchable. Then the farmer, apparently prosperous, but careless and uninsured, may be reduced to poverty in a few hours. It may be that the act of smoking in the barn may be held, and properly so, we think, such an act of carelessness of the most reckless kind, that the insuring companies will refuse to make good the losses, which will then have to be borne by the thoughtless owner.

The use of lights, too, should be considered in this regard. The use of kerosene is too risky for the farm buildings, for the mere dropping of a lantern may cause an explosion that cannot be prevented from firing the buildings. The old-fashioned oil, sperm or lard, or even the common olive or cottonseed oils, are safe in this respect, and no others should be used about the barns and stables. The lanterns should be hung into a safe place within a screen of wire gauze, with a half-inch or an inch mesh, so that nothing may strike the swinging lantern; the use of matches in the building should be carefully avoided. The light should be prepared in a safe place in the house, or in a toolshed, where all risk is avoided.—Colman's Rural World.

FEED BOX FOR SHEEP.

Almost a Necessity Where Grain is Fed in the Yard.

When grain is fed to sheep in the yard, or pasture, a long feed box, or trough, is essential. The accompanying illustration shows one with a double capacity, so that sheep can feed upon both sides at once. It can be extended to any length to accommodate the size of the flock. In the sketch one of the end boards is left off to show the construction of the remaining parts.—American Agriculturalist.



NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS. If the sheep shelter protects from winds and storms, it is all that is necessary. A flock of fifteen Merino rams, recently sold at Sydney, Australia, realized an average of \$250 a head. Bran is not a fattening food, we would say to a subscriber, and hence should not be fed largely to fattening lambs. Corn is the food for fattening lambs, though they should have some oats and bran for the maintenance of healthy development. Experiments in feeding lambs on rape at the Canadian experiment station have shown that it surpasses all other green food for the growth of both carcass and fleece. At the Colorado Agricultural college experiments showed that it was more profitable to fatten sheep than cattle. The feed per pound cost less and the sheep sold for a better price.—Farmers' Voice.

DANGER OF HAVING A DOUBLE.

Narrow Escape of an Innocent Man from Conviction for Felony.

It is sometimes very unpleasant and even dangerous to look like another person. A friend of mine, who is engaged in the practice of law, told me of a singular instance where too strange a resemblance got a client in trouble. A young man was arrested, charged with burglary. He had been surprised while in the sleeping room of the head of the family, and had escaped by jumping through a window. He was pursued, but got away. Two hours later my friend's client, a stranger in the town, was arrested. The man and his wife, who saw him, positively identified the young man, as did those who joined in the pursuit. To his attorney he persisted in protesting his innocence, but could not account for himself at the time the offense was committed, except by saying he took a long walk to see the city. The attorney who at first believed his client to be guilty, looked up his record and became convinced that the young man was innocent, but his conviction seemed a foregone conclusion. One day the lawyer met a man on the street whom he mistook for his client. "Why, how did you obtain bond?" he asked. "You are evidently taking me for some one else," was the answer. A bright idea struck the lawyer. The stranger looked as though he was in hard luck, and a proposition to sit in the courtroom during the trial was accepted. The lawyer concealed the double until the case was called, then he had the real prisoner sit behind him where he could not be seen, the accused being small and my friend quite large. The double was seated in the prisoner's dock. Every witness identified the man most positively, and the prosecuting attorney looked fully satisfied until the supposed prisoner was placed upon the stand, and it was shown that he was not the defendant. Subsequently a convicted burglar made a confession, and among the crimes was the one with which my friend's client had been charged.—Washington Star.

Acute Kleptomani.

"When I was in India," said the man who had traveled, "the native thieves stole the sheets from under me while I slept, and I never knew it!" "Yes, and when I was in the north-west during the boom," said the man who will never admit that America can be outdone, "I had to sleep in a room where there were four real estate agents, and one of them stole a porous plaster from my back without awakening me."—Indianapolis Journal.

She Never Fails. Yeast—I wish that coil of mine was broken. Crimsonbeak—Send him over here and I'll let our new girl have a shy at him.—Yonkers Statesman.

Knew Him. Wool—Have you ever met Dr. Emdee, the skin specialist? Van Pelt—You bet! I was one of the first ones he skinned.—Truth.

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How completely THE BLACK CAT, Boston's new five-cent magazine, has captivated the story-reading world, is shown by the fact that in three months it has already reached a sale of 150,000 copies. And the favor it has found with the press is equally well indicated by the editorial comments of leading papers throughout the country. The New York Mail and Express, for instance, refers to it as "the literary pet," while the Louisville Commercial says: "We predict that this delightfully original and interesting magazine, which is published by the Shortstory Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., will have the largest sale ever reached by any publication. Its cleverly told stories of mystery, exciting detective tales, and thrilling stories of adventure render THE BLACK CAT a delightful new departure in story telling."

"Excuse me," he said, "if I seem to be a little impertinent, but my curiosity has got so much the best of me that I must venture a question." "What is it?" Are you a gentleman going golfing or a lady going bicycling?"—Washington Star.

In families well ordered there is always one firm, sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The Greeks represented Persuasion as crowned.—Bulwer.

THERE is not the least flower but seems to hold up its head, and to look pleasantly in the secret sense of the goodness of its heavenly Maker.—South.

Aches Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

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THE GOLD GOBBLER.



N. PINE MOUNTAIN.

Lived an enormous wild turkey known as the Gold Gobbler. A poet who had seen him, who, indeed, had taken a shot at him, said that the magnificent bird had bathed himself in the sunrise and had afterward set the color by a dip in the end of a rainbow. Many a sportsman came from the city to sport the turkey's blood, but failed. A Pine Mountain wisecracker said that the Gold Gobbler bore a charmed life; and among the educated people of the neighborhood this saying arose: "As elusive as the Gold Gobbler." Year after year, as Christmas time drew near, Gold Gobbler hunting parties were formed and shotguns belled on the rugged peak and echoed in the deep ravine, but when spring came again the king of turkeys was heard gobbling among the velvet-tipped shrubs on the hillside. The Bob Toombs gun club offered \$100 reward for the turkey if captured alive, and many a trap was set for him, and one fine morning in a steel trap was found one of his bronze feathers, but that was the nearest they came to his capture.

In this neighborhood lived old Dave Nance, philosopher and negro. The tenderness of his heart was almost a byword; indeed, it was sometimes spoken of in a reproachful way. A thrifty neighbor declared that Dave's heart would land him in the poorhouse. If this old fellow chanced to meet a hungry animal he would feed him, no matter whose property he might be. Once he fed and nursed an enemy's dog, and afterward when some one laughed about it, old Dave said: "Wall, de po' dog didn' know whuther de man wuz his enemy er not, an' ef I hadn' er give him suthin' ter eat, de sorrowful lookin' critter neber could understood de reason why, an' in his heart he would er hit it up er gin me; an' lemme tell you folks suthin': De Lawd er de las' gre't day ain' gwine skuze er pusson fur not bein' kind simply becaze er enemy stood in de way."

"Yes, Dave," a white man smilingly replied, "but a man must be just to himself."

"Dat's er fack, sah; an' lessen I feeds de hungry I kain't be just ter me-self."

"That's true, but they tell me that every Christmas all the hungry dogs in the neighborhood come to your house to get something to eat."

"Dat's all wat de calls er fancy, sah. But da does drap in some times when da's er haungry an' who kin blame 'em."

"By the way, Dave, are you going to hunt the Gold Gobbler this coming Christmas?"

"I'm gwine git him 'f I kin. But he's er mighty raskil. I tuk it inter my head dat ef I'd make er trap outen corn stalks he wouldn't be skeered 'f it, an' I done so, an' he got in dar, but bless you he flew er way wid one o' de stalks in his mouf. I'd like mightly 'f I git dat hannurd dollah, but I reckon I'll neber lay han's on dat much money. It's er mighty strange thing dat nobody kin hit dar. Dis is de fif season dat he has 'sturbed dis yer neighborhood. I yere 'em say now dat de



"I'M GWINE GIT HIM."

gun club gwine pay de money eben ef you fatches him dead, case da knows dat nobody kin take him alive. But I've got er scheme put up on him. I's got er new pair er speckticles dat kin see through mo' den er mile an' I's got me er army gun dat will tote true jest ez fur ez pusson kin see, an' I'm gwine load it wid one dezer yer minnie balls. I ain' gwine take no mo' chances wid shot. Oh, I's got at de reason de raskil hasn't been hit—he's so bright dat you think you's right on him when de fn: is you's er way off. An' den when you shoot you ain't got him. Dat's all dar is ter it. But I gwine bore him through an' through, I tell you."

Every night as the holidays drew near, Dave would take down his gun and wipe it out, and earnestly he would fondle the minnie ball, which he had rubbed until it was bright. "Yes, honey," he would say, "you gwine through dat ole raskil; yes you is an' you neenter say you ain't." And the children would gather about him and beg him to let them take the bullet in their hands. "Turn it loose; take here, chile. Doan you know you gwine rub all de charm off of you keep on? Take here; doan tech it."

One cold afternoon as Dave was returning from the forest where he had been chopping wood, he came to a creek, and in the water, swiftly borne round and round, he saw a pig. Thinking not of the cold water he plunged in and rescued the animal, strove to warm him against his great black bosom and then let him go. He would have thought no more of this trifling adventure, but upon awaking at morning he found his joints so stiff with rheumatism that he could not walk. He told the cause of his trouble, and his wife mildly scolded him for not taking better care of himself. "How you gwine git dat gold bird an' you all crippled up yere in de house?" she asked. "It jest peer like you always lookin' fur suthin' ter hurt yo-self wid. I thought you gwine kill dat bird sho, dis time. But yere you is, er cripple."

"De Lawd gibb de rheumatiz an' de Lawd takes it erway," the old man replied. She tossed her head at him. "Dat ain't it er tall," she said. "De fool gibb de rheumatiz an' de fool kain't take it erway, you better say. You 'vokes me nearly ter death, man. Dat ole pig wan't yo'n no how. I hates ter call you er ole fool, but I see feered I'll hate'er."

"Doan you fret, Liza. I'll git dat gobbler. Doan you fret; I'll be well in er day er two."

But time passed and he did not get well. He could hobble about the house, but Christmas came and he could not hope to climb the mountain.

Christmas morning was frosty. Long before daylight old Dave's family was astray. About a great log fire they sat, musing. The old man had his gun leaning against his chair. There was a scratching at the door. The door was opened and a "stray" dog came in.

"Wall, I'm jest er gre't mine ter dribe him out," Liza declared.



INSTANTLY THE DOG SEIZED HIM.

"No, let him stay," Dave commanded. "He's de fust one ter come an' ask our Christmas gif. Set down ober dar, ole feller."

The dog sat down. The children were happy, but Liza mourned over the loss of the Gold Gobbler.

"Neber mine," said Dave. "Neber mine, we may git him next Christmas."

"We mout all be dead by den," his wife replied.

"Wall, den, ef we is we won't need de gobbler, doan you see?"

"Oh, I wush you wouldn't talk ter me datter way."

"Doan you want me ter tell you de truf?"

"You ain't tellin' me de truf."

"Ain't I? Did you eber know any dead folks dat needed er gobbler?"

"Oh, I wush you'd kush, Dave. It do 'peer dat you all time tryin' ter hurt yo-self some way jest er bout de time you is most needed. I wush I could shoot. I'd take dat gun an' go after him. Gracious, lissen at 'em up dar on de knob er shootin' at him now."

"But de win' is blowin' too hard. I couldn't git him eben ef I wuz up dar, Steve," he added, speaking to one of the boys, "dar's too much smoke in de house an' we kain't leave de do' open. Win's blowin' right down de chimney. Git up dar an' take er few boad's offen de ruff an' let dis smoke out."

The boy climbed upon the roof and removed a number of boards, always kept loose for such an emergency, and left a large opening.

"Jest lissen how da's shootin'," said Dave. "Fust on one side de hill an' den on de udder. An' da's gittin' him rattled dis time. He doan know whicher way he's flyin'." Doan you yere 'em blazin' er way? Gracious, he must by flyin' roun' in er circle. He doan know whar ter light dis—Heaben's er libel!"

There came a great flop and a flutter, and down through the opening in the roof fell the Gold Gobbler. And instantly the dog seized him. And then Dave, Liza, children, dog and all had him. "Fetch me dat becock an' lemme tie him!" Dave cried. "Turn loose, I tell you! Want ter take de charm offen him. Mussy, look how he shine. Oh, da got him tired out an' he had ter light. Fool gibb de rheumatiz, but fool kain't take it er way, huh! I see well dis minit. Jes' look er yere, jes' look er yere. Oh, you neenter kick, honey. Lawd love you, you noenter kick. Steve, hiteh up dat buckboard. I gwine dribe right ober ter dnt gun club. An' we gwine hab er dinner yere dat will make eber body's mouf water. An' de dog's mouf waterin' now. Hole on er minit. We'll all git right down yere an' thank de Lawd fur dis yer Christmas maw'nin.'" OTIE READ.

How He Overdid It.

"Say, you know that \$150 diamond I had?"

"Yes."

"You know it was stolen and I told the reporters it was worth \$450?"

"Yes."

"Well, say, come down to the station with me—the police have recovered that pin and won't give it up!"—Chicago Record.

Her Honest Opinion.

"Mamma," observed Edith, complacently observing herself in the mirror, "how much prettier God makes folks now than he used to."—Judge.

A THANKFUL PEOPLE.

Cheerfulness Prevails Where Gloom Lingered a Short Time Ago.

Thanksgiving day was observed this year with joy and gladness to which the people had been strangers for several years past. In 1894 the country was still suffering from the effects of the terrible McKinley panic, which two years before had plunged millions into idleness, debt, bankruptcy or poverty. Although the protective tariff which had brought about such a deplorable condition was repealed in August of last year, the business and industrial interests of the country had only commenced to revive by the end of November. There were still many thousands of households over which the trade depression cast a shadow, and many thousands of unemployed workers who had little reason to be thankful that the republican policy which had impoverished them was at last struck from the statute books.

This year the conditions are greatly changed. The improvement in business which immediately followed the adoption of the Wilson tariff has steadily increased during the past eleven months until now the country is prospering as never before. Good crops of almost every staple farm product have given the farmers abundance for their own needs and a large surplus for foreign markets. The transportation of these crops has brought good times to the railroads, which have in turn purchased large supplies of rails, rolling stock and other equipments. In consequence the iron and steel industries have reached the heights of prosperity, the total output of their products exceeding that of any other period in the history of this or other countries.

In all the principal industries of the country the same condition of great activity prevails. The best proof of prosperity is found in the wonderful series of wage advances which have taken place during 1895. According to the admission of the New York Tribune over 1,000,000 workers have had their wages increased from 5 to 20 per cent. Factories and mills, closed down for years under McKinleyism, have started up again; hundreds of new factories, especially in the textile industries, have been established, and in every branch of trade there is a strong demand for manufactured goods.

With this unequalled business boom came, of course, a greatly increased demand for labor. Instead of marching through the country in "Coxey armies," as thousands of workmen did while the McKinley tariff was in force, the unemployed found opportunities to work in re-opened factories, in the mines, or on the railroads. At a modest estimate 1,000,000 workers who were idle before the enactment of the Wilson tariff have now steady employment and are earning good wages.

These are some of the reasons why in American homes there was this year so much of thankfulness. Protection hard times have given place to low tariff prosperity. McKinley idleness has disappeared and the democratic business revival has given more work and higher wages. Capital is earning good returns and merchants and manufacturers look forward to an even greater demand for all kinds of goods. For all these things the American people are truly thankful.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

AN EXAMPLE.

Combinations That Are Looking to Congress for Protection.

Our republican friends say they will pass at this session of congress a bill increasing the duties of the present tariff. An increase of duties is just what certain combinations of manufacturers want, and they want it, not because it is required to prevent competition with their products, when these products are sold at fair prices, but in order that they may be enabled by law to add something to domestic prices which are already unjustly high, having been "hoisted," as the New York Tribune says, by combination agreement and the suppression of competition in the home market.

Let us look, for example, at the nail industry, which is now absolutely controlled by a combination. This combination, as the Tribune admits, has "raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to September 14, putting them 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago." The following remarks were published in July last by the Iron Age, the leading authority in the iron trade, and a journal in sympathy with the tariff policy of the republican party:

"The wire nail market has been an interesting subject to one who has been familiar with the fall and rise of this important staple. The McKinley law placed a duty of \$2.50 to \$4 per keg, depending upon the length of the nail.

"This protection was never needed, and during the continuation of this law the price of wire nails fell to \$1 per keg, base price, and this price gave the manufacturer, providing that foreign nails came into competition (which they did not), from 250 to 400 per cent. protection.

"The new tariff changed the duty to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Under this duty the price of wire nails further reduced 20 per cent. on the base price.

"Then came the turning point. Under this protection the price of wire nails has advanced 100 per cent. above the lowest point reached."

Up to that time the combination's advance in prices had been 100 per cent. Additions made since July have increased the advance, our republican and high tariff neighbor says, to "176 per cent." We make the advance 181 per cent. for wire nails and 166 per cent. for cut nails. The difference is immaterial. Our neighbor admits an increase "from 90 cents to \$2.25" for wire nails, and "from 80 cents to \$2" for cut nails. The present prices are, the Tribune also says, "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the prices "three years ago." That is to say, the price of nails now, under the democratic tariff of only 25 per cent. ad valorem, is "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the price three years ago under the McKin-

ley tariff, which, when nails were selling at \$1, was equivalent to from 250 to 400 per cent. ad valorem. The advance is due wholly to the action of a combination.

Neither the McKinley protection of "200 to 400 per cent." nor the duty of 25 per cent. imposed by the democratic tariff was needed. The official reports show that the exports of American nails, both wire and cut, have been very large during the last five years, and have been increasing steadily. Last year they amounted to more than 21,000,000 pounds. The recent advance of "176 per cent." in price has not checked this export trade. We quote the following official figures of exports of nails in pounds:

Fiscal year 1895	21,262,693
July, 1895	1,890,101
August, 1895	2,941,581
September, 1895	2,077,993

It appears, then, that while the price is advancing, and in spite of an increase amounting to "176 per cent." up to September 14, the exports were increasing, and were, in September, at the rate of nearly 35,000,000 pounds per annum.

These nails have been sold in foreign countries in open competition with foreign nails and without the protection of any tariff duty whatever. That is to say, the American manufacturers have successfully defied in foreign lands the competition there of those foreign nails against which they ask to be defended in the home market by a tariff. If they can overcome in foreign lands this competition without protection—and even after their price has been increased by "176 per cent."—can they not more easily overcome foreign competition here at home without any protection, the foreigner being handicapped by ocean freight charges?

Having absolute control of the domestic industry, the nail manufacturer would like, we presume, to make their price still higher and to compel the people of this country to pay perhaps \$3.25, or even more, per keg, instead of \$2.25. But with the present duty of 25 per cent. the point will soon be reached at which imports will be invited. If the present duty should be increased, however, or if the McKinley duty should be restored, the combined manufacturers could safely exact from consumers in this country a price much higher than even that which now represents an increase of "176 per cent." over the price of last May.

We have pointed out these facts, not because the nail industry is the only one in which a combination has unwarrantably advanced prices, but because it is a convenient example of the organizations which have thus taken advantage of the revival of business and are now ready to ask for higher tariff duties. Opponents of McKinleyism will be glad to see the requests of all of them granted in a bill by which the republican party intends to set forth its tariff policy.—N. Y. Times.

A BRIGHTER Outlook.

Increase in Our Woolen Industries—Effects of Free Wool.

A bright day is evidently beginning to dawn upon the American manufacturers of woolen goods. The Boston correspondent of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter says in its issue of November 21:

"Wool of all kinds can be bought at date nowhere else in the world as cheap as in the principal markets of the United States."

Now that our manufacturers can get their raw wools so cheaply, they have an unprecedented opportunity to produce all kinds of woolsens at rates that will enable them not only to hold their own in the home market, but also to greatly extend their export trade.

There has been a marked falling off since August last in the exports of woolsens from Bradford, England, to the United States. The English correspondent of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, writing from Bradford, says:

"If your domestic makers are to-day making good use of your buyers' present purchasing power, it will tell most powerfully against Yorkshire in six months' time. In one respect, at least, the present is a 'record' time in the annals of Bradford since your tariff came into operation, and that is in the present being the most inactive and dearthful period so far as buying is concerned, for I am authoritatively informed that American operations have to-day practically ceased. This should act as a fresh spur to all your domestic makers."

This intelligence indicates that American woolen mills are enlarging their output and sales and will soon find a speedily increasing demand for their fabrics.—N. Y. Herald.

Fashions and Fabrics.

The Dry Goods Economist, a well posted trade journal, commenting on the heavy importations of woolen dress fabrics from Bradford, England, says that the increase this year is partly accounted for by the small importations for 1894, which showed a heavy falling off as compared with imports for 1893. But there is still another cause for the heavy purchases of Bradford goods, which the protectionist journal carefully conceals. The Economist says: "The increase is in a large degree due to a change of fashion. Bright and illustrious dress materials are now in greater favor than those of any other class, and in the production of wonderfully artistic and delicate fabrics of this kind Bradford greatly excels all its competitors."—Philadelphia Record.

Tax Beer, Not Wool.

"Should it come to a question," says the Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.), "between placing additional duties upon liquor and tobacco for the purpose of raising revenue, or higher duties, as has been recommended, upon woolen products, congress might reasonably decide in favor of making whisky, beer and tobacco dearer rather than every variety of clothing, blankets, carpets and other products of the loom. Everybody is not a consumer of the former vices, luxuries, but everybody is a consumer of woolen goods, and the cost of the latter in the aggregate in a household is large and often onerous."

A DESPERATE REVENGE.

The Silver Statesman Was Too Much for the Burglar.

It was an inclement night, but the gloomy-looking man who stood in the doorway of the little town hall and looked out at the pelting rain did not blame it entirely on the weather.

The gloomy-looking man was Webster Shukks, leading citizen and prominent debater of Bainbridge township. He had come to Spiketown, pursuant to announcement, to deliver an address on "The Crime of '73," and only three persons had turned out, one of them being the janitor of the building.

The other two had heard the orator once or twice already.

It was decided to postpone the meeting. The lights were put out and Mr. Shukks, buttoning his overcoat about him, turned up his collar, and pulling his hat brim down all around, went forth into the storm.

Oppressed by the burden of an unspoken speech, he wandered aimlessly about the little town for hours, regardless of the rain that soaked his garments and the mud that splattered and slopped as he wended his devious and uncertain way through streets whose broad sidewalks and well-built crossings were yet in the future. Bitter thoughts of the apathy of the people he had come to enlighten surged through his mind, and at times he felt an almost irresistible impulse to let them slide on to their ruin without making any further effort to save them.

Finding himself at last opposite the village hotel, where he had engaged lodgings for the night, he went in. Climbing the stairs softly, in order not to disturb the slumbers of the other guests, he proceeded to his room.

Through the partly opened door he saw a man slipping quietly about with a dim lantern in his hand.

Webster Shukks grasped his heavy cane firmly, slipped noiselessly inside, shut the door behind him and spoke in a low tone:

"Stop right where you are! If you make a single movement I'll brain you!"

Taken by surprise, the intruder threw up his hands.

"Now, you scoundrel," said the statesman of Bainbridge township, with the same, low, tense utterance, "I don't know who you are or where you come from, but I know what you're prowling about my room for. You are here to steal something!"

"I—I"—began the baffled burglar.

"There is nothing you need say," interrupted Webster Shukks, with a gleam of vengeance in his eye. "Open your head again and I'll drive you down through the floor! Listen to me. We have met this evening, my fellow-citizens, to consider as calmly as we can the great crime committed against the people of this country in the year 1873 at the bidding of an organization composed of a few London and New York bankers—a crime so dastardly, so fiendish, so monstrous in its conception and heartless in its execution that humanity may well stand appalled at the mere contemplation of it! Let us go back to the beginning! In 1792, my fellow-citizens, congress passed a mint and coinage law by which gold and silver, when coined, were declared to be the primary money of the republic. The unit of value was the silver dollar of 371 3/4 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard, silver. The legal ratio was declared in this act to be, until otherwise provided for, fifteen to one. It was enacted that any person could take either of the two metals to the mint and have them coined into money, free of all charge. In its sovereign capacity, fellow-citizens, the founders of this great country laid down the broad principle of the free coinage of silver."

There was a hoarse, gurgling sound, and the hopeless villain, who had been standing in a corner of the room with his hands above his head, sank in a heap to the floor.

Nature had come to his relief. He had fainted.—Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR MILLS' BLINDNESS.

His Scheme for Putting the Currency on a Silver Basis.

Senator Mills, of Texas, has repeatedly demonstrated his courage and independence, as when, some months ago, he came out strongly against the free coinage of silver, but his mastery of the questions involved in this proposition seems not to have been complete. He has astonished the friends of sound money by introducing in the senate a bill which, among other provisions, that when the gold reserve shall fall below \$100,000,000, the secretary of the treasury "shall" redeem the notes issued under the act "in silver." Of course such action by the government would immediately destroy the parity of gold and silver and put the currency of the country on a silver basis. That a man who realizes the terrible consequences of free coinage should not also perceive the equally disastrous effects of this policy is amazing. But it is encouraging to find that the press of his state is doing its best to open the senator's eyes. The Austin Statesman, the democratic newspaper at the capital of Texas, says of the scheme:

"If the plan of Mr. Mills was adopted, all the evils contemplated by the coinage of free silver at sixteen to one would be precipitated upon us. If the Mills financial bill became a law we would, as if by magic, 'presto, change,' fall from a gold to a silver standard. Mr. Mills' bill is quite as dangerous as the broadest platform of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one."—N. Y. Post.

...The sixty-odd democratic members of the house who put Mr. Crisp in nomination for speaker, after his anti-democratic speech for free silver—a gratuitous last-ditch effort for a bad lost cause—stuffed the national platform of their party and did what little their feeble folly could do to handicap democracy in the presidential race.—N. Y. World.

SILVER MEN IN THE SADDLE.

Plan of Senate Reorganization to Be Dictated by Them.

Many republicans at the national capital fear that a mistake has been made by that party that will bear unwelcome fruit in the approaching presidential campaign. They say that reorganization of the senate on silver lines by the republican party is a blunder which should have been avoided. No doubt now exists that the senate will be organized during the coming week, with the republicans in control of all the important committees.

The finance committee will have a comfortable working majority of free silver republicans. Probably the committee will be enlarged to 13 members, and an effort is being made to retain the same preponderance of free silverism in the new committee that obtained in the old. By this means the republicans hope to be able to defend themselves with the assertion that under their regime the free silver majority in that committee was precisely the same as under the democratic regime. The difference is, however, that now the republican party must take the responsibility for whatever is done, a responsibility which the democrats are glad enough to escape.

Some of the New England and eastern republicans who are earnest advocates of sound money think it is a great mistake to assume such responsibility at all. They say it could have been avoided by simply letting the organization of the senate drift along as it is. They point to the general belief that as matters now stand the republican party will win next year's presidential campaign without much trouble and contend that everything that tends to change the situation is a risk of loss of strength. They believe in a policy of letting well enough alone. They argue that the republican party will not gain any strength if the people understand to what extent that organization in the senate is dominated by free silver elements and this reorganization has exposed that fact to all observers.

It is literally true that the republican party in the senate is completely at the mercy of the free-silver men. Of the 42 republican senators now occupying seats 19 are classed as silver men, or one-half of the whole, with two or three other republicans occupying a sort of middle ground between free silver and bimetalism. When the two republican senators from Utah are admitted and the party membership brought up to 44 there will be among them 21 silver men, still near to one-half of the total.

It is true also that no reorganization of the senate without the recognition of silver was practical. The silver men had the party at their mercy and were not disposed to give up a bit of their advantage. They have been promised the help of the populists, if their help is needed. Not only do the silver republicans and their populist allies control the finance committee, with power to suppress any measure looking to reform of the currency system, or to bring in a free-coinage bill at any time they may conclude such agitation will serve their political ends, but the silver faction is virtually in control of the senate itself and master of the situation as to the tariff or any other legislation. For these reasons some of the older and more conservative republican senators think the reorganization scheme bad politics, calculated to weaken public confidence in their party.

It is unfortunate that with President Cleveland in the white house and two to one majority for sound money in the house of representatives the passage of a free-silver bill through the senate would have no practical effect. The senate is a free-silver body, however, and is likely to remain one throughout all of the administration which shall succeed President Cleveland's present term.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FLINGS AT FREE SILVER.

...They say a fellow in Henry county, Mo., is so cranky on the silver question that he digs up all the golden rods and marigolds, raises white corn and won't speak to his wife because she has golden hair, is forever denouncing the gold cure, won't keep the Golden Rule, and doesn't want to enter the golden gates.—Evanston (Wyo.) News-Register.

...Bland's silver lecture in Savannah did not cause a Kafr boom in the tickets thereof, nor the cornering of the same on the local ticket exchange, only one being sold or called for, and that transaction had the effect of stopping the performance. The speaker would not lecture to an audience of one, and he proceeded to shake the dust of South Carolina from his gosholms like a Missouri pelican shaking the dew from its outspread wings. The interest in silver theories or theorists down there appear to be in a state of comparative languor from which even so striking a figure as that of Bland could not arouse it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Outlawry of Silver.

The "congress" which sat in Omaha the other day impudently declared that there has been an "outlawry of silver." What do the persons making the allegation mean by it? There is to-day in the United States more silver money than gold money, and every one of the silver dollars is a legal tender for the payment of debts, both those due to the government and to individuals. The silver dollars are so plentiful that many millions of them are locked up in the national treasury because the people do not want to handle them in circulation, and every one of these dollars is maintained by law at a purchasing power double the intrinsic value of the coin. There is trice as much legal tender silver money in the United States to-day as there was before the "crime of 1873" was committed. Not much "outlawry of silver" under such conditions, and no one who is not either a knave or a fool would commit himself to the assertion that silver is outlawed in the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

THE LAST CALL.

Desiring that every subscriber to the COURANT should, by the 1st of January next, square up his subscription, we have concluded that, if subscribers will send us, by money order or call at the office and pay up all arrearages, at the rate of \$1.50 per year they can do so, up to that date, at that rate; but if we have to force collections, after that date, we shall do so at the rate of two dollars per year, as is shown in our rates after six months arrearages. We regret to incur a cent of expense to any patron, but our own debts for paper, type, insurance, etc. compel us to collect up all accounts. By January 1st we wish to have all subscription accounts of two, three and more years running settled, and we must collect either cash or bankable notes. See the date on your paper, to which you have paid up; calculate, at the rate of \$1.50 per year, what you owe us, and square up with us, either by note or with the cash, and remain our friend.

Alexander Chollic, the noted blockade runner during the late war, who was known in every European capital, and whose check would, at one time, have been honored for millions, did a few days ago in poverty and under an assumed name, in New York. Only two men followed his remains to their last resting place in Wood-awn Cemetery. His funeral expenses were defrayed by the son of an old friend.

Congressman Cannon appears to understand the situation thoroughly. Here is what he says about the present session of Congress: "There'll be a lot of fiddlin' an' talkin', an' resolutin' an' investigatin', an' bluffin' an' makin' faces an' playin' buncomb an' firin' the popular heart, but when we get through will find we have not done a blamed thing but pass the appropriation bills. An' the quicker we do that an' go home the better it will be." The public will agree with Mr. Cannon on one.

The majority of the party must govern the nation and state. I am a silver man and have always been one, but there are other issues besides silver upon which I am a Democrat. I believe in the doctrine of Jefferson, a strict construction of the constitution, equality in all the burdens and benefits of government, taxation in proportion to the protection given the property of the citizens, and no centralization of power, I shall fight for silver inside the party, and if a majority decides against me I remain a Democrat and continue to struggle for the doctrines of Jefferson. The Democratic party is national and cannot exist on one issue. It is co-extensive with the Union and the whole autonomy of our government.—Senator Vest.

The "Book of the Fair" is the only work in any wise attempting to reproduce in print the Exposition entire. In this respect it is without a competitor. It confines itself neither to art alone on the one side, nor to dry statistics on the other, but aims to present in attractive and accurate form the whole realm of art, industry, science and learning, as here exhibited by the nations, so far as can be done within reasonable limits. The work will consist of 1,000 imperial folio pages, 12 by 16 inches, to be issued in 25 parts of 40 pages each, at the rate of about two parts monthly, and at the price of \$1 a part. It will contain over 2,000 of the finest illustrations, from official sources, many of them full page plates covering 102 square inches of surface. For its superior excellence and artistic beauty, with that of the finest, and heavy paper of highest enameled finish, the "Book of the Fair" was selected by the Miehle Company to be printed as an exhibit on their new improved press in the Machinery hall of the Exposition. Write THE BANCROFT COMPANY, Publishers, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

AS ALL KNEW HIM.

Five men sat in a room in Strong City one day last week discussing the death of Barney Lantry. Each of them had known Mr. Lantry over a quarter of a century and from long associations and intimate acquaintance no other five people could be selected more able to measure the man or assign him a place in the history of the county or state. They had known him ere riches rested on his threshold, and were bidden guests at his table when fortune smiled on him. They had known him in strength, in health and in sickness—seen him with friends and among strangers. They were acquainted with his business in eleven states and four territories, as well as his extensive operations in Old Mexico. Some of the conclusions reached by these men were worthy of more than passing notice. Prominent among other statements made was this one: "That Mr. Lantry had controlled more skilled and unskilled labor over a greater area of territory and for a greater length of time than any other man in the United States." His check was honored in every bank between Chicago and San Francisco, or the City of Mexico. No other contractor of public works or railroad construction kept as quiet and as orderly camps as Mr. Lantry was known to keep. Saloons were not allowed on work under their supervision. Intoxicating liquors were tabooed in their commissary and prohibited among workmen. Time-keepers were positively forbidden to dock time for any reason except absence. Time check brokerage was prohibited. Employees had the privilege of purchasing their requirements of whom they chose. The family carriage was at the disposal of a bereaved family on all occasions. The night before Thanksgiving every year his grocery wagon visited the poor people's houses. Impatient of wrong, charitable to the shortcomings of others, gentle to the children, what could be the end of such a man? The end was painless. He sank into a deep sleep, and the change was so quiet that the attendants and sorrowing family did not know when sleep went off duty and death came on.

JOHN MCCALLUM, Sheriff-elect of Chase County. SIMON KINSSELLA, El Paso, Texas. H. WIEBRECHT, Ex Mayor of Strong City. D. M. ROSS, R. R. Supt., Kansas City. S. D. LUCAS, Bartlett, Spencer & Co., Chicago.

THE RELIGION OF THE ARMENIANS.

Armenians claim that their ancestors were Christians before the first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory, the Illuminator, a prince of the royal line of Armenian kings, as the founder of their national church. He was born A. D. 257, and after many precautions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholicos, and are elected by the bishops. The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian church was part of the Greek church till the year 491, when its catholicos solemnly annulled in full synod the decrees of the council of Chalcedon. Since that time it has been a church by itself, which fact has done much to perpetuate the nationality in spite of its people having been absorbed into other nations.

In doctrine it differs but little from the Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy of its own, which includes the Nicene creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayer for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, bishops, priests and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. B-pism which is by trine immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons.

In the sixteenth century the Jesuits succeeded in creating a schism in the church, and a new organization, called Catholic Armenians. This movement resulted in severe persecutions by the Turkish government, till in the middle of the eighteenth century, on petition of the Catholics, Peter the Great of Russia took the Armenian church under his care, and since that time its official head has had his residence in the dominion of the czar. There are two other officials bearing the title of catholicos, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem.—Congregationalist.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 13 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, The Boatman's Song, I Wandered and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 112 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO THIS WEEK.

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

We begin, this week, the rehash of a few of the most interesting items as they appeared in the COURANT twenty-one years ago. It will no doubt prove interesting to many of our old readers.

COURANT, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

The people are agitating the purchase of a poor farm. Edward Pratt advertises the oldest drug store west of Emporia.

Rev. Joseph Perrier, of Emporia, officiated in the Catholic church, in this city, last Sunday.

Mrs. E. Norton, mother of Wm. Norton, the then sheriff of this county, breathed her last on December 15. Drinkwater & Schriver advertise great excitement at Cedar Point in the dry goods and general merchandise line.

Mrs. Henrietta Holmes, wife of E. C. Holmes, of Silver creek, died on Sunday morning, leaving seven small children to mourn her death.

Rev. D. A. Perrin does a good day's work every Sunday, preaching in the Methodist church, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the afternoon at Bazaar, and here again in the evening.

The house of Chas. Stone, one and a half miles south of town, was burglarized, Dec. 17. Mr. Stone and wife were in town that night attending a Grange meeting. Returning home at 3 o'clock the next morning they found their house looted of everything—feather beds, tea pot, and all.

Charles Aldrich, black as the ace of spades, applied to Judge Whitson, Wednesday, and, proffering \$2, asked for a marriage license to join himself and a white woman in wedlock. The judge, not being a miscegenationist, refused. The parties have gone to Leavenworth and will no doubt try again.

Saffordville was the scene of a tragic murder, Friday night, Dec. 11. One Wm. James Fisher was murdered in cold blood with a musket. Jacob Jacobson was arrested for the crime and after trial was committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder at the next term of court. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. F. P. Cochran was attorney for the State.

COURANT, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

Wichita wants a steam fire engine. N. J. Swayze was Mayor of the town.

W. W. Jones advertises a pure line of drugs.

Henry Plumberg was mine host of the Falls house.

Horses were dying for want of grain in the upland regions of Morris county.

J. L. Cochran, now of Strong City, was one of the proprietors of the Whiteoak mill, at the bridge.

Marriage license was issued by Judge Whitson, on the 22nd, to Robert Clements and Miss Anna Mary McDowell.

W. S. Romigh & Co. were dispensing Chase county soil to Eastern people, and they succeeded in bringing many good citizens into our midst.

Strong City was then called Podunk. E. A. Hildebrand ran a lumber and coal yard and A. W. Harris a general merchandise store there, the only places of business in the burg.

Miss Lucy Perrigo, Miss Ollie M. Prather, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss Nellie Gillett, Miss Allie Jeffery, Miss Ettie Allen and Miss Emma Hartly came home from the State Normal, at Emporia, to spend Christmas.

Nye's boarding house and billiard saloon was at the corner of Main and Pine streets. (Many old-timers will remember the sign displayed on Nick's hostelry. Coming into town from the west one could read "FIRST CHANCE," and going out, on the same signboard, you would read "LAST CHANCE," painted in large, black letters.)

The county officers were; County Commissioners—Alva Townsend, H. N. Simmons and J. R. Blackshear; County Treasurer, A. S. Howard; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; County Clerk, S. A. Breese; County Attorney, F. P. Cochran; Clerk of District Court, S. A. Breese; County Surveyor, W. W. Sanders; Coroner, J. W. McWilliams; Sheriff, Wm. Norton.

The COURANT force was indebted to Geo. Estes for their Christmas turkey. (The foregoing was true. The editors of the COURANT had waited until 6 o'clock, Christmas Eve, for some kind subscriber or friend to donate them a turkey. Unfeeling people—they brought it not. As a last resort, and having not a sou, the editors tackled George for one "on tick." We got it, and paid for it about a month after.)

NOTE—Next week we will go a few months ahead of our rehash for the purpose of telling how F. P. Cochran and J. W. McWilliams saved the town of Cottonwood Falls from utter destruction by a prairie fire and Mack's loss of those golden looks from the top of his head.

BABYLAND FOR DECEMBER. A very smiling frontispiece, "Looking for Santa Clause," by W. A. McCollough, opens this number of Babyland. "Dolly's Christmas Furs," by Helena Simmons follows with a trio of pretty pictures. The little ones will be pleased with the picture and poem of "Babette's Ride," while all the December born babies and their mothers will particularly enjoy the birthday song for "The Child of Christmas Month."

In "Mary Ellen's Play-times" the little heroine meets her first playmates. "Tommy's Tailor Brownie" will certainly appeal to all clothes-tearing little boys.

The "Drawing Lesson" this month is a very winking sort of squirrel. Price 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. Specimens (back number) free. ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

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. Holsinger, Jr., L. M. Swope, 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.

ON INVITATION: J. P. Kuhl, W. S. Romigh, John Stone, Wm. Norton, Geo. Yeager, Will Heskett, K. J. Pink, M. C. Newton, C. S. Ford, Frank Laloge, Fred Pracht, D. R. Shellenbarger, J. S. Doolittle, E. McCabe, A. Brandley, Isaac Alexander, L. W. Pratt, F. Bernard, W. J. Doucherty, Clay shaft, John Sharp, W. R. Stotts, A. Z. Scribner, Thos. Lawless, J. B. Sanders, W. G. Patten, G. W. Hays, A. D. Finley, A. R. Ice, H. Brandley, T. G. Allen, Arch Miller, Henry Brandley, G. H. Proeger, C. A. Sayre.

ON DECORATION: J. B. Smith, Mrs. Jabin Johnson, Matt McDonald, Mrs. W. H. Holsinger, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. Julia Reeve, Guy Johnson, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, W. L. Wood, Mrs. A. B. Watson, N. B. Scribner, Dr. J. M. Hamme.

ON MUSIC: J. H. Doolittle, J. H. Scribner, Geo. McDonald, Geo. Hays, Dennis Madden, W. G. Patten.

ON RECEPTION: J. M. Tuttle, J. L. Crawford, Jr. Mrs. Wm. Rockwood, Lot Leonard, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, E. Stotts, Mrs. E. A. Kinne, J. H. Murdock, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Dr. C. L. Conway, T. G. Allen.

FLOOR MANAGERS: A. B. Watson, Jas. O'Byrne, Wm. Norton, S. C. Smith, E. C. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, W. H. Shaft, G. K. Hagans, Chas. Kilme, Geo. Holsinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Matt McDonald, Wm. Norton, P. B. McCabe. The admission was placed at 25 cents.

The meeting adjourned to next Saturday, December 28, at 2 o'clock, when the chairman of the several committees are expected to be present.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Saffordville has just cause to be proud of her new school-building, and reason to rejoice that the teachers' association which was held in that building Saturday, Dec. 14, brought to her midst State Supt. Stanley. A goodly number of patrons and friends of education were present to hear the following program:

Prayer, Rev. A. A. Bailey. Paper, "The Teacher's Influence," C. Garth. Short talk on the subject, T. G. Allen. Song, Primary pupils of Saffordville. Recitation, "Dream of Eugene Aram," Minnie M. Myser. Paper reviewing, "Mediaeval Europe," pages 1 to 48 inclusive, J. M. Stone.

Song, "Kansas Day," Association. Roll call responded to with quotations from Longfellow.

Resolution (by request) "Mischievous Daisy," Lenore Allen. Paper reviewing "Philosophy of Teaching," pages 1 to 3 inclusive, T. J. Perry.

Address, State Supt. Stanley. This address though short furnished sufficient food to repay the teachers for any effort made to attend. School teachers of Cottonwood Falls, you cannot afford to miss it. Do you realize that your presence is needed at our association? Unconsciously, because naturally the teachers of the county look to you for an example; when they understand that you can make excuses for absence and put forth a pretense to attend, they do likewise. With shame we make it known that but one teacher, resident of our county seat was present at that meeting, and that one is not teaching in that town. A large and appreciative audience greeted Supt. Stanley at his evening lecture. His "talk" as he chose to call it was beneficial to all. He said: Education is not merely book knowledge, nor a knowing how to impart that knowledge, but it is development of mind and body, physically, mentally, and spiritually. It is a growth that bears its fruit in man and woman of pure, honest, and upright character. The teacher that does not realize that her work is to train our boys and girls to be men and women capable of bearing the responsibilities of church and state in coming years is not worthy the name. This is the idea on which our government, national and state was founded. School-boards and parents should realize that not the teacher who can best explain arithmetical problems deserves first choice and most money, but the one who is worthy to become a man and whose character is worthy to become the inspiration and pattern of child life—one who is the means, in God's hand, of moulding men and women for time and eternity.

Kansas has always shown her pride in educational matter by the liberal provisions she has made for the same.

The need for conscientious teachers is increasing; and when schoolboards realize that teaching is something more than explaining the "three R's" the supply of certificates will be decreased, the standard of our schools raised, and the civilization and prosperity of our nation advanced and increased."

A unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation was tendered our state superintendent. The teachers desired to express their thanks to the people of Saffordville for their kind and generous entertainment, they will remember the day and evening as very pleasantly and profitably spent.

Teachers present: T. G. Allen, S. C. Bailey, Mand Brown, C. Garth, Mrs. Houghton, Lena Macy, Ina Montgomery, Minnie Myser, T. J. Perry, L. G. Proeger, Bridget Quinn, Aggie Stout, Cora Stone, E. M. Stone, Nellie Sanders, Daniel Wilson, E. A. Wyatt, James Wilson.

WILL CELEBRATE.

The Select Knights will celebrate their third anniversary on New Year's night, January 1st, 1896, with a Grand Public Ball at Strong City.

Invitation extended to the public. So far the following committees have been appointed:

Executive Committee—J. W. Martin, J. M. Clay and Frank Daubs. Reception Committee—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hazan, F. P. Cochran and wife Matt McDonald and wife.

Floor Managers—F. K. Maule, F. W. Winters, E. C. Eyer, Chas. Wootring, Eli Goodreau, Owen Williams.

Good resolutions are in order at all times, but especially so at New Year; and one of the best resolutions, that will, if adhered to, be the source of incalculable pleasure throughout the year, is to subscribe forthwith to Demorest's Family Magazine, the January number of which is just received, and of which we cannot speak too highly. It is a veritable New Year treat. From the first page to the last every one is bright and interesting, and most of the articles are profusely illustrated. Special space is given to "Woman's Industries at the Atlanta Exposition" and "Some Recent International Marriages"; there are stories by Joseph Hatton, Carlyle Smith, and Mrs. McCulloch-Williams; poems by William H. Hayne, Lee C. Harby, and John O. Coit; and a brilliant farce, "Betty's Papa," by Flannery Aymar Mathews. "The Care of the Skin," will interest every woman, also "Monday's Tea Table" and "Flowers for Weddings and Dinners"; and mothers with bright children will find "Suggestions for Children's parties" useful at this season. The fashions are as usual, varied and modish and yet practical withal; and the Pattern Order given in this department entitles the holder to exceptional privileges regarding patterns of the models illustrated.

Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each; and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Demorest is published for \$2.00 a year by the Demorest's Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, and special inducements are offered for Clubs.

TO OUR READERS.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of John Wedderburn & Co., Solicitors of America and Foreign Patents, at Washington, D. C. To those of an inventive turn of mind \$1,800 given away to inventors will prove interesting. If you desire to secure a valid patent, and feel sure that your ideas or the secret entrusted to your attorney will be protected, and that you will not be imposed upon, we would recommend John Wedderburn & Co., to your kind consideration. This firm has had years of experience in the practice of patent law, and is thoroughly competent to handle that class of business, and bear the reputation of being diligent in the interests of their clients. We are somewhat interested ourselves in this concern, and in recommending it to our readers we have to say, that perhaps it would be well to consult us when you are ready to make your application for letters patent.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN FOR DECEMBER.

The December Little Men and Women has a fine opening feature in "The Christmas Rose," the poem is by Edna Dean Proctor and the frontispiece picture by Edmund H. Garrett. The first of the Christmas stories is "Rocky Mountain Molly" by Olive Risley Seward; the second by Elizabeth Grinnell, "What Lucy Little-Elk Did with Her Doll"; and the third with its nine amusing pictures is from the French and is entitled "Two Little Chimney Sweeps."

In Mr. Pratt's "Whirling Globe," the chapter on Turkish Children is especially timely.

But doubtless the most interesting feature of the number for everybody is the article on Phoebe Pickering Jenks in the series on "Painters of Child Life," with its eight very beautiful pictures and portraits.

Price, \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a number. Specimen (back number) free. ALPHA PUBLISHING CO., Boston.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Here it is in James Monroe's simple language: "We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."—James Monroe, 1823.

THE GREAT WAR SERIES OF Popular Stories.

This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and every body wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready:

- No. 1. SHENANDOAH. A Story of Sheridan's Great Ride. By J. P. Tracy. No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND. A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysburg. By G. Waldo Brown. No. 3. THE MAID OF NEW ULM. An Historical Tale of the Indian Uprising and Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. By J. M. Merrill. No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks. No. 5. THE WHITE QUADRON. A Weird Tale of the Insurrection in Chili, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh. No. 6. THE SWEETENED ORANGE. A Story of the Murfreesboro Campaign. By James A. Vallentine.

The series is published semi-monthly at the following prices: 1 year (25 numbers) \$5.00; six months (12 numbers), \$2.50; three months (6 numbers), \$1.25; single copies 25c. For sale by all book and news-dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, NOVELS PUBLISHING CO., 10 and 12 Vandewater St., New York.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, or at the office of the publisher, W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

PHYSICIANS.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, TOPEKA, KANSAS, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 425-7.

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

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

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts.

J. W. McWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

427-1

Poor Farm Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, until Tuesday, December 18, 1895, at 12 o'clock, m., for superintendent of County Poor Farm, for one year from March 1st, 1896. Conditions: County to furnish one team for use on farm, and successful bidder to furnish all other teams necessary to run the farm.

Bidder, also, to state, age and number in family. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of County Commissioners, AL. K. HASKIN, County Clerk.

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 Kneehole 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 county girls. By Percia V. White.

All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis.

Nellie Ozg and Her Gouts. 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 Deaton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Risley Seward, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Mrs. Ex-Gov. Wm. Claflin, Mrs. Abby Morton Fiaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Weston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Hezekiah Butterworth and others.

NEW VOL. BEGINS NOV. NO. SAM-LE COPIES FREE. ALPHA PUB. CO., 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES. SHENANDOAH. 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 pure 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 given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a wonderful book. The next 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 bound in a bound in illuminated cover. Published by the Novelty Publishing Co., 61 Beekman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newsdealers 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 at almost every one of the 70,000 post-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 Forum, 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 will raise a club, write for terms. Address, F. BLEADE, Toledo, Ohio.

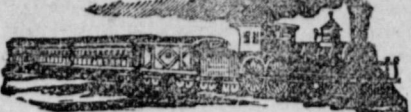
WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in getting the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first work he works one agent's profit is \$100. Another \$100.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the names of your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the office of the publisher, W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway,
New to the ill, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—For year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.15; for six months, \$1.60; for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST, C. K. & W. R. R.) and stations (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Ellinger, Saffordville, Saffordville, Ellinger, Strong, Evans, Elmdale, Clements, Cedar Grove). Includes times for passenger and freight services.

Table with columns for routes (EAST, WEST) and stations (Hymor, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hymor). Includes times for passenger and freight services.

Table listing County Officers: Representative (R. H. Chandler), Treasurer (David Griffiths), Clerk of Court (M. E. Harman), County Attorney (J. E. Perry), Sheriff (Dennis Madden), Surveyor (J. H. Murdock), Probate Judge (John Frew), Sup't. of Public Instruction (Matt McDonald), Register of Deeds (Aaron Jones), Commissioners (John McCaskill, C. I. Maule, N. E. Sidener).

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evening of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy. R. of P., No. 69—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. L. O. O. F., No. 58—Meets every Saturday. J. L. Kellogg, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Secy. K. and L. O. S., Chase Council No. 291—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. Did the new woman hang up her stocking last night? Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas. Miss Tillie Giese, of Topeka, came up yesterday, on a visit to her parents. Christmas was appropriately celebrated at Cottonwood Falls and Strong City. Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th. Wm. Bonewell and daughter, of Kansas City, are here, visiting relatives and friends. The prudent housewife is now looking for bargains. Smith Bros. tell her in this issue, where to get them. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. It rained nearly all day the day before Christmas, and that night it snowed, making the ground look quite white Christmas morning. The Kodak Comedy Company, of Strong City, will render "Down in Dixie," at Elmdale, next Saturday night. The people of that town may expect a rare treat. J. B. Clark, Trustee of Falls township, will be in Cottonwood Falls, every Saturday morning, and in Strong City, every Saturday afternoon, to attend to township business. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. L. S. Palmer is now prepared to cry auction sales at reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed, either on commission or by the day. For information call at the COURANT OFFICE, NOV. 28-5. Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade. Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1895, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same. PROBATE COURT NOTES. Sale in the matter of the sale in the estate of W. H. Roberts, deceased, recorded and filed. First annual settlement of R. F. Riggs, administrator of the estate of Hugh McCullough, deceased. Settlement approved, recorded and filed. E. D. Reploze granted permit to sell intoxicating liquors according to law. Marriage license issued to Chas. A. Sayre, of Cedar Point, and Alice J. Farria, of Clements. Marriage license issued to Albert T. Stone, of Toledo, and Mary C. Obley, of Emporia. Marriage license to Henry S. Foreman and Daisy E. Bruce, of Cottonwood Falls.

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That's what it will be worth. But in the meantime you will do well to examine our stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, and Furnishing Goods. We only carry Leaders in them, and the low prices will lead you to buy them. If you don't want to buy, come in, anyway, and examine GOODS and PRICES. Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions and X-MAS GOODS KING & YORK, Opposite Postoffice.

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SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

50 LADIES AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

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RAZOR GRINDING & HONING

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

Jas. Watson has put down, on the north and east sides of the residence property of A. F. Fritze, in Strong City, a board sidewalk that is an ornament to that city, and he can put down more of the same kind if any one wants his service. Married, at the home of the bride's parents, on Prairie Hill, at 5 o'clock, p. m., Dec. 18, 1895, by Rev. J. M. Coamer, of Waverly, Kas., Margaret L. Bookstore and Justus W. Steadman. Although the day was stormy, a number of friends gathered to witness the happy event. Numerous presents, both useful and pretty were received by the bride. May the young couple have many happy years in the wishes of their many friends. Our Readers who have been looking for Hood's Calendar for 1896 will be glad to know that it is out and may be obtained from the druggists or by sending 6 cents in stamps to C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell Mass. The new calendar is certainly a triumph of art. It represents a lovely hand in beautiful tints, surrounded by a gold frame, embossed and decidedly "up to date." It makes a useful ornament for the home and a pleasant reminder of Hood's Sarasparilla. The third railroad accident within a month happened at Strong City, last Thursday night. W. H. Burton, aged 19 years, hailing from Cushing, O. T. claims that he was standing at the west end of the depot, near the water crane. He says he was dazed by the number of trains passing each way. One struck him and crushed his left arm in such a manner that amputation was necessary, which was performed by the railroad's physicians. Conway & Hamme, of Cottonwood Falls, after being taken to the Commercial hotel, where he is now resting as comfortable as could be expected.

Clark & Co. bought two wagon loads of turkeys, from Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, last Saturday, and shipped them to Kansas City. Ed. Gerner was down to Kansas City, last week, with a car load of fat cattle, and brought a car load of feeders back with him. This thing of hiding wagon bows, sideboards, etc., etc., to make believe that certain parties stole them does not always pan out as planned. Charles Dackett, who is now agent at Burdick, on the Strong City Branch, A. T. & S. F. R. R., is at home during the holidays, but a visit to Kansas City, today. Jos. E. Duchanis, who took some more men to the Thatcher (Colorado) dam works, last Friday, returned home the fore part of the week, to be with his family over Christmas. Mrs. Barbara Gillett is again at home, from Plymouth, Lyon county, and her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, and daughter, of Burlington, and son, Don A., of Enid, Oklahoma, are here visiting her. Before another issue of the COURANT will have made its appearance New Year's day will have come and gone; therefore, we now wish each and all of our readers a "Happy New Year."

Mrs. S. E. Winne, who teaches at the Chase county school, and Miss Dollie North, who teaches at the Pleasant Hill school house, gave a joint entertainment to their pupils, at Pleasant Hill school house, Christmas eve. INFORMATION WANTED. Of a young man, 19 years of age; is 5 feet 10 inches high, has dark brown hair. He left home Nov. 5, 1895, and is supposed to have gone West. He wore when he left either a felt hat with holes around the crown or an old sealskin cap, a blue check cashmere sack coat, no vest, and either blue or brown-striped cotton pants. He carried a No. 32 Flobert rifle and a red blanket. Any information leading to a knowledge of where he is will be thankfully received by his father. A FAIRMAN, Wakefield, Kan.

DEATH OF ROBERT CUTHBERT. At 8 o'clock, Friday morning, Dec. 20, 1895, Robert Cuthbert, who had walked in the midst of the people of Chase county, Kansas, for twenty-six years as an upright and honorable citizen, a kind and sympathizing friend and neighbor, and a Christian gentleman passed beyond this vale of tears to reap the reward of a life spent in doing good whenever and wherever he knew his services would accomplish that end, and who did it all without ostentation, never wanting to appear in his good works, a man who was loved, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born in Yorkshire, England, May 15, 1825. Landed in America, in November, 1851; became member of the M. E. church, in 1852; was married, on Feb. 5, 1853, in the State of New York, to Miss Ann Cave; moved to Michigan, in 1855, and came to Kansas and settled in Chase county, in 1859, on a farm adjoining this city, on the west, where his first wife died, February 7, 1888. On January 5, 1891, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Gustin, who survives him to mourn his death. At the time of his death he was 67 years, 7 months and 5 days old. His funeral took place, at 10 o'clock, last Sunday morning, from the Methodist church, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, the pastor of that congregation, officiating. The church was filled with sympathizing friends and neighbors, and the sermon was a most excellent eulogy of him who lay in the casket in front of the pulpit, and many a tear was shed during its recital, and when a last look was taken at the face we would see no more in time forever; and his remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, in the presence of a large number of those who were thus testifying their respect, appreciation and esteem of a man whom we all loved. He was a member of our present City Council, and as a mark of respect, the city officials, headed by the mayor, attended the funeral in a body.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 25, 1895: Miss Anna Byrom, J. E. Schrelze, Wm. Thompson, Geo. Vinson. All the above remaining unclaimed for January 8, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P.M. TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limits. Text may be just the place you are looking for, a home or for investment. JAS. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. JOHN FREW, Secy.

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AN OBITUARY.



DEAD YEAR, upon whose bier I lean! Dead Year, whose sheeted features lie Half-formless in the falling snow!

You brought such joys, such sorrows keen, Such mingled pain and ecstasy, I cannot lightly let you go; But pause awhile to shed a tear That you should lie so low, old Year.

How blithe you were when first we met! A flying chorus round you sung, The snowdrops peeped to see you pass, And where your hasty foot you set Deep violets and field daisies hung Their trembling blossoms on the grass; And hope, with swiftly-moving wing, You brought to make eternal spring.

A grass-green kirtle next you wore, And gathered wild-flowers in the wood, Sweet odors all around you stole Forth from the chalice that you bore. Knees-deep in tangled brakes you stood: The red sun cast an aureole About your golden head, old Year, And that glad vision brought me cheer.

Then with a sheaf of ripened grain Laid close against your heaving breast, And crowned with purple grapes, you came. I marked the brown and stubby plain, I marked the forest's waving crest, With tufts and branches all afire. With every feature grown more dear, I loved you daily more, old Year.

At last the solemn winter laid Its diamond crown upon your brow; The icicles hung on the eaves, And deep within the beechen glade The bare trees in the blast did bow Their heads all shorn of crisp, brown leaves. You taught me how old age might be Made grand by simple majesty.

Now garbed and silent for the tomb, You lie before me still and white. With burning tears I say: "Good-by," And take from out the darkened room The happy hopes that once were bright, In guise of tender memory. What most was precious cannot die, Old Year, although so low you lie! —Curtis May, in Youth's Companion.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLL.



MARTHA, Jeanne and Yvonne were in the library with their mother. Add the ages of the three and you will have just 30 years. The last—the little one—was only eight, the second nine, but the eldest, who was 13, restored the equilibrium and made the average ten years a head.

It was the 2d of January, and the room was filled with great picture books with gilded edges, with dolls and with toys. Martha, the eldest, seated on a cushion, looked at a book posed on her mother's knee. The knees of a mother serve as a table, a chair or a refuge to little girls; even when they grow big, very big, they are not ashamed to climb them—perhaps when they wish to tease—and does their mother ever find them too heavy?

The second daughter was counting the plates of a wonderful porcelain dinner set, which she had spread upon the floor. It was no longer a full set, however, for she had broken three of the plates since morning.

The little one, instead of playing, sulked in a corner. Why does she sulk on the 2d of January? It is not natural, with all these beautiful surroundings. And the other two sisters are listening to every noise outside, and start toward the door when the bell rings. Can they be hoping for more gifts?

Yes, a gift which they long for most, evidently, which they have seen in their dreams for two weeks, a gift promised them by a friend who has known them all their lives, who loves them with all his heart.

A little while before New Year's he had called them to him and said: "What shall I give you for New Year's?" They had expected the question and had an answer ready. With one voice, and as one man they made answer: "An indestructible doll!"

"An indestructible doll?" he repeated. "I will remember it. You shall each have your indestructible doll."

"Oh, no!" cried Jeanne, "they would be too small; we want one, only one, but a big one, as tall as this, as tall as Yvonne."

"But are there any?"

"Yes, indeed; we've seen them."

"And you will all play with the same doll?"

"Yes," replied Martha, the eldest. "I shall be grandmother, Jeanne the mother and Yvonne the aunt."

"What a charming family! You shall have your indestructible doll, my dears, as tall as this, early in the morning, on New Year's day."

But on New Year's day, neither in the morning or the evening, did the indestructible doll arrive.

"It seems to be the invisible doll, not the indestructible doll," said their mother, who herself felt the chagrin and disappointment of her children. How could the good friend have forgotten them so? It was extraordinary for him. If he were still in Paris she might write to him and say: "Is it possible you are keeping the doll to play with?"

But he had gone to spend New Year's day with his mother in the country.

But as Jeanne on this 2d of January broke her fourth plate the bell rang, Martha left her book, Jeanne her dinner set, Yvonne her corner, and all three in a row waited anxiously. The good friend appeared. They rush at him, embracing him, perhaps a little absent-mindedly, looking all around him. Of course he has the baby; perhaps he is dragging it by a limb. No, he is alone—quite alone; nothing in his pockets, nothing behind him.

Martha and Jeanne, being big girls, made faces, but did not dare to cry, but the little one, who had not yet acquired a respect for conventionalities, could not help it and began: "And the indestructible doll?"

"Well, are you pleased with it? Is it large enough?"

Astonished and perplexed, they look at him; at their mother, who says: "Your baby must have stopped on the way, for she has not arrived. You don't know what a life these children have led me."

"What? I bought her day before yesterday evening, and they promised to send her yesterday morning."

"You must have given the wrong address."

"Not at all."

"Then there is some mistake."

"Probably. Give me half an hour, children, and I will bring your baby back again, dead or alive."

He fled. The smiles returned to the children's faces. Yvonne pouted no longer, but helped Jeanne to break her plates. Ten minutes elapsed, then another ring at the bell. The good friend could not have returned so soon; it was probably some visitor. No, the maid entered and said: "There is a man who wishes to speak to madame."

"What does he want?"

"He did not say, but it seemed to be something very important."

"Where is he?"

"In the reception room."

"Very well. I will speak to him."

She rose, went out of the parlor, leaving the door open, and advanced toward the stranger who was waiting there. He was a man of 40 years, with a sweet, sad smile, his bearing was modest, self-respecting.

"What do you wish? What have you to say to me?"

"Madame, I want to explain to you, but it will be a little long."

"Go on, I am listening."

So, with a trembling voice, which gradually grew stronger, speaking quickly, very quickly, as if he were in a hurry to get through:

"Madame, last year at this time I was clerk in a banking house. My salary enabled me to live and support my wife and two little girls, and as the house in which I worked seemed prosperous, and the greater part of the employees placed their savings there, I did as they did. I gave all my savings and 3,000 francs which I had invested. In the course of the year the house stopped payments, dismissed its employees and closed its doors. I had lost not only what I possessed, but also my place."

He stopped, took breath, and with his eyes lowered, twisted his soft hat with nervous fingers, and continued: "I was desperate, but no one has a right to allow himself to be discouraged when he has a wife and little children. I began to look for another place. Alas, I could not find one. Everywhere they

plains of unhappy people. The man continued: "My last resources were exhausted by my wife's illness, and I was so unhappy that I did not know anything and did not hope for anything. It is still more pitiful you see, madame, at this time of year, because the streets and the brilliant stores have such an air of festivity. At each step you meet people carrying flowers, candy, presents; and all the toy stores with their playthings! Oh! It was that above everything else which made me sick at heart! All these playthings and my children would not have even one of them! More than that, several days before her death, my wife, with her eyes resting on her little girls, murmured in my ear: 'I shall not live until the New Year. You will give them some pretty New Year's presents for me, will you not?'"

As he said these last words, the long repressed tears escaped their bounds, and fell down his cheeks. At last Mme. X. was moved, she no longer leaned carelessly on her elbow against the desk, but was standing up, resting her hands on the three heads pressed in a heap against her.

He wiped his tears, and with a stronger voice, went on with his story. "If my wife had thought of New Year's gifts during her last moments, my children did not forget them either. They did not know that I was poor and miserable. What good would it do to tell them? Would they have understood it? In the evening when I came home after a thousand useless attempts to find a situation, they surrounded me and said: 'Papa, you will remember us on New Year's day, will you not?' I replied: 'Yes, yes, I think of you children, I always think of you.' Then the older one, encouraged by my words and my smiles, said to me one of the last days of December: 'What we want, sister and I, is a beautiful doll which we saw the other day. Oh! such a doll! A very, very large doll. An indestructible doll.'"

"An indestructible doll! I repeated the words over and over again, and repeated them all night during my sleep." Martha, Jeanne and Yvonne, after his mention of the indestructible doll, listened more attentively than ever, silently pressing their little hands together with excitement.

"It was several days afterwards," continued the unknown man, "that I was returning for the tenth time on an employment office, when some one told me that X, the great toy dealer, wanted more hands to deliver packages and offered good wages. I did not hesitate about applying, and was accepted. And all day long, as well as evening, I was traveling about to every quarter of Paris. I liked it far better than staying in the stores, where the sight of the toys, the parents and the children who came to choose, made me sadder and sadder. All day long I carried the toys in my hands, by armfuls, on my back, but they were all done up in parcels and tied, so I did not see. I was more hopeful then, for I would receive my wages at the end of the month, they would add a little gift, and I could buy my girls, if not the large doll which they desired, at least a smaller one."

"On the 31st of December they told me at the store that they could not pay until the first days of January. The firm was too busy with receiving money to give any.

said to me: 'Times are hard just now, we have too many employes, come later and we will see.' I came later, to have the same reply. What could I do? I was obliged to hide it all from my wife, for she was very sick with consumption—she died last month—"

Mme. X. still standing, leaned against a desk a few steps away from the man who was speaking and listened without much emotion. His story resembled all others usually retailed by the needy, the private beggars. She was tempted to say: "There, that will do—it tires me to stand up and listen to you. How much do you want? Five francs I suppose! Here it is." But she did not, for this unknown man inspired her with a sort of unreasoning sympathy, and then the three little girls, finding the parlor door open and seeing their mother in the reception-room had come out and were leaning against each other looking with all their eyes and listening with all their ears. So she did not dare, before her little girls, to interrupt this poor man and send him away too abruptly. It was one of her principles that children ought to be taught while very young, to be charitable and listen patiently to the com-

plaints of unhappy people. The man continued: "My last resources were exhausted by my wife's illness, and I was so unhappy that I did not know anything and did not hope for anything. It is still more pitiful you see, madame, at this time of year, because the streets and the brilliant stores have such an air of festivity. At each step you meet people carrying flowers, candy, presents; and all the toy stores with their playthings! Oh! It was that above everything else which made me sick at heart! All these playthings and my children would not have even one of them! More than that, several days before her death, my wife, with her eyes resting on her little girls, murmured in my ear: 'I shall not live until the New Year. You will give them some pretty New Year's presents for me, will you not?'"

As he said these last words, the long repressed tears escaped their bounds, and fell down his cheeks. At last Mme. X. was moved, she no longer leaned carelessly on her elbow against the desk, but was standing up, resting her hands on the three heads pressed in a heap against her.

again soon, when I should have carried the other two in the neighborhood. Half an hour afterward on my return, I heard cries of joy. I entered and my children rushed to me and kissed me. The older one exclaimed in the midst of her kisses: 'Thank you, dear papa, thank you!' And the little one: 'Thank you, papa, thank you!' Thank you? For what? And while I was wondering for what they could thank me—me, who had given them nothing, they ran into the next room and came back with a magnificent doll—an indestructible doll! Oh! heavens! I understood then! They had come in during my absence and seen in the corner the bundle I had laid down. It was the shape of the large doll of their dreams, and they thought it was my New Year's gift. They had undone the parcel and were soon in possession of the doll. I ought to have scratched it from their hands crying: 'That is not for you—it is not for you. It does not belong to us. It is for some other little girls.' But they were so happy! Oh! If you had seen their joy! With what big eyes they looked at their baby and devoured her with caresses. I did not have the courage to take her away from them. I went out, I was saved. I wanted to run to the store and say: 'You owe me money, give me a large doll instead. Then I would have carried it to you, madame, for I had read your name on the package. But I could neither speak to the owner nor to the cashier, they were so busy just at that moment, and then, I was afraid. I was really afraid. This morning I decided to come and tell you all about it—confess everything. Madame, I beg of you not to complain of me at the store. They know nothing about it and think you have received it. I have the reputation always of being an honest man. I shall get my pay in a few days, and I will swear to you that I will bring you a doll exactly like the one which my children kept—in perfect innocence, I assure you."

The door bell rang. It was the good friend back again. "They say positively," said he, "that the doll was sent yesterday morning."

"That is true," said the mother.

"Well, where is she then?"

"In the hands of some little girls not quite so fortunate as these. Isn't that it, Martha, Jeanne, Yvonne?"

The eldest answered: "Yes, we have given it away," and the two little ones echoed: "We have given it away."

And all together they rushed from the room, to dinner set, which they thrust upon the father, saying: "Give this to your little girls from us."

The good friend understood nothing of all this. Afterward, when they told him the story, he looked up the man's references, and finding them excellent, he gave him work.

And he gave to his little friends another indestructible doll. For, although it is well to teach children to do good, they ought not to regret having done it; not until later will they learn that one gives doubly when one makes a sacrifice.

The two indestructible dolls have neither heads nor legs now—but that only verifies this story.—Translated from the French by Annie E. Gardner for Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

LOOKING AT THE PAST.

Think of the Pleasant Things, the Kind Words and Loving Deeds—The Need of Self Encouragement.

Of the mistakes of life we read: "Exemption from mistakes is not the privilege of mortals; and the man who, on discovering his errors, acknowledges and corrects them, is scarcely less entitled to our esteem than if he had not erred." We believe the kind Father in Heaven looks with loving compassion on the struggles of poor, weak humanity, helping and commending every honest effort toward using past failings as warnings and safeguards, inducing better living in time to come.

Each passing year is sure to have brought its trials, its griefs and disappointments to many hearts; so the discouraged, sighing retrospective view is not the wise, healthful way of regarding matters.

Take the second and better way of looking at the past. Ask the old year what the entire record has been. Review the bright things, the kind words you tried to speak, the visitations made in homes of sorrow, the various little deeds of charity willingly performed.

Over against some sins of omission, set a bit of work done here and there for the benefit of those needing your help. There need be no over self-gratulation in doing this. One good deed helps on another, and self-encouragement is often sorely needed. Alone with memory there need be no reluctance to do one's self justice on the good, the winning side of life's complicated requirements. If there have been days of sharp sorrow to contemplate, remember the helps kindly sent, the sustaining promises of Scripture, the tender ministrations of friends, and, above all, the sure hope of Heaven.

Take all consolation possible along the entire line. Make retrospection something to strengthen hope and to stimulate courage. The whole scene is to close before long. And when the end is reached, the tired feet and weary brain are usually full ready for the rest. Then it will be the motives, the honest intentions actuating the entire past, that will weigh with our just and merciful Judge.—Christian Work.

To the New Year!

One song for thee, New Year!
One universal prayer:
Teach us—all other teaching far above—
To hide dark hate beneath the wings of Love!

To slay all hatred—strife,
And live the larger life!
To bind the wounds that bleed,
To lift the fallen, lead the blind
As only Love can lead—
To live for all mankind!

Teach us, New Year, to be
Free men among the free,
Our only master Duty; with no god
Save one—our Maker—monarchs of the sod!
Teach us, with all its light,
Its day, its night,
Its grief, its gloom,
Its heart-beats tremulous,
Its beauty and its bloom—
God made the world for us!

—Atlanta Constitution.

again soon, when I should have carried the other two in the neighborhood. Half an hour afterward on my return, I heard cries of joy. I entered and my children rushed to me and kissed me. The older one exclaimed in the midst of her kisses: 'Thank you, dear papa, thank you!' And the little one: 'Thank you, papa, thank you!' Thank you? For what? And while I was wondering for what they could thank me—me, who had given them nothing, they ran into the next room and came back with a magnificent doll—an indestructible doll! Oh! heavens! I understood then! They had come in during my absence and seen in the corner the bundle I had laid down. It was the shape of the large doll of their dreams, and they thought it was my New Year's gift. They had undone the parcel and were soon in possession of the doll. I ought to have scratched it from their hands crying: 'That is not for you—it is not for you. It does not belong to us. It is for some other little girls.' But they were so happy! Oh! If you had seen their joy! With what big eyes they looked at their baby and devoured her with caresses. I did not have the courage to take her away from them. I went out, I was saved. I wanted to run to the store and say: 'You owe me money, give me a large doll instead. Then I would have carried it to you, madame, for I had read your name on the package. But I could neither speak to the owner nor to the cashier, they were so busy just at that moment, and then, I was afraid. I was really afraid. This morning I decided to come and tell you all about it—confess everything. Madame, I beg of you not to complain of me at the store. They know nothing about it and think you have received it. I have the reputation always of being an honest man. I shall get my pay in a few days, and I will swear to you that I will bring you a doll exactly like the one which my children kept—in perfect innocence, I assure you."

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"Well, where is she then?"

"In the hands of some little girls not quite so fortunate as these. Isn't that it, Martha, Jeanne, Yvonne?"

The eldest answered: "Yes, we have given it away," and the two little ones echoed: "We have given it away."

And all together they rushed from the room, to dinner set, which they thrust upon the father, saying: "Give this to your little girls from us."

The good friend understood nothing of all this. Afterward, when they told him the story, he looked up the man's references, and finding them excellent, he gave him work.

REED WILL HAVE TROUBLE.

When the Tariff Question Comes Up the Fun Will Begin.

It was plain when the national wool growers pitched their tents in Washington that they had designs upon congress. Judge Lawrence, who is at the head of the organization, has devoted years of his life to fighting for a high tariff on wool. He has been as zealous, persistent and deluded as the searchers for the golden fleece. Any attempt to reduce the tax imposed upon the millions of consumers by reducing the duty on wool, has been met by the judge with frantic denunciation, and when the measure now operative was passed he drew a sad picture of impending ruin and devastation. It is a mania with the judge to contend for a tariff on wool, and to immediately fight for a higher duty when one has been established by legislative enactment. Many of his followers are imbued with his fervor, and it is among the things inevitable that they should secure the introduction of a bill imposing a 12 per cent. duty on wool.

It was very recently shown by the Free Press that no such measure could become a law during President Cleveland's term of office. The wool growers know this, and yet they insist upon the fruitless struggle being made. Either they are all possessed of Judge Lawrence's irrepresible and irresistible passion for an eternal fight on the wool question, or they want a practical evidence of good faith toward them by the party which has in latter years devoted itself to the serving of special interests. But there intervenes the do-nothing policy proclaimed by Speaker Reed, and generally approved by the leading men of his party. How will he face this attempted infraction? How will he meet an emergency which involves the fate of his entire plan for conducting the present session?

If the wool question is fought over and voted upon, the floodgates are opened, and a deluge of tariff bills must be expected. Neither the speaker nor the members of congress are in a position to play any favorites. There is the same right to tackle every article on the schedule as there is to yield to the importunities of the wool growers. They have challenged the idea of giving the country a needed rest. Mr. Reed must now employ the tactics in which he is so gifted to circumvent the scheme of the wool growers or he must expose his party to all the dangers liable to a general stirring up of the tariff issue. The indignation of the woolen manufacturers is aroused at the mere suggestion of a renewal of the agitation, which produces uncertainty and upsets entirely their plans for the future. They are content with things as they are, and will be antagonized if the wool growers are permitted to carry out their purpose.

There is an angry protest from all the industries of the country when the renewal of the tariff controversy is threatened. All they ask is to be permitted to move peacefully along the prosperous lines they are now following. They have applauded the policy proposed by Mr. Reed, and will be alienated if it should be abandoned. They enjoy their freedom from irksome commercial restraints, and will hold the party invading their new rights to a strict accounting. Speaker Reed was quick to see this. The men of political acumen in his party are in accord with him, and it is not probable that he will surrender on the first point of attack. Democracy, from a selfish standpoint, could ask nothing better than that the party in control of the legislative branch should proceed to an exposure of its internal weaknesses, but the country should not again be stricken in this period of healthful recuperation. Mr. Reed confronts the crisis of his political career.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE FOOLED.

The republicans are making no end of good promises. They remind us of the old gentleman who met the little boy on the street.

"Say, my son," said he to the youngster, "if I lend your father \$100 and he promises to return it in equal installments of \$10 a month, how much will he owe me at the end of the first month?"

"Umph!" said the boy, "that's easy enough."

"Well, then," replied the old gentleman, "how much?"

"A hundred dollars," said the boy.

"But I guess you do not understand my question," said the old merchant. "I'll state it again. If I lend your father \$100 and he promises to return it in installments of \$10 a month, how much will he owe me at the end of the first month?"

"I just told you," replied the boy, "\$100."

"Oh, but you do not understand arithmetic," said the old gentleman.

"That may be so," was the youngster's response. "I may not know much about 'rithmetic, but I'm on to dad; I know him like a book."

The people are "on to" the republican party; the republican press and politicians cannot fool them; they know that republican promises are not made to be kept and that they are subject to a large discount.—N. Y. Mercury.

Buncombe and Fustian.

The new republican congress starts off apparently with the purpose of doing nothing in practical legislation for the country, but of entering upon a campaign of purely partisan buncombe and fustian. It seems bent not upon doing anything for the present or future benefit of the country, but upon converting the floors of congress into hustings from which to make claptrap assaults upon the past record of the democrats, with the hope of helping the republican party to carry the next election. The republicans of congress are singularly obtuse to the signs of the times if they do not realize that the day has gone by when the people of the United States could be hoodwinked by such partisan tactics. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

A POLICY OF INACTION.

Speaker Reed has Gone Out of the Case Business.

Speaker Reed's remarks in the republican caucus and upon taking the chair have been generally accepted as indicating a do-nothing policy by congress. His sayings that "history may accord us praise for what we do not do," and that "there are times when rest is as healthgiving as exercise," if they do indicate, as is believed, an all-around do-nothing policy, propose the neglect of most important public duties. In that sense they are the words of a politician and a candidate, not of a patriot and a statesman.

A rest on tariff disturbances is no doubt desired and demanded. The country has adjusted itself to the new schedules. Business is prospering. Labor is well employed. Commerce has revived. The treasury will receive for the current calendar year over \$20,000,000 more revenue from customs than it did in the last fiscal year of the McKinley tariff. It will receive this year \$35,000,000 more than it did last. To disturb these conditions now would be both a blunder and a crime.

But this does not absolve congress from the duty of providing for the deficiency in the revenue. This deficiency is due to the decision of the supreme court upon the procurement of a conspiracy of wealth, nullifying the income tax. The logical, the just and the easiest course to pursue is to raise the needed \$30,000,000 by an increased revenue tax on beer. But if this cannot be done congress should safeguard the treasury in some other way. This may be done by authorizing the issue of treasury certificates or short-term bonds, under proper restrictions, to meet emergencies like the present.

No government should be left with its credit unprotected. To do nothing now for the deliberate purpose of "leaving the administration in a hole" for the next campaign would be a shameful and dangerous omission. It will end the smart Mr. Reed as a presidential possibility if he shall forget that he cannot "leave the administration in a hole" without incurring the danger of throwing the business of the country again into the ditch.

It will be a further neglect of duty if congress shall do nothing looking to the cure of the confusion into which our currency has fallen. The next logical step after the resumption of specie payments has never been taken. On the contrary, our currency condition has grown steadily worse for the past 17 years under the coinage of a great store of silver dollars representing now only about 50 cents of their nominal value, and an inflation of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver and nominally redeemable in the same, but actually a drain upon and an added menace to the gold reserve. As the president says in his message, the government is "forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance" under the law requiring the issue of legal tenders.

It is the duty of congress to do something to remedy this condition of things, if it is nothing more than the appointment of an expert, nonpartisan monetary commission to consider and report upon it. The president has presented his plan, but he assures congress that he is "prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief." This is the patriotic spirit. Speaker Reed and his party associates cannot afford to refuse to meet the president half way.—N. Y. World.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

His famous courage has oozed out like Bob Acres'. Instead of a czar, he recalls the sultan, hedging this way and that.—Pittsburgh Post.

Mr. McKinley is preparing his last annual message as governor. It is not probable that his next message will be addressed to congress.—Brooklyn Eagle.

It is said that Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is so afraid the presidential lightning will strike him that he wears a lightning rod on his ancient hat.—Atlanta Constitution.

The republicans have discovered that a plurality can organize the United States senate. That's nothing; in 1877 they showed us that a minority can steal a president.—Albany Argus.

The republicans do understand their business when it comes to counting out enough democrats to give them "working majorities" of congress and legislatures.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Cleveland has left Washington to hunt ducks. His predecessor stayed in Washington and made ducks and drakes of the surplus Cleveland left in the treasury.—Albany Argus.

Gen. Harrison's solicitude for the welfare of Messrs. Reed and McKinley makes him feel that no man who has not faced its pitfalls and snares ought to be exposed to the presidential office.—Albany Argus.

President Cleveland expresses correct and genuine democratic doctrine on the tariff question. He makes it very plain in his message that the republican senators and representatives need waste no time in trying to restore McKinleyism.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

The republican critics of President Cleveland complain that he is away duck hunting at the time when Salisbury's Venezuela dispatch is awaiting his attention and the country wants to know what it contains. There is no hurry about the Venezuela matter. It has taken Great Britain over a year to place before the Venezuelan government its claim of \$60,000 for two members of the colonial police of Guiana arrested by Venezuelan soldiers as trespassers in the disputed territory. There is nothing about the Venezuela matter that will not keep while the president goes duck shooting several times.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE CALIFORNIA WAR.

Mexican Side of It Was an Opera Bouffe Affair.

The Approaching Forty-Ninth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey to Be Celebrated in Style.

Special San Francisco (Cal.) Letter. The people of California propose to have a grand celebration on July 7, next—the 49th anniversary of the raising of the American flag at Monterey, by Commodore Sloat. There will be a gathering of the few American and Spanish pioneers of those days now living, when they can again fight over the battles of the "peaceful conquest." The general government has promised to assist with a naval and land display. The only battles of the conquest of California were fought after the conquest. There was some bloodshed on both sides, however, in consequence of Fremont's free booters stealing horses from the Mexicans. Subsequent revolution was the outcome of the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma, on June 11, by Capt. Ezekiel



COMMODORE SLOAT, U. S. N.

Merritt, under instructions of Fremont, who was not present. The intention was to form California into an independent republic. The Bear Flag was hauled down when Commander Sloat came.

The Mexican side of the revolution is not found in history, and many of the details of this opera bouffe affair are therefore of interest in view of the coming celebration.

Don Antonio Coronel, of Los Angeles, one of the leaders, related to me, recently, the following historical incidents:

"The principal cause of the pronunciamento was because of Capt. Gillespie's tyranny. He had been left in command at Los Angeles after the country had been surrendered. He declared martial law, and arrested people for trivial causes. One night his negro cook, whom I had befriended, came to my house and told me that Gen. Flores, myself and others were to be arrested. We at once organized. I gathered all the old pieces of iron, I took them to the Mission San Gabriel where they were made into lances. Pieces of lead were taken from the roofs and melted into bullets. We soon had 500 men in the field, many not having weapons, but all had lances—very effective in the hands of a Mexican. Senora Juraceira Reyes made some powder. Our army then marched to meet Gen. Kearny, and drove him out of the country.

"I was appointed commissioner to Mexico, to solicit aid to reconquer California. I immediately started with my escort, and as there was not much money in the country, I took along a cavalcade of about 500 horses for exchange—to sell on the way. At the Colorado river I turned back because the Indians had heard of my coming and would have taken the horses, and probably killed us. I gave my dispatches for the supreme government to a courier who eluded the Indians, crossed the river and arrived safely in Mexico. But it was no use.

"As I was returning, and while near San Diego, I heard that Gen. Kearny's troops, which had just arrived there, were marching north. Gen. Andres Pico had a command of about 500 cavalrymen not far from San Pascual. I wrote a note on the margin of a paper, and sent it by courier. Gen. Pico doubted my information, saying: 'Impossible. There are no more Americans; they are all at San Diego!' That night they captured my horses, but I escaped and hid in the mountains for a few days. I finally reached Los Angeles and was in the battles of Paso de Portola, on the San Gabriel, and La Mesa.

"The battles of San Pascual were fought on December 6 and 7, 1846. The first engagement was a skirmish a short distance from the Indian village.



THE BEAR FLAG.

Next morning about daylight the Mexican troops were surprised by the enemy charging down upon them. The village of San Pascual is situated at the base of Indian hill, and our troops were encamped in this basin-like plain. Perhaps our generals were asleep, for the first that was known the Americans were in our camp. The American soldiers, who were infantry and some sailors, had been mounted—perhaps on some of my horses. The soldiers were not good horsemen, and, besides, did not understand the management of Mexican horses. So the horses ran at full speed until they were in our camp, and here were other horses of the same drove. The battle was a hand to hand fight. On the American side Capt. Moore and a sergeant were killed in the charge. Capt. Gillespie received a severe lance thrust, was thrown from his horse and left for dead. He would have been killed only that he wore a

coat of mail of four thicknesses of leather. I knew the man that lanced him, and I now have the lance in my museum. This coat of mail is called a cuera, and is frequently worn by Spanish soldiers. There were seven or eight Americans killed and as many wounded. The dead were buried at the foot of a large tree on the battlefield. Two or three Mexicans were slightly wounded.

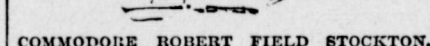
"A soldier called Le Blonde threw his lance over a cannon in the enemy's lines, and hauled it into our own, and we used it against the Mexicans. Nearly all the Mexicans killed had lance thrusts—guns were not used much by the Mexicans.

"The next battle was at Paso del Portola, on the San Gabriel. The river was swollen to about 200 yards wide, and our army was on the bluff overlooking the river, almost concealed amid chaparral and a grove of mustard plants. Our cannon mounted on an ox cart, commanded the approach of the enemy. While they were crossing the stream we played away, but we did not know much about loading and firing cannon, and our shot would hit the water with a phizz and a splash, and that was all. Somebody put in two much powder, and the cannon went off with a boom, upset the cart and the oxen, and I believe all rolled down hill. We then set the mustard patch on fire to stifle the enemy and blend his march, and retired to La Mesa. Two or three Americans were wounded by our cavalrymen, but no one on our side was hurt.

At La Alesia, that hill across the river, in the present suburbs of Los Angeles, we were reinforced with the "Church Cannon," sometimes called the "Woman's Gun." It is a small brass cannon, brought from Mexico, and was used by the church for firing salutes on festival days. On the approach of the war vessel, Senora Inocencia Reyes buried it in her garden. But it was dug up, carried out to the battlefield and used against the Americans at this last battle. The powder that the senora had made was so weak that every shot was only a puff, and fell short of the enemy's lines. This time, however, the oxen were unhitched from the cart so that they could not run away with it, or kick the gun over, or maybe be kicked over by it," continued the don, with a laugh.

That historic cannon is now in the museum at Washington.

Shortly after taking possession of the country, Commodore Sloat, at his own request, was relieved, and Commodore Stockton took command. Leaving San Francisco, his vessel cruised to San Diego in time for the sailors to march



COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON.

to the aid of the infantry at San Pascual. Commodore Stockton again took possession of Los Angeles. In the meantime Fremont had signed a treaty of peace, "20 miles away from the scene of battle. For this Gen. Kearny sent him to Washington under arrest. He was court-martialed, but finally was permitted to resign.

The Americans then entered into a political revolution by forming a state constitution—thus usurping the powers of congress. Thus California was admitted as a full-fledged state—never having been organized as a territory. Otherwise, the programme was to form a western confederacy.

Her admission, however, was the direct cause of the civil war that followed a few years later. The south urged the war against Mexico for the purpose of extending her slave territory, while the north opposed it. But the Californians refused to take chances in a territorial condition, and came in as a free state—a solitary instance.

California has much to celebrate. J. M. SCANLAND.

Seemed Quite Natural.

The football player was experimenting with a bicycle, and it balked, as bicycles sometimes will. He was disengaging himself from a barbed-wire fence when the stranger came along.

"Machine gave you a sort of surprise, didn't it?" asked the stranger.

"I should say it did," replied the player.

"Didn't exactly know where you were for a minute, I guess," ventured the stranger.

"That's right," returned the player. "For a minute or two I felt sure I was playing in the rush line."—Chicago Evening Post.

Their First Quarrel.

She—Strange how married people can quarrel, isn't it, dear? Here we've been married two whole weeks and not an unkind word has passed between us.

He—We shall never quarrel, darling, until you begin it. I never shall.

She—That's just like a man. I know you'll be the first to quarrel.

He—Now don't be unreasonable, dear. You—

She—You never used to think me unreasonable. Why didn't you find that out before you married me? etc., etc., etc. Tears and door slam.—Boston Transcript.

A Mistake.

"I fancy, Justin, that my coffee is much stronger to-day than usual."

"Please, sir, I must have made a mistake and brought you the servant's coffee."—L'Evenement.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—A concession to build a carriage road from Teheran to Bagdad and also to build electric railroads in the suburbs of Teheran has just been granted to a German contractor.

—A feature of the Tennessee centennial exposition, which will open September 1, 1896, will be a steel tower 100 feet high, with a great revolving crown of incandescent lights on top. As the crown revolves the lights will spell in dissolving shades the words: "Tennessee Centennial, 1896."

—An expert telegrapher says: "Between New York and Philadelphia, over a copper wire weighing three hundred pounds to the mile, three thousand words per minute can be recorded, and, with a copper wire of 850 pounds to the mile, one thousand words per minute can be carried from New York to Chicago."

—An electrical engineer finds the relative quantity of heat given off by different forms of light to be: Arc light, 4; incandescence, 4; kerosene, argand burner, 33; gas, argand burner, 38; candle, 47; gas, butterfly burner, 51. In the matter of vitiating the air, electricity, of course, compares even more favorably with other sources of light.

—Among the patents recently issued by the patent office at Washington was an interesting one that was granted on October 15 to two Chicago inventors, who have perfected an automatic type justifying machine, in the operation of which electricity is employed. This patent is a voluminous document, and in it is described the construction and operation of the machine in the most minute detail. In the patent just issued 172 claims are allowed.

SUSPECTED THE TELLER.

Sudden Sight of the Bank Official Took Depositor's Breath Away.

A paying teller of a downtown bank tells an interesting story of a Cuban experience of his: "I shall never forget," he said, "how I nearly sent a man into fits one day last winter, all because I met him unexpectedly. I had been planning a little jaunt down to Cuba for some time. As it was doubtful when I should be able to get away from the bank, I said nothing about it to my friends or the bank's customers. I had been instrumental in getting a good-sized account for the bank—one of those \$100,000 ones that are hard to pick up nowadays and worth quite a good deal of money to us. I knew the head of this concern, and in fact had got the account through him. He told us when he gave it to us that he was in a hurry to get it fixed satisfactorily, because he was about to go to Cuba. As soon as I was able to get away I sailed for Havana. I stayed in the island nearly a month, having a most delightful time, and keeping one eye open for my friend of our new account. I was just about ready to start for home when I met him, quite by chance, in one of the Havana shops. When he saw me he jumped back about five feet as if he had been shot from out of a gun.

"God bless my soul, you here?" he said. "Wh—? wh—?" He seemed struck all in a heap. "You here? Good heavens!" I had to laugh, and laugh hard at that, for I knew what was troubling him. He was thinking of that \$100,000 balance, and was worrying about it—a little. You see, as I was the paying teller of the bank the thought naturally flashed through his mind that I had skipped with his bank's funds and a large slice of his hundred thousand.

"Of course, as soon as he saw me laugh and his excitement had cooled down a little he began to see the fur of the thing, and that he and the bank were safe after all. We found we were going home on the same steamer, and ten minutes later we walked over to the American consul's office together and got our passports vised. And we had a jolly time of it back on the boat."—N. Y. World.

Sunshine.

To shut the shining of the sun from the living-room is a mistake often made by the unthinking, who set a higher value on their carpets and cushions than on their own lives, and their good temper and wholesome vigor and ability to do the day's work well. Rooms glorified by the daily contact of the sun can afford to fade—the fading itself being so harmonious and so uniform that its result, in mellowed tones and artistic effect, is in the nature of improvement. Indeed, there have been cases where colors, originally crude and disposed to swear at one another by reason of their loudness and the impossibility of their graceful blending, have been cured by the simple process of the daily sunbath, so that the furnishing, which tried one's taste at first, became in time perfectly satisfactory for background or for decoration. The sunny day, by easy transition, leads to the sunny mood, and the sunny mood is that of the conqueror, triumphant over all that may invade, annoy or depress.—Harper's Bazar.

Walking Backward Cure for Headache.

An apostle of physical culture says that an excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache is the simple act of walking backward. Ten minutes is as long as is usually necessary to promanade. It sometimes, however, requires more than ten minutes to walk at all, if one is very "nervous." But it is not understood that it is necessary to walk a chalk line. Any kind of walking will do, provided it is backward. It is well to get in a long narrow room, where the windows are high, and walk very slowly, placing first the ball of the foot on the floor, and then the heel. Besides curing the headache, this exercise promotes a graceful carriage. A half hour's walk backward every day will do wonders toward producing a graceful gait.—Medical Record.

—The tea plant, when growing wild, grows from 15 to 30 feet in height, but under cultivation is kept down to about 5 feet for convenience in gathering the leaves.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 70c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"How much was that diamond ornament you had stolen from your watch?" asked the theatrical interviewer. "Fifteen dollars," answered the actress, absent-mindedly.—Boston Bulletin.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come. The saddest of the year," not when autumn has arrived, as poet Bryant intimates, but when a fellow gets bilious. The "sere and yellow leaf" is in his complexion if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline his rebellious liver, and regulate his bowels, besides toning his stomach and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by the Bitters.

PROVIDENCE has given us hope and sleep as a compensation for the many cares of life.—Voltaire.

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

THE WIFE—"John, didn't you feel like a fool when you proposed to me?" The Husband—"No; but I was one."—Life.

Business Chance—A Good Income. We pay you to sell fruit trees. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.; Rocaport, Ill.

It takes much marble to build the sepulchre. How little of lath and plaster would have repaired the garret.—Bulwer.

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.

"Why, mamma," said little Walter, "a snake is only a tail with eyes in it!"—Youth's Companion.

IRRITATION OF THE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Have them always ready.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc., across different cities like KANSAS CITY and ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., for CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, FLOUR, etc., for NEW YORK.

... A BARE OUTLINE OF ... DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

FIRST and foremost it must be kept in mind that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S combines all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, and has inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S IS ACTUALLY A DOZEN MAGAZINES IN ONE. It is a Review for the studious man or woman; a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman; a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, matrons and maidens can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life. DEMOREST'S for 1896 will chronicle every important event of Daily Life, and Everything New in Art, Science, Mechanics, Politics, Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, always with profuse illustrations. It will contain a wealth of superbly illustrated papers on general topics, applying to all classes and conditions, instructive and delightful to everybody; and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction from the pens of acknowledged geniuses of the world. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by Celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers. ... DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE has ...

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of any magazine published. Through DEMOREST'S you can obtain all the Cut Paper Patterns of any kind and size that the members of a household can possibly require; for each number contains a Pattern Order good for one pattern if 4 cents be sent for postage, or from 1 to 30 additional patterns may be obtained on it by sending 4 cents for each extra pattern. This Pattern Department alone, at the lowest estimate, is worth from \$3 to \$5 a year to every subscriber.

READ OUR LIBERAL OFFER. Experience has taught us that we can afford to lose money on your subscription the first year, because the chances are nine to one that you will always remain a subscriber. We will send you Demorest's Family Magazine, postpaid, for the twelve months of 1896, and, in addition, the November and December (Christmas Number) issues for 1895, if you fill out the coupon below without delay, and forward it, together with \$2.00, to the address below. This is equivalent to giving you fourteen months' for a year's subscription. This liberal offer is made for the first time, and, to avoid misunderstanding, you will please use the coupon below. An exquisite reproduction in 16 colors of the Longpre water-color "Chrysanthemum" picture (size 12x28 inches) is given to every subscriber with the December issue of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE. This issue is also enlarged and is bound in a beautifully printed colored cover, and is replete with illustrations of real interest to the Housewife. The Chrysanthemum picture alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription; do not fail to get it. The original painting is valued at \$1,000, and the publishers guarantee that every reproduction cannot be told from the original. They will refund the money if the subscriber finds that this is not so, and that his copy is not satisfactory.

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Form for Demorest Publishing Co. with fields for Name, P.O., State, and Date, and instructions for sending the coupon to 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AT THE PARTY.—"Do you know, I always feel like a fool in a full-dress suit." She—"What a pity you can't hide your feelings a little!"—Truth.

All that is good in art is the expression of one soul talking to another, and is precious according to the greatness of the soul that utters it.—Ruskin.

It is the toper that would like to put a gurgule round the world.—Texas Siftings.

"I heard you were out sleighing with Miss De Riche, Spooner! Playing for high stakes, aren't you?" "Well, I held a full hand on that occasion," said Spooner, thoughtfully.—Detroit Free Press.

A RELIGION that does not stick to a man during business is no good after business hours.—Texas Siftings.

One who never drinks behind the bar—the mosquito.—Texas Siftings.

Advertisement for Sciatica warning, featuring the text 'BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of SCIATICA IS THE WARNING TO USE ST. JACOBS OIL. DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.'

Large advertisement for Battle Ax Plug tobacco, featuring a cartoon of a man carrying a large bundle and the text '10 CENTS BATTLE AX PLUG The largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents. Timely Warning.'

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co. chocolates, featuring a small illustration of a woman and the text 'The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.'

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KEEP OUT.

The President's Special Message on the Venezuela Dispute.

Strong Grounds Taken in Favor of Enforcing the Monroe Doctrine.—The Duty of This Country.—Secretary Olney's Views.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soon after both houses of congress met yesterday, the president sent, by Executive Clerk Fruden, the expected message in regard to the British-Venezuela complication. It was at once read in both houses, as follows:

To the Congress: In my annual message, addressed to the congress on the 2d, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by the government of Great Britain to the government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted upon by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the arbitration declared by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete as the republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of this principle in our relations to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the "state of things in which we live" or any changed conditions in the world, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, and thus involves a derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the principle which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It has been suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the present dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations, and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law any principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the governments of any other country." Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiarly a special relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since, in international conduct, every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim it has its place in the code of international law as certainly as the rights of the United States are. The Monroe doctrine is a principle which is not new, but which has been recognized since the time of the discovery of America. It is a principle which is not new, but which has been recognized since the time of the discovery of America.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the fact that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced. Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is it ignorant of the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it were attempted by a power which adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date." He further declares: "Through the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary. It is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law, and he finally concurs with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any force not authorized on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon sound and sound principles, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of honor to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines or ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain to submit to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having favored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and to deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage may enter into for her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States

to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true division line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that congress make adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of jurisdiction over any territory within the limits of Venezuela.

In making these commendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the world as being divided into two rival competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can undergo which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S VIEWS.

He Tells the British Premier the United States Is Sovereign on This Continent and Its Fiat Is Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Accompanying the president's message in regard to the Venezuela complication is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's note reopening the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute. This bears the date of July 20 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard. The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, and "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844. He then summarizes the situation at the beginning of the year and the secretary lays it down as a canon of international law, that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." This leads the secretary up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine and after stating that the proposition that America is no part open to colonization has long been conceded, he says that present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine—that American non-interference in Europe necessarily implied European non-interference in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States.

The secretary says that it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress. "American questions, it is said, are for American decision," says Secretary Olney, and then applying this doctrine in the reverse he says: "If all Europe were suddenly to fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American state should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? What have the states of America to do with the vast armies and fleets of Europe, and why should they be impoverished by wars in which they can have no direct concern? The moral interests of Europe are peculiar to her and entirely unconnected with those which are peculiar to America. Europe, with a single important exception, committed to the monarchial principle. America is devoted to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government. Any European contest in which our interests are necessarily both incongruous and injurious and, if the forcible intrusion of European powers in American politics is to be prevented, the resistance must come from the United States, the only power with strength adequate to the exigency."

The secretary then says: "The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. The age of the crusade has passed and they are content with such assertion and defense of the rights of self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than any other that they will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The mischief to be apprehended from such a course is none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case. The United States is to-day practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of, any power doing so would immediately secure a base of military operations against us and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be referred to South America. The weaker countries would soon be absorbed and South America would be partitioned between European powers."

There is then a doctrine of American public law well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to herself the forcible assumption by a European power of political control over an American state. The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela remains to be made, and presents no real difficulty.

Non Rate at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Philadelphia is all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the Traction strike is not yet 24 hours old. Not a street car of the Union Traction Co. is running, and that company controls every line in the city with the exception of two comparatively short cross-town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob violence.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Another Special Message from the President.

He Calls the Attention of Congress to the Condition of the Treasury—An Amendment to Our Financial System Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—At 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon the president sent the following message to congress: To the Congress:

In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of government gold were explained.

It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than \$162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than \$79,000,000, that about \$16,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted. The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawal of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity, caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation, nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit; nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has by legislative enactment or declaration, done something, not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing, affords sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent, in a time of fear and apprehension, any sacrifice of the people's interest and the public funds or impairment of our public credit in an effort by the executive action to relieve the dangers of the present contingency. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Dec. 30, 1895.

A MINE DISASTER.

Twenty-four Men Lose Their Lives by an Explosion of Fire Dam. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21.—A special from Chattanooga says: Twenty-four miners lost their lives yesterday in the Nelson mine entry No. 10, near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire dam. The explosion was succeeded by a terrific crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which they had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left and there is no possibility that any of the men will be found alive. The men are both white and colored, including several boys. They entered the mine to go to work at seven o'clock yesterday morning, but nothing of the awful catastrophe was known until 11 o'clock, when the drivers entered No. 10 found their way blocked by a solid wall of coal and slate. The Nelson mine has been worked for 12 years and the entry dombed ran back more than two miles from the mouth of the mine.

Trains Collide. UTRICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The passenger train on the Adirondack & St. Lawrence railroad, leaving this city at 12:35 this morning for Montreal, collided with a light engine at Horse Shoe Pond, 100 miles north of here at four o'clock this morning. Engineer William C. Brassel, of the passenger train, who was a resident of this city was killed. Engineer Hunt, of the light engine was seriously hurt, and the firemen on the passenger engine suffered a broken leg. No injuries other than slight bruises were received by the passengers. Both engines were smashed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE president's message on the Venezuela question occupied the attention of the brief session of the senate on the 17th. When the message was received Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the senate go into executive session, which at 12:40 was agreed to. At one o'clock the doors of the senate were thrown open and the secretary of the senate began the reading of the president's message. As the reading of the message closed there was a hearty hand-clapping from all quarters of the chamber. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, leading in the demonstration on the republican side. Many petitions relating to the Turkish massacres and Cuba were read. The proceedings of the house were very tame. A partisan debate took place over the formation of election committees. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Sherman relating to the protecting the rights of pensioners. He also introduced a bill placing on the pension roll \$8 per month all members of the Kansas militia who served 20 days, and who are suffering from physical or mental disability. The reading of the president's message was heartily received by all parties in the house.

The senate was in a patriotic mood on the 18th and showed a disposition to do anything in the shape of legislation preparatory to maintaining the claims of this country in the Venezuelan matter. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) introduced a bill carrying an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for a heavy increase in the national armament, and propositions followed authorizing the secretary of war to purchase lately improved heavy devices. A resolution was also introduced calling for information as to British encroachments in Alaska. The session of the house was short, but a bill unanimously passed authorizing the president to appoint a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary. Mr. Grout (Vt.) introduced a bill for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the defense of the seaboard and Canadian frontier. The bill proposes to raise the funds by 3-year two per cent bonds in small denominations to be sold at the sub-treasuries and post-offices. The sentiment apparently was unanimous in sustaining the recommendations of Mr. Morgan in his special message.

WHEN the house Venezuelan bill was laid before the senate on the 19th, Mr. Morgan moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations. The bill was read and the senate in favor of the motion. Mr. Morgan thought the president right in the position he had taken, but he thought the matter should be considered deliberately without prejudice. Mr. Lodge favored a vigorous policy and that the Monroe doctrine should be upheld as American doctrine, although not international law. Mr. Allen objected to consideration of the bill until after the adjournment of the session. The senate adjourned.

WHEN the house Venezuelan bill was laid before the senate on the 21st the effect of the president's special financial message was plainly visible. It was apparent that senators were early to the front with plans for meeting the emergency. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, declared that no legislation was possible along the lines laid down by the president. He offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to coin as rapidly as possible the silver bullion in the treasury into standard silver dollars and with them to purchase and retire treasury notes issued in the purchase of such bullion, and to redeem greenbacks in such dollars. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, also offered a plan in the shape of a resolution, but both went over under objections from Mr. Platt and Mr. Sherman. In speeches dissented from the president's views. Adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Yearly Statement Prepared by Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The yearly statement prepared by the clerks of the senate and house committees on appropriations, comparing, by bills, estimates of regular annual appropriations for the fiscal year 1896 with those for 1897, with the estimates for 1897, and showing the aggregate of estimated regular annual and permanent appropriations and amount of estimated revenues for 1897, has been made public. The statement gives the net increase estimates of regular annual appropriations for 1897 over same for 1896 as \$4,561,503, and the increase estimates of permanent annual appropriations for 1897 over same for 1896 \$5,980,304, making the total increase estimates for 1897 over 1896 \$10,541,707.

The net increase and the estimates of regular annual appropriations for 1897 over regular annual appropriations for 1896 is placed at \$15,018,512, and the increase estimates of permanent annual appropriations for 1897 over permanent annual appropriations for 1896 at \$5,980,304, and the total increase estimates for 1897 over appropriations for 1896, exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous, \$20,998,715.

The amount of estimates of regular annual appropriations for 1897 is \$388,830,034, and the amount of estimates of permanent annual appropriations for 1897 \$119,054,160, the total estimates of regular permanent annual appropriations for 1897 being \$507,884,194.

Excess of estimated appropriations (exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous) over estimated revenues for 1897 is \$48,091,073, and excess estimate in the revenues over estimated appropriations (exclusive of \$50,000,000 for sinking fund and exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous) for 1897 \$6,908,926.

Central Kansas Poultrymen. ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 20.—The Central Kansas and Pet Stock association closed a successful poultry show at Herington. A number of fine fowls from Dickinson, Morris, Marion and Saline counties were shown and a long list of special premiums was awarded.

Missouri Pacific Brakeman Killed. NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 20.—N. A. Peterson, a brakeman on the Minden branch of the Missouri Pacific, was killed near Yale, Kan. His body was mangled, several cars passing over it. The deceased was 28 years of age and unmarried.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

Secretary Olney Answers a Senate Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The president yesterday replied to the senate resolution of December 4, calling for information respecting affairs in Turkey. The response is in the shape of a report by Secretary Olney, summarizing but not including the official correspondence, and beginning with the massacre at Moosh in August, 1894. In substance, the secretary's report recounts all that has been done to protect American citizens against the rioters; shows that while their property has suffered in two instances, they have not been injured in person; quotes Minister Terrell as estimating the number of Armenians killed at 30,000, and after citing several cases wherein naturalized Americans have been oppressively treated, states that proper steps have been taken to secure indemnity in all cases and to protect naturalized citizens in their treaty rights.

Secretary Olney says that the number of United States citizens in Turkey is not accurately known, but there are 172 American missionaries scattered over Asia Minor and numbers of citizens in business, besides naturalized Armenians temporarily residing in Turkey, and that probably the whole number of these persons is between 500 and 600. The bulk of this American element is found in the interior of Asia Minor and Syria, in quarters remote from our consulates, isolated and inaccessible, except by difficult mountain journeys. Says Secretary Olney: "Under these circumstances and in the midst of the alarming agitation which for more than a year past has existed in Asia Minor, it has been no slight task for the representative of the United States to follow the interests of those whose defense necessarily falls to his care, to demand and obtain the measures indispensable to their safety, and to act instantly upon every appeal for help in view of real or apprehended peril. It is, however, gratifying to bear testimony to the energy and promptness of the minister in dealing with every grievance brought to his notice and his foresight in anticipating complaints and securing timely protection in advance of actual need. The efforts of the minister have had the moral support of the presence of naval vessels of the United States on the Syrian and Adana coasts from time to time as occasion required and at the present time the San Francisco and Marblehead are about to be joined by the Minneapolis which has lately been ordered to the eastern waters of the Mediterranean, the squadron being under command of Rear Admiral Selfridge, an officer whose record indicates the necessary discretion in dealing with whatever emergencies may arise."

The secretary says that while the physical safety of the citizens appears up to the present to have been secured, their property has been destroyed on at least two occasions. The meager reports from the Harpoot riots of November last show that American mission property was destroyed to the estimated value of \$100,000 and the porte has been notified that it will be held responsible for full satisfaction. The value of the property destroyed at Marash, November 19, by the burning of the American missionary school of science has not been ascertained, but after investigation indemnity will also be demanded in that case.

Apart from these general incidents, Secretary Olney reports upon several cases of individual citizens who suffered in life and person in Turkey, beginning with Lenz, the bicyclist, whose murder was unearthed "with the efficient aid of the British consul at Erzerum." At last accounts five or six Kurds and Armenians were to be put to trial for the murder.

Secretary Olney next treats of arrests of American citizens in violation of treaty rights, of which there have been a number. "Although," he says, "the treaty in terms gives to the ministers and consuls authority and power to punish American offenders, and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by Turkish authorities, the Ottoman government, while admitting to this extent the English rendering of the treaty, has on frequent occasions, assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges and denied the rights of agents of this government to effect their punishment. A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the case of persons of Armenian origin, naturalized in the United States, and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolutionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor."

Wiman a Free Man. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The court of appeals yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Erastus Wiman, charged by the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. with forgery. The court sustains the opinion of the general term of the supreme court, reversing the judgment of the conviction and sentence of 5 1/2 years, and Mr. Wiman is therefore a free man.

A Valuable Concession. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—The government has granted a concession to George Edetwiler, of Chicago, and Emil B. Barry, of Boston, to build a railway along the Pacific coast from Tehuantepec to the Guatemala frontier. The concessionaires get about \$5,000,000 subsidy.

A Shut-Down Ordered. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 20.—The Western Flint Bottle association met here yesterday with 90 per cent of the members of the association present. It was decided to shut down for two weeks during January, and an advance of five per cent was ordered, to go into effect on the first of the year.

From Congress to Governorship. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to congress, but will be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Nebraska.

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

Representatives of South American Republics Meet in New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Among Secretary Olney's callers yesterday were Minister Andrade, of Venezuela; Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, and Minister Romero, of Mexico, representing three of the first republics of South and Central America. Although none of the Central and South American diplomats will consent to be quoted regarding their call, it is known that they, as a rule, have cabled their governments that the present seems an opportune time for invoking the Monroe doctrine as a means of support against European pressure, several of them being involved in disputes with European nations at this time. The statement is made by one of them that several important results will follow the vigorous construction of the Monroe doctrine. First, it is said, will be the official adherence of the Southern republics, making the declaration practically unanimous from the countries of the western hemisphere. It is pointed out that Lord Salisbury insisted that the Monroe doctrine was not recognized as international law, but this, it is said, will be answered by a showing that all the republics of North and South America accept it as the law governing them.

The project of another conference of American republics in line with the Pan-American conference, but with a view to political alliance rather than commercial reciprocity, is being discussed also. The suggestion is made with much directness in diplomatic circles that the course of the United States assures to it the moral and physical support of all the Southern and Central American republics. In the aggregate this allied strength of the western republics, with the United States at its head, would constitute a new and formidable factor in international affairs. It is not suggested among diplomatists that such an alliance will take the form of a treaty, but it is urged that the feeling of union existing constitutes a compact quite as effective as a formal understanding.

MORE ENGLISH OPINION.

London Papers Believe the Situation More Serious Than at First Supposed. LONDON, Dec. 20.—In commenting upon the Venezuelan question, the newspapers generally agree that the situation is much more serious than they thought it to be yesterday. In the public mind, also, there is a general feeling of disappointment at the action of congress in supporting the stand taken by President Cleveland in his message to that body.

The stock exchange here and the exchanges throughout the country continue under the influence of the difficulty which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time there is no excitement. The Pall Mall Gazette's money article says: "Of course, whatever happens, America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly inopportune when many of her railways need money." The afternoon papers all contain long editorial articles on the Venezuelan question, the general tenor of their utterances being the same as yesterday, though all agree that the matter is becoming much graver. The Globe, a high conservative organ and a newspaper which may be supposed to be on terms of intimacy with the government, gives warning that Great Britain will remain firm, saying: "President Cleveland may appoint a dozen commissions, but England will remain firm in her refusal to recognize them and jurisdiction of this sort. This is our unalterable position, be the consequences what they may. We will never submit to such unparalleled dictation."

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Senator Peffer's Bill to Compel Officials to Expend Appropriations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Peffer reported favorably from committee to examine several branches of the civil service the bill which the senator had introduced on the first day of the session, prohibiting officers of the government from refusing to pay moneys appropriated by congress. The bill appropriates the calendar and it is the impression that it will go through. It is intended to cover non-payment of sugar bounty and also to apply to the action of Secretary Morton in refusing to expend money appropriated for seed distribution. The bill as reported provides that in all cases where congress authorizes and directs the payment of money for any purpose specified, and makes an appropriation, each department of the government and every officer shall be bound thereby.

Hayward's Confession. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—The ante-mortem statement of Harry T. Hayward, the full text of which makes 30,000 words, is in many respects a most remarkable document. It was made under the most formal conditions, and with solemn assertions on the murderer's part that he was telling the truth. The full text gives for the first time the name of one of the victims and other important details. Not only does he claim to have murdered during his brief career no less than five different people, but in describing the various tragedies in which he figured he showed an utter absence of human feeling, and a pleasure in his achievements that marks him as an unusual type of criminal.

North Carolina Mine Explosion. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—Yesterday morning a terrible explosion occurred in the Egypt coal mines at Cumbeek, N. C. The place is in Chatham county, out of the general line of travel and correct information is hard to get. Some 40 persons were in that part of the mine when the explosion occurred. Eight or ten are reported as having been killed outright, although the names of the dead are not given. The explosion was heard distinctly at Monocah, 14 miles distant. Physicians were summoned from the neighboring towns.