

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

NO. 13.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on the 18th said that the American Red Cross society had decided to accept the duty of distributing the relief funds for the Armenian sufferers in Asia Minor and had issued an appeal for aid. According to conservative estimates there were 350,000 utterly destitute people in that country who will have to be assisted until the next harvest, and the demands of the suffering people were urgent.

The National Civil Service Reform league, in session at Washington, elected Carl Schurz president.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has reapportioned the members of the court of private land claims as follows: Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice, and Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas, Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, William Murray, of Tennessee, and Thomas C. Fuller, of North Carolina, to be associate justices. Their terms had expired.

COL. HUBBARD and Capt. Finks, representing the intruders in the Cherokee nation, were at Washington working to secure the passage of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the interior not to enforce the law to remove the intruders from the nation on the first day of the approaching year, according to the legislation that passed last congress.

It was reported at Washington that the silver men were well pleased with the situation in the senate. They calculated that they would have control of the finance committee and that a free silver bill would be reported from the committee within two or three weeks after the reorganization.

SPEAKER REED will announce congressional committees, it was reported, on the 19th.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury on the 11th stood at \$76,834,607.

Some time ago Secretary Morton issued an order requiring that all beef ordered for export should be accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the agricultural department showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease. As numerous petitions have been received from reliable exporters of beef alleging that great damage to the export beef trade must follow the enforcement of this order on January 1, 1896, the secretary has directed that the order shall not be enforced until March 1, 1896.

GENERAL NEWS.

A New York paper on the 16th said: For the last ten months a movement has been under way in the lodges of the Clan-na-Gaels in this and other large cities to organize among the best Irishmen military companies to be used when there is an opportunity to free Ireland. One of the oaths which every recruit takes, it was said, was to serve the cause of Ireland.

At a meeting of the board of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment association held in St. Louis, resolutions were adopted requesting the governors of nine states where legislatures convene in January, 1896, to bring before their respective general assemblies for enactment the five laws for the restriction of crime among youth which were last winter adopted by 38 legislatures.

At Rockwood hall, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, near Tarrytown, N. Y., Miss Emma Rockefeller, their daughter, and Dr. D. Hunter McAlpine, Jr., of New York city, were united in marriage on the 12th. There were about 500 guests.

A RECENT dispatch to the London Times from Persia said: "It is now certain that the Hamidieh cavalry have destroyed 200 villages in the province of Van. Fifty thousand homeless people are flocking into the city of Van and the government is doing nothing to prevent further outrages." Another dispatch said: "News was received from Trebizond of fresh atrocities. The bishop and five ecclesiastics were burned alive while seeking refuge in a building. Fresh outrages have occurred in other parts of Asia Minor.

The national conference of colored men opened at Detroit, Mich., on the 11th with many prominent negroes present.

MATTIE GOATLEY, a colored girl 12 years of age, attempted on the 10th to poison the family with whom she had been making her home at Indianapolis, Ind., by placing rough on rats in the coffee. Elias Robinson, Eddie Teetus and Mrs. Miranda Teetus, all colored, drank of the coffee and were immediately seized with cramps. The net was committed because the girl was slapped by Mrs. Teetus for being tardy in getting up.

The long drawn out controversy between the ambassadors of the powers and Turkish sultan over the question of the admission of additional guardships for the protection of the embassies was settled on the 10th at Constantinople by the issuance of an irade granting the necessary firms to permit the guardships to pass the Dardanelles.

At the meeting of the democratic state central committee at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 11th, Gov. Matthews was formally endorsed by the democrats of Indiana for president.

The Weir plow shops at Monmouth, Ill., were almost destroyed by fire on the 12th. The loss was \$150,000. Three hundred men were thrown out of work.

The members of the Clothing Contractors Mutual and Protective association have repudiated the contracts entered into by them with the members of the United Garment Workers of America in New York last July and a strike involving 10,000 tailors in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownville and Newark has been precipitated.

At Stephenville, Tex., in an altercation between Billy Kay and T. J. Wilson, Kay was stabbed, and while bleeding to death he threw Wilson to the ground and stamped his head to a pulp.

"COIN" HARVEY on the 15th launched his new political party at Chicago, to be known as the "Patriots of America." Its special mission is to advance the cause of free silver. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national recorder, and James F. Adams, national treasurer. On the first Tuesday of next April an election will be held and a new set of officers chosen. A side order, called the Daughters of the Republic, is also to be started. Its membership will be confined to the gentler sex, and the head of it will carry the title of "first woman of the republic."

The New York Morning Advertiser on the 16th said that Levi P. Morton was an avowed candidate for the presidency, and that while he does not propose to personally exert himself, he will be pleased to have the New York delegation stand firmly for his nomination at St. Louis, as did the famous 306 for that of Grant in 1880.

GEORGE W. MCCAMMON, Adams Express agent at Farmersburg, Sullivan county, Ind., has defaulted, taking with him \$3,500 of the company's money.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Observer proposes ex-Gov. Brown, of Kentucky, for the democratic nomination for president, and says his name will be presented in the convention.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the republican national committee, has issued the formal call for the national convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1896.

THE Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal church, one of the finest church edifices in Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the 15th. The fire started from the furnace. Two firemen were caught among a mass of burning timbers and badly burned. Al Robins was pinned beneath some joists and his legs burned nearly off. He will not recover.

A POWDER magazine at Arlon, Belgium, exploded recently and killed seven men.

FIRE in the wholesale and manufacturing district at Council Bluffs, Ia., on the 13th caused a loss of more than \$250,000. It started in a frame warehouse owned by the Weir-Shugart company and the flames soon communicated to the great brick warehouse of the Deere-Walls company. Help was asked from Omaha and was sent over.

ADVICES from Madagascar stated that a mob of 6,000 Hovas had attacked and destroyed the Christian mission at Ramainandro, but that Missionary MacMahon and his family, occupying the mission, had succeeded in escaping unharm. A force of 600 French troops was dispatched to the scene to quell the disturbance and all Europeans were ordered to the capital as a measure of safety.

THE cabin of "Aunt" Harriet was found burned recently near Bonham, Tex., and the body of the negro, who was thought to be over 100 years old, was discovered in the ruins burned to a crisp.

The colored men in conference at Detroit, Mich., adopted a plan of permanent organization on the 13th. The name selected was the National Federation of Colored Men. An address to the country was adopted, stating the objects of the organization, which were, in brief, to look after the social and political rights of the colored race.

A CHICAGO dispatch of the 13th stated that Dan Stuart was negotiating with "Parson" Davies to secure John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan as referee and time-keeper for his Maher-Fitzsimmons fight. The "Parson" was willing and so were Sullivan and Ryan.

FRANCIS SCHLATTER, the "healer," reached Santa Cruz, 30 miles north of Santa Fe, N. M., on the 13th. Passing through Taos valley he was met and followed by several hundred people. At the village of Ranchitos de Taos 500 people assembled to greet him. He blessed handkerchiefs and cured many persons. There was great excitement at Santa Fe over Schlatter's probable advent.

EX-SENATOR ALLEN G. THUBMAN died at Columbus, O., on the 12th. The "Old Roman," as he was affectionately called, was 82 years old on November 13.

FIRE broke out on the 12th on the east end of the grand stand of the Brighton Beach race track at Coney island, N. Y. A brisk wind was blowing at the time, and the flames soon communicated with the stables, which, with the grand stand, were destroyed, causing a loss of nearly \$50,000. The horses in the stables were rescued with considerable difficulty.

The United States embassy at London was besieged on the 11th by newspaper reporters anxious to obtain the views of Ambassador Bayard upon the demand for his impeachment made in the house of representatives at Washington by Congressman William E. Barrett, on the ground that he had insulted the people he represented in speeches delivered in Great Britain, but all attempts to induce Mr. Bayard or his staff to discuss the matter failed.

MISS ELLEN CULVER, of Chicago, has donated \$1,000,000 to the Chicago university. The condition of the gift is that it shall be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of biological science.

AN awful disaster occurred at Big Stone Gap, Ga., on the 14th in which five white laborers lost their lives. The men were working on a cut and had stopped for dinner, seating themselves under a ledge of rock projecting from an embankment. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a large boulder broke loose and came down upon them, causing the instant death of all.

SAMUEL GOMPERS was elected president of the American Federation of Labor over John McBride by a vote of 1,041 to 1,023. James McGuire was re-elected as first and James Duncan as second vice president; John B. Lannon was re-elected treasurer and Augustus McCraith secretary.

A DISPATCH to the London Central News said it was reported that the czar of Russia had lately received several threatening letters and that a nihilist conspiracy against the life of his majesty had been discovered in Moscow, the police of that city having seized a number of bombs and several arrests made.

By a delayed explosion of powder and dynamite, four men were killed at LaFollette, Campbell county, Tenn., on the 13th and four other men were missing and their bodies were being searched for in the mass of earth and rocks that was dislodged by the explosion. The explosion occurred on the works of the LaFollette railroad, where a new railroad is being projected. Three kegs of giant powder had been placed in a 16-foot hole and four sticks of dynamite were also added to the deadly charge and a fuse attached, but the charge failed to go off. The men re-entered the hole and then the terrific explosion occurred.

THE American Federation of Labor in convention at New York on the 13th adopted a resolution in favor of postal savings banks. George F. McNeill, of Boston, of the committee on the eight-hour question, made a report to the effect that a general movement in favor of the eight-hour work day was deemed unwise, but that the executive committee should seek one or more of the best conditioned organizations to begin the contest for an eight-hour day.

AARON HARPER, colored, was hanged on the 12th at Coffeyville, Miss., for the murder of his wife last April. He was convicted on the evidence of his 11-year-old child.

It has been discovered that almost nine-tenths of the West Creek, Col., district, one of the new gold fields, is in a United States timber reservation, and persons working there are liable to imprisonment for trespass.

JOSEPH HOLDEN, living near Leesbury, Loudon county, Va., shot and probably fatally wounded his stepdaughter, Lulu, and then turned the pistol on himself and blew out his brains. He was insanely jealous of the girl and had been drinking.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. JACK HARRIS, an aged invalid of Hamburg, Ala., was left alone at home while his family attended his only daughter's marriage. Upon their return the bridal party found the house in ashes and the old man burned to a crisp.

CHIEF JUSTICE T. L. SNODGRASS, of the Tennessee supreme court, fired two shots at John R. Beasley, a lawyer of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of which took effect in the arm. Mr. Beasley, was seriously hurt, but not fatally.

SECRETARY CARLISLE made his annual report on the state of the national finances on the 10th. He thought the condition of the treasury would be good if it were not for the legal tender menace and stated he was thoroughly convinced that it was best to retire the treasury notes from circulation and relieve the government from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people.

JONAS G. LEIDY, aged 55, and his wife, Melinda, aged 60, of Souderton, Pa., while on their way to church in a carriage were struck by the Buffalo express train on the North Pennsylvania railroad near their home and received injuries that resulted in their death.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 16th fire broke out in the Mexican village at the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. Three or four persons were injured in fighting the flames.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Malinda Burns, a young mulatto woman, fired a bullet into her husband's brain with probably fatal result. The woman was quickly arrested and her victim removed to the hospital. Mrs. Burns said that since her marriage to Burns two years ago her life had been a continual round of abuse from the hands of her husband.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has contracted to deliver 1,100 cars of Kansas corn at Galveston, Tex., for export. It will begin moving this corn as soon as it begins running trains to Galveston, which it was thought would be accomplished by, if not before, the 1st of January.

R. T. McDONALD announced at Fort Wayne, Ind., that if he was elected delegate to the next republican national convention he would support Harrison if he was a candidate. The balance of the Indiana delegation was for the ex-president, he said.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Horticultural society held a meeting at Lawrence on the 11th. The election of officers was postponed until next year.

A veteran from the soldiers' home named Barker was recently drowned just above Leavenworth. He belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment during the war.

Lyon county's poultry show, which was recently held at Emporia, is reported to have been a fine exhibition—equal to that recently held in Kansas City.

The discovery of grave robberies recently caused a stir at Topeka. The bodies of two women that had been removed by ghouls were traced to the medical college.

The livery barn of T. W. Wiltrout at Logan was burned the other night, together with eight horses and other valuable property. A lantern in the hay mow caused the fire.

It is stated that the faculty and students of the Kansas medical college at Topeka will be sued for heavy damages by the families who were victimized by the late grave robberies at that city.

A car load of convicts from Texas arrived at the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth a few days ago. There were 24 of them and their sentences range from one year for selling liquor to life for murder.

Mrs. Nancy Thompson, 75 years old, was recently found dead in Cowley county, having died of starvation and neglect. She lived in a secluded place with a half-witted son. The latter was found thinly clad and almost frozen.

The man who was murdered by tramps near Emporia and supposed to have been J. C. Harris, a printer, proved to be unknown. Mrs. Harris viewed the remains and testified at the inquest that the body was not that of her husband.

Carrie Turner, the handsomely-dressed woman who committed suicide in a hotel at Beatrice, Neb., about two weeks ago, was the daughter of C. B. Turner, of Atchison, who had just been released from the Kansas penitentiary for the killing of J. B. Gilgore.

The State Reform Press association at its late meeting in Lawrence elected officers as follows: President, Abe Steinberger, Girard World; vice president, Mrs. Laura E. Lowe, Mound City; secretary and treasurer, Lyman Naugle, Wellington Voice.

William White committed suicide at Leavenworth a few days ago by cutting his throat. The suicide was the result of trouble with the son of his wife by a former husband, in which the wife took the part of the son and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest.

George McCune, an attendant at the Osawatimie insane asylum, was probably fatally injured a few days ago by Charles Nold, a lunatic from Fort Scott. The two had some trouble and when McCune's back was turned Nold hit him on the head with a water pitcher, breaking his skull.

The Grimes will case, which attracted widespread attention in Kansas a few years ago, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff (the widow of John T. Grimes, of Atchison), in the supreme court and the property, which consists of nearly \$100,000 worth of Atchison real estate, will be divided among seven heirs.

Notes given by farmers of western Kansas for seed grain, in accordance with a law passed by the legislature appropriating money for that purpose, fell due on December 1, and the state treasurer has sent out demands upon the several county treasurers for the collection and remittance upon the same. They amount to about \$80,000.

The dried and shriveled body of Jacob Funk, Jr., was found hanging in a thicket in Atchison county some time ago and later Frank Ridge, a teamster, was arrested at Kansas City charged with the murder. Funk and Ridge worked a farm in partnership in Nowaday county, Mo., and in April, 1894, Funk mysteriously disappeared, and now Ridge will have to explain matters or stand trial.

An epidemic of hog cholera is said to be raging in Harper, Barber and Sumner counties. It is estimated that over 1,000 hogs have died there during the past three weeks and that there is no hope for the abatement of the disease. Several weeks ago a car load of hogs was shipped into that section from Nebraska, and it developed that they were diseased. Many farmers have lost more than 100 head each.

Mrs. Emeline Davis, of Leavenworth, recently swore out a warrant charging David H. Haynes with bigamy and robbery. Haynes persuaded the woman to marry him, then secured \$500 she had saved up and skipped. It was then she learned that he had a wife (perhaps three or four), and she resorted to the courts for relief. Officers went to Atchison for the runaway who was reported to be in hiding about that town.

The excitement at Topeka incident to the discovery of recent grave robberies quieted down somewhat after the indignation at the finding of the bodies spent its fury in threats to mob the medical college, and the offer of \$300 reward for the robbers by the governor. The faculty denied all knowledge of or complicity in the crime. The three bodies found in the medical college proved to be those of the recently buried wives of workmen.

"COIN'S" NEW PARTY.

The "Patriots of America" Organized, Whose Mission Will Be to Advance Silver's Cause.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—W. H. Harvey, the oracle of free silver, who is better known as "Coin," yesterday launched his new political party. According to the press notice which Mr. Harvey gave out, it is to be known as "Patriots of America." Its especial mission is to advance the cause of free silver, as well as to eliminate selfishness from politics. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national patriot; Charles H. McClure, national recorder, and James F. Adams, national treasurer. Mr. Harvey was first elected head of the order and he then appointed Messrs. Adams and McClure, and the organization was declared complete. No salary attaches to any of the offices except that of national recorder, and Mr. McClure announces he will not accept this.

On the first Tuesday of next April, however, when the organization is expected to be in good working order, an election will be held and a new set of officers chosen or the present set re-elected. The constitution expressly provides no national officer can accept any elective or appointive office, nor can he acquire private property in excess of \$100,000. A side order, called the Daughters of the Republic, is also to be started. Its membership will be confined to the gentler sex, and the head of it will carry the proud title of "first woman of the republic." It is not to be a female suffrage organization, but rather a helping hand to the Patriots of America, who are expected to do the voting.

ISLAM OR DEATH.

The Atrocities Committed Upon Christian Armenians Most Appalling.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The secondary effects of the outrages perpetrated upon Armenians in the months past are seen in the advices now being received from Anatolia, which dwell upon the terrible distress existing everywhere. A thousand fugitives have taken refuge in Black sea ports, where they remain in a deplorable condition. The Kurds continue to pillage the Armenian villages without opposition from the helpless inhabitants or from the authorities. During the last three weeks 100 villages have been sacked and 70 men killed. The villages of Serai, Hazira, Bohazkessen, Hadjikishia and the Armenian district of Haisalgor have been laid waste. The village of Lamaguard has been raided four times in one week. The authorities make no attempt to put a stop to the Kurdish raids or to punish the perpetrators of them. It is feared that the inhabitants of numbers of villages who have fled through fear of threatened outrage and have taken refuge at inaccessible points in the mountains, will perish during the severe weather of the winter which is now coming on. The Armenians are held in a state of utter despair over their situation. The scenes which are daily enacted are too horrible to allow of description. The survivors of these massacres are compelled either to adopt the faith of Islam or be killed.

FIGHTING COPPINGER.

A. P. A. Waging Warfare Against His Commission as Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The American Protective association is engaged in a vigorous warfare, through petitions and otherwise, against the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. J. J. Coppinger to be brigadier-general. The petitions charge that his nomination is made over the heads of a score of brave and gallant officers, and assert that he has become an American citizen within the past three years. They further say: "He is the Irish Roman Catholic volunteer who, with others, left Ireland to go and fight for Pope Pius IX. against the freedom and unity of Italy, and who, for pretended gallantry, was created by the pope a chevalier of St. Michael and was made honorary aide de camp to Pope Pius IX." The nomination is now before the committee on military affairs and has not yet been considered by the committee.

TYPHUS IN DULUTH.

Nearly Eight Hundred Cases Reported—The People Greatly Alarmed.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16.—For the past two weeks an epidemic of typhoid fever has been raging here and during the last few days it has grown to such proportions that alarm is felt on all sides. The board of health is sending out warnings to the citizens to boil all the water and milk before drinking as it is thought that the disease has been spread by these two fluids. Nearly 800 cases are now on record and there have been many deaths.

CRUSHED BY A BOWLDER.

Five Men Meet Instant Death at Big Stone Gap, Va., While Eating Their Dinners.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—News reached Knoxville yesterday of an awful disaster that occurred at Big Stone Gap, Va., Saturday at noon, in which five white laborers lost their lives. The men were working on a cut and had stopped for dinner, seating themselves under a ledge of rock projecting from an embankment. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a large boulder broke loose and came down upon them, causing the instant death of all.

FRAKER OUT ON BONDS.

The Notorious Doctor Goes Back to Excelsior Springs to Resume Practice.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 16.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the alleged insurance swindler, who has been confined in the Ray county jail here since his capture, was released on bond yesterday morning, his bondsmen being Capt. J. L. Farris, of Richmond; M. L. Morse, A. P. Benson and Col. Bissell, of Excelsior Springs. He left yesterday evening for his old home at Excelsior Springs, and will engage in the practice of medicine at that place.

MILLION DOLLAR GIFT.

Miss Helen Culver Makes a Handsome Bequest to the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Chicago university was the recipient of another million dollar gift, the donor being Miss Helen Culver of this city. The condition of the gift is that it shall be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of biological science. One-half of the sum donated may be used for the purchase of land and for the erection and equipment of buildings.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate held a brief session on the 10th. About 100 bills were introduced and Mr. Culver addressed the senate in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine. The resolution of Senator Jones (Ark.) to suspend the removal of intruders in the Cherokee country until there shall be an appraisal of the value of improvements made by them, was adopted. Mr. Call presented several memorials praying for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Peffer's bill in regard to the civil service was favorably reported and the senate adjourned. The house had a long debate on a resolution offered by Mr. Barrett (Mass.) impeaching Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for utterances delivered by him in a speech before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute in November. The debate was very lively and the resolution was finally referred to the judiciary committee, after being toned down by an amendment. Very little other business was transacted.

The senate was in session one hour on the 11th and that hour was mainly occupied in discussing the proposition to amend the rules so as to distribute the appropriation bills among the various committees. Mr. Allen (Neb.) addressed the senate on his resolution to recognize the Cuban revolutionists and in favor of the Monroe doctrine. No business was transacted in the house, that body not having anything to do pending the appointment of committees.

The proceedings of the senate on the 12th were characterized by more life than had been for several days. The bill extending the Chicago post office entry over the state of Illinois passed. It had previously passed the house. Mr. Stewart introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire into the rates of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries, etc. Mr. Call spoke in favor of his resolution in regard to the Pennsylvania massacres and Mr. Peffer spoke on his congressional funeral bill. In executive session the senate confirmed the nominations of C. B. Kilgore, Yancey Lewis and W. M. Springcras judges in Oklahoma. Andrew C. Cruise and William J. Horton, United States district attorneys, and Samuel M. Rutherford and Samuel M. Stowe United States Marshals for Oklahoma, and the senate adjourned until Monday. In the house, ex-Speaker Grover (Pa.) spoke for about one hour on that portion of the president's message in regard to the tariff. The house then adjourned until Monday.

IRISH ARMY FORMING.

Clan-na-Gael Lodges Organizing Uniformed and Armed Companies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A local paper will say: For the last ten months a movement has been under way in the lodges of the Clan-na-Gaels in this and other large cities to organize among the best Irishmen military companies. In this city alone there is a well drilled and equipped regiment of 500 men, and companies and regiments are in process of formation in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago and other large cities. It is said the whole movement is a scheme to prepare a well trained and armed body of men to be used when there is an opportunity to free Ireland. This scheme is denied by the leaders of the movement, who declare that the men are drilled for the purpose of furnishing the United States with trained soldiers in case of an emergency; but, notwithstanding this assertion, it has leaked out that Ireland's cause is the principal object of the movement. One of the oaths which every recruit takes, it is said, is to serve the cause of Ireland.

FIGHTING COPPINGER.

A. P. A. Waging Warfare Against His Commission as Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The American Protective association is engaged in a vigorous warfare, through petitions and otherwise, against the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. J. J. Coppinger to be brigadier-general. The petitions charge that his nomination is made over the heads of a score of brave and gallant officers, and assert that he has become an American citizen within the past three years. They further say: "He is the Irish Roman Catholic volunteer who, with others, left Ireland to go and fight for Pope Pius IX. against the freedom and unity of Italy, and who, for pretended gallantry, was created by the pope a chevalier of St. Michael and was made honorary aide de camp to Pope Pius IX." The nomination is now before the committee on military affairs and has not yet been considered by the committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Chairman Harity Issues a Call for the Committee to Meet January 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—W. F. Harity, chairman of the democratic national committee, yesterday afternoon requested the secretary of the committee to notify the members there to assemble in Washington on January 16 next for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the next democratic national convention. Chairman Harity has received letters from commercial bodies in 50 cities urging the national committee to select a late date for the convention. Business people contend that a long campaign unsettles trade and they therefore want the political battle made as short as possible. It is believed that a date not later than the middle of July will be selected.

REVOLT AGAINST SPAIN.

Cons piracy for the Overthrow of Spanish Authority in Porto Rico Discovers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Great excitement has been caused among all classes by the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish rule in Porto Rico. Many persons who form a branch of the Marti Revolutionary club, of New York, have been arrested and are now in prison at San Juan, awaiting trial. The present affair is the outcome of the threatened revolution a year ago, when Gen. Gamir, the Spanish governor-general attempted to demoralize Mexican money, which is the principal currency of the island.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

FAMILY IS BREAKIN' UP.

Family is breakin' up—take it at its best: Mollie's livin' in the north, Jenny in the west; Dick is timberin' down east, John is gone to sea; All that's left us 'o' the south is "mother" here, an' me!

Family is breakin' up—further off each day! Didn't think I'd ever live to see it go that way; Don't know if I'm north or south, compass p'int's ain't plain; With Mollie livin' in the north an' Dicky down in Maine!

Family is breakin' up. . . . Sometimes, in the night, When I sit here, feelin' lonesome by the flick'r in' firelight, With "mother's" hand held in my own, a shadder's in the door, An' we clasp each other closer, an' we love each other more!

But the shadder comes betwixt us, an' the heart'n' o' my heart Seems sayin': "Still one more to go—two lives to drift apart!" An' mother's tears—they fall like rain; but when this life is past We'll meet in that far country, at home—thank God—at last!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HER CREDENTIALS.



HERBERT SAVIN was reading a letter. He scowled as he read, and interrupted himself by various petulant exclamations, such as "Oh, phaw!" "Fine arrangement on my word!" "The ideal!" "Great heavens! a baby?" and even stronger expressions of displeasure, given in such a tranquil rage that possibly the recording angel blotted them out with a tear. For Herbert had a big, generous heart, and as soon as he had finished reading the letter it had warned toward the poor little motherless baby whom his sister had adopted and was now sending to him by a new nursemaid.

The letter gave one reading it a confirmation of the idea that language was invented to conceal thought. "She is such a dear little thing," it ran on, "and has never lived out before—not the baby, but the maid—and I am sure you will like her—not the maid, but the baby—and her father was a country minister, or something, and the family lost all their property, and I know you will have patience, dear, and not choke her if she cries—the baby, you know—and I will try to be home in a week—if not sooner."

"How like my erratic sister," said Herbert. "Here she sends me a piteous orphan and expects me to be delighted. I must inform Mrs. Daniels, and she will probably give notice."

He rung the bell for the housekeeper, a rather prim, very respectable-looking person, who looked as if she might turn into a pillar of salt without material change, and he gave her his sister's letter to read. After all, the house and all therein belonged to her; they had simply to obey orders.

"A baby!" said Mrs. Daniels, in much the same tone as she might have used in speaking of a crocodile. "But there is a maid," suggested Herbert, which was adding fuel to the flames.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Daniels, pursing her mouth, "another one for the housemaid to quarrel with; another one to be waited on! Well, I wash my hands of the whole thing. I ain't in no nursery business."

the room, for the time was limited to a few hours when the new maid and her charge would arrive.

"I wonder if she will come like the wolf on the fold, bringing the cub with her," asked Herbert to himself; "I suppose the correct thing will be to send the carriage to the depot to meet the train. Two o'clock! By George! that train is due now. I must rush Owen off at once."

So the coachman was dispatched to the train, but scarcely had the sound of the horses' feet died away on the avenue when a hack drove up to the house and Herbert, who was just going out, saw that the baby and its nurse had arrived. He ran down the steps and opened the door of the carriage.

"I am very sorry," he began, "but there was a misstatement about the time. My sister wrote that—" Then he stopped. He could not go on with a fabrication when a pair of clear, radiant eyes were looking into his.

"You are Mr. Savin?" asked the maid, as she handed out a fluffy bundle, whence a faint murmur proceeded.

"Yes. But I shall expect you to call me Mr. Herbert," he said as he let the bundle tumble into his arms, but made no motion to receive it.

"I shall do nothing of the kind," was the surprising response, and then Herbert, who had just had his ears metaphorically boxed, noticed a daintily-shod foot on the carriage step, and a rather tall young woman jumped lightly to the pavement in a manner that indicated a perfect familiarity with carriage department.

"If you will bring the baby into the house I will relieve you of it, as you don't seem to know what to do with it," she said, and Herbert meekly led the way and ushered her into the library.

"Come, darling," she said, turning on him so suddenly that he almost dropped the "darling," who now began to wriggle and scream. That brought Herbert to his senses.

"I will send for the housekeeper, and she will take you to her room. I presume you know just what your duties are, and it will not be necessary for me to explain them. If there is anything you need you can mention it to Mrs. Daniels. You will find her very kind."

"Then you have not engaged a nurse for the baby?" said the girl, pushing back the masses of ruddy hair from a very attractive face.

"No, my dear—I beg pardon—Miss—Miss—you have not mentioned your name."

"You are not what you seem to be; you are masquerading," Herbert retorted, hotly.

"I think you will be satisfied when your sister returns; that will be tomorrow. Until then I have nothing to say, and I will not desert my charge."

Herbert tried another tack.

"As the baby is to be a fixture in the family, I suppose I must order a perambulator to take the little thing out for an airing. Or you can go with Mrs. Daniels and make the selection yourself."

The girl laughed—yes, actually laughed in his face. He was furious at his own discomfiture, and rushed on to destruction.

"And since you do not seem at all prepared for filling your position in a suitable manner, I would suggest that you wear the customary black dress and white apron and cap of the regular nursemaid; it will define your position in the family."

If he expected an outbreak of wrath he was mistaken. A pained look came into the refined face, and tears started in the overcharged eyes. But she answered in a calm, even voice.

"I object on principle to the uniform of domestic service, and do not intend to wear it. We will wait, if you please, until your sister is here before we make any plans," and she swept from the room like a young empress, with her head thrown back in regal disdain.

But an hour later she condescended to accept his offer of the carriage and horses to take baby for a ride, and, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, drove to the park.

It was a lovely day and the park was crowded, and as it happened, Herbert was there on horseback, and had the pleasure of some of his aristocratic friends ask who was the handsome girl in the Roberts turnout. Now, he could not very well say "my sister's nursemaid," for he did not believe she was any such person; nor could he answer that he did not know, which was the literal truth, and so he looked glum, and was called "a jealous old dog" for his pains.

Then an incident occurred that had all the elements of a tragedy in it. A horseback rider, one of the gilded youth of the city, but a good fellow withal, and a great friend and chum of Herbert Savin, rode up to the Roberts carriage at a gallop and nearly flung himself from the saddle in order to grasp the extended hand of the girl sitting there.

Herbert caught the words: "Nellie, darling," in an incredulous, but most loving tone, and a pang of jealousy disturbed him, albeit he called her the next moment "Adventuress!" between his set teeth, and then there were sudden cries, the mad rush of frightened horses, and the carriage in which the girl was comported sitting was whirled away at a breakneck run.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A FARMER'S STATEMENT.

How a Progressive Agriculturist Views the Road Question.

No one disputes the advantages of good roads. There is no one who does not desire good roads. But, like a good many other good things that we desire, we cannot always see our way clear to get them. We are often compelled to get along with what is inferior because we have not the means of getting something better. There has been a great deal of talk about road improvement, and the belief seems to exist among certain classes that the farmer does not know enough to know that he needs better roads, and that hence there must be a campaign of education. The farmer knows quite as well as the bicycle rider what he needs, and he knows much better that if the entire expense of making a road that will please the bicycle people is to fall on him the construction is out of the question. It would confiscate his farm to do it, while it would not cost the vast majority of the bicycle people a red cent.

The movement for good roads is not primarily in the interest of the farmer, but in the interest of the townspeople; and the townspeople have a very much greater interest in good roads than the farmer has. He could live if the roads were so bad that he never could get to town. The tradesman could not. Chicago is deeply interested in having good roads in this county; the railroad, the manufacturer, the merchant, all classes in the cities, are interested, and that being the fact, the wealth and business enterprises in the centers of population



AN ALLEGED ROAD NEAR CURWENSVILLE, PA.

should be taxed to aid the construction of good roads in this county and every other portion of the state. We are a great people to advocate good things. If we had everything that we say we should have we should be enjoying a civilization compared to which our present civilization would be a mere shadow. But nobody is willing to pay for securing what everybody says we ought to have.

Let the state compel the construction of good roads, is repeated over and over again by rich men, great corporations, pleasure seekers and townspeople generally. All right; but who is to pay the bill? Let anybody pay it, so I do not have to, is the answer. Now we start out with the undisputed claim that it would be profitable to the farmer if we had better roads. We go still further, and make the assertion that it is practical to have good roads without greatly burdening the farming community. In the first place, it will probably be generally admitted that not one man in a hundred who has charge of the roads knows any more about the science of road building than a Choctaw knows of the principles of the Christian religion. Build up the center and perhaps cut ditches on the sides. That is the beginning and end of our road construction as a rule. That it does not work is abundantly proved by the condition of our roads. Something more is required. The advocacy of state and county superintendents of roads, these officials to be practical road builders or engineers, involves the correct principle of road construction, inasmuch as it recognizes the fact that to construct roads requires a practical knowledge. But such a system would be expensive and pretty sure to become a political tax-eating machine. The people, if I understand their temper, are not favorable to an increase of the offices. The practical thing to do is for the people themselves to learn the art of proper road construction, and this is not difficult. Perhaps there is nothing in the ordinary affairs of life that comes into existence so much from chance and always remains about as it is first made as a road or street. In the west, where the roads are so often run on the section lines, there is a little more system than in the older portions of the country.

The crook in the road remains, and we waste time and horse muscle in traveling the crook. The original hill will remain for a century, as if it did not cost anything to pull a load uphill. Yet the principle of draught anybody can understand, and the importance of easy inclinations in roads anybody can comprehend. For instance, the force necessary to draw a wagon which with its load weighs six tons along a level macadam road is 264 pounds. But on a road with an ascent of one foot in 70 the force required is 456 pounds. Hills, then, mean less weight to a load and more trips or a larger number of horses to the load. It requires no civil engineer at a high salary to decide that an hill is unprofitable, and it requires no high engineering ability to reduce the incline; and yet the permanency of hills in the road would indicate that nobody ever thought of removing or reducing them, and that nobody knew how to do it. Then it would be an insult to the intelligence of any farmer to say to him that the only way to construct permanent roads is by the use of stone,

ROMANTIC SIOUX NAMES.

Allotment of Lands Brings Out a Picturesque Assortment.

It is generally admitted by those acquainted with the subject that the Sioux Indians have the most picturesque and romantic names of any of the Indian tribes. If there are any who doubt the truth of this assertion they have but to peruse the following list of names of Indians who have taken their allotments of land on the Lower Brule reservation, as shown by the government records:

Some of the names with one word are Quilt, Fly, Track, Work, Girl, Swift, Yellow, Knife, Tracks, Hail, Wind, Talk, North, Bear, Stone, Rattler, Rattling, Surrounded, Prayers, Hair, Eclipse, Fat, Medicine, Melt, Sp, Beaver, Turtle, Grinder, Stabber, Sleeper, Iron, Winona, Horse, Chief, Bird and Rainbow. Those named from bears are 19mely Bear, Bear Foot, Old Man Bear, Yellow Bear, Small Waisted Bear, Many Bears, High Bear, Bear Looks Back, Bear Shield and Standing Bear. Of the elks there are Little Elk Horn, Little Elk, Black Elk, High Elk, Elk with Spot Face, Long Elk, Medicine Elk, Mrs. Elk Partisan, Elk Woman and Pool Elk. The eagles are Eagle, Smoking Eagle, Big Eagle, Eagle Horse, Two Eagle, Eagle Star, Owl Eagle, Wears the Eagle, Eagle Thunder, Big-Bodied Eagle, Many Eagles and Looking Eagle. Those named from hawks are Swift Hawk, Pretty Voice Hawk, White Hawk, Two Hawk, Chasing Hawk, Flying Hawk, Fool Hawk, Little Hawk, Cloud Hawk, Hawk Cane, Pretty Hawk, Wears the Hawk and Driving Hawk.

Miscellaneous names are Black White Man (meaning a negro), Thundering Bull, Sets Good, Turned Inside Out, Red Snake, Circles Around, Medicine Star, Flying Walking, Red Star, Little Star, Red Hoop, Medicine Cloud, Shoots the Enemy, Drip Nose, Thumb Glass, Speckled Face, Fire Cloud, Cloud Hoop, Her Relations, Splintered Horn, Bull Head, Makes It Go Around, Pretty Head, Jr., Calling Cloud, Forked Tail, Iron Crow, Four Star, Lone Horn, Single Woman, Remember Her Wild Ears, Narrow Strip, White Buffalo Man, Black Bird, Standing in the Woods, Black Partisan, Woman in Trance, Spirit Walker, Little Crow, White Buffalo Woman, Seraph Face, Walks With Wind, Took His Bow Away, Blue Medicine, White Feather, Lots of Shells, One They Hunt For, Very Hungry, Big Voice Thunder, New Ticket, Killed in Winter, Good Humor, Running Near By, Saves Life, Shot at Enemy, Medicine Blanket, Dog From War, Blue Day, Winter Chaser, Crazy Bull, Scrapes the Snow Off, Yellow Mouth, Wears the Bonnet, His Red Horse, Not Afraid of Enemy, Little Day, Take It By Hand, Spirit Fish, Thick Bread, Killed a Man, Small Jumper, Struck Iron, Good Soldier, Touch the Ground, Her Horse Voice, Parted Land, Stroking Wind, Round Belly, Smoke-maker, Jumping Up, Horse That Whinnies, Run Down Hill, The Edge, Many Friends, Ragged Nose, Pretty Pipe, Black Dog, Wears the Wind, Jealous of Him, Four Women, Iron Woman, Pray to Her, Afraid of Thunder, No Heart, Running Into Camp and Makes Walk. —Chicago Times-Herald.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give verbenas a rather rich but light soil. Soil and location will change the character of fruit.

In setting out strawberry plants be sure to spread the roots out evenly.

In pruning trees of any kind it is better to have one strong limb than two weak ones.

Thoroughly ripe, fresh fruit is pleasant to the taste, cooling to the system, nourishing and laxative.

The grape is inexpensive to plant, bears early, is productive and easily managed.

Now is a good time to make grape cuttings. Let each cutting have three or four eyes and be planted in a dry, loose soil, so that only the top bud will be exposed.

One reason why plants do not succeed in window culture is lack of humidity in the air. The principal reasons why plants so often do well in a kitchen window is because there is more moisture in the air.

Make cuttings of young wood about eight inches long with a bud close to the lower end, stick them into well-prepared soil in rows three feet apart. Stick them at an angle of about 45 degrees, as in this way the soil will settle more firmly about them. Leave only one bud above the surface. Then cover with straw or forest leaves. —St. Louis Republic

ROADS IN MICHIGAN.

Governor of the State Appears Interested in the Movement.

Delegates to the road parliament recently held at Atlanta, Ga., went home in most instances with a stronger determination to follow up the road agitation in their several localities.

In Hastings, Mich., it has resulted in a revival of good-road interest which seemed to call for something more prompt than the passing of laws.

A large sum of money has already been raised by voluntary subscriptions and active work was begun last week.

The matter was considered enough of an event to warrant a number of prominent business men in going out into the country and shoveling the first load of gravel.

At Lansing there is a movement started, backed by the Michigan delegates who went to Atlanta, which looks to the calling of a convention to be held in that city for the purpose of discussing the subject of an improved system of roads for Michigan. It is understood that the governor will issue the call and that the outcome is likely to be interesting.

What Our Dairy Products Cost.

To supply the demand for milk and its products in this country, 15,000,000 cows are required. To furnish food for them, the cultivation of over 60,000,000 acres of land is required. In caring for the cows and their milk, 100,000 men and 1,000,000 horses are needed. Cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, and the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 12,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery and questionable feed of various kinds that is used all over the country. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. —Interstate Grocer.

HER CREDENTIALS.

HERBERT SAVIN was reading a letter. He scowled as he read, and interrupted himself by various petulant exclamations, such as "Oh, phaw!" "Fine arrangement on my word!" "The ideal!" "Great heavens! a baby?" and even stronger expressions of displeasure, given in such a tranquil rage that possibly the recording angel blotted them out with a tear.

For Herbert had a big, generous heart, and as soon as he had finished reading the letter it had warned toward the poor little motherless baby whom his sister had adopted and was now sending to him by a new nursemaid.

The letter gave one reading it a confirmation of the idea that language was invented to conceal thought. "She is such a dear little thing," it ran on, "and has never lived out before—not the baby, but the maid—and I am sure you will like her—not the maid, but the baby—and her father was a country minister, or something, and the family lost all their property, and I know you will have patience, dear, and not choke her if she cries—the baby, you know—and I will try to be home in a week—if not sooner."

"How like my erratic sister," said Herbert. "Here she sends me a piteous orphan and expects me to be delighted. I must inform Mrs. Daniels, and she will probably give notice."

He rung the bell for the housekeeper, a rather prim, very respectable-looking person, who looked as if she might turn into a pillar of salt without material change, and he gave her his sister's letter to read. After all, the house and all therein belonged to her; they had simply to obey orders.

"A baby!" said Mrs. Daniels, in much the same tone as she might have used in speaking of a crocodile. "But there is a maid," suggested Herbert, which was adding fuel to the flames.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Daniels, pursing her mouth, "another one for the housemaid to quarrel with; another one to be waited on! Well, I wash my hands of the whole thing. I ain't in no nursery business."

Herbert was in terror of housekeepers and housemaids, but he knew when to take the proper attitude as head of the house, when its actual head was absent. Without any petulance or undignified haste he now asked:

"When will you leave, Mrs. Daniels?" "Leave? Me leave, that's been in the family for 20 years? Me leave, to make room for a chit of a nursemaid and a strange baby? I'll die first!" "That's the way to talk! I knew you'd come out all right. Of course, it will be a nuisance at first to have a baby in the house, but I darsay it's a nice little thing. And I say, Margaret, put them both in the furthest guest chamber—the terra cotta room—until my sister is here. It's far enough away, so that visitors will not be disturbed if the baby should cry. But I don't think it will," he added hastily.

Mrs. Daniels was "managed" although she had no idea of it—but the conciliatory "Margaret" did the business, and the hint conveyed that she might lose a most desirable situation, to which she had risen from an ordinary house servant, made an immediate change in her manner. She hurried away to prepare

TAKING BREAD.

Denmark Furnishes an Example of Tariff Taxes.

The United States consul at Copenhagen reports that the government of Denmark is considering the question of imposing an import duty on flour; and the consul says that this measure, though ostensibly directed against German competition, directly interests American millers (and we may add American wheat growers), as much of the flour imported into Denmark is from this country, though passing through England and Germany.

Leaving out of view the probability of national retaliation to be provoked by such a tax, its impolicy is readily apparent.

Any measure increasing the price of the indispensable "staff of life" must needs be oppressive to any people; and such a tax can have no other object than to advance the price of flour or the protection of the Danish wheat growers and millers. The wheat crops of all countries are precarious; they have always been so since the tribe of Jacob had to emigrate to Egypt to escape starvation. Some years Germany and France raise sufficient wheat for the consumption of their own people, and some years they do not. The exportation of Russia and the importation of Great Britain vary greatly in amount from year to year. Our own country, with its wide extent and diversified seasons, always produces enough for home consumption, though its surplus for exportation varies greatly. The wheat crop of Denmark is doubtless subject to like vicissitudes, and while a tax prohibitory of foreign competition might not be seriously felt one year, it might prove very onerous to the people the succeeding years.

The general principle thus illustrated is as applicable to this country as to Denmark, and to other things than bread. The great benefit which commerce has conferred, and is conferring upon mankind, consists in its enabling the people of one country to obtain from another needed products which it cannot raise at home, or which may be procured cheaper from the foreign country. Any legislation which obstructs such a commerce, or greatly hampers it, is a measure of bad economy, and viciously injurious by making one class of the people suffer for the benefit of another class. The taxing of its people's bread will prove that there is something silly, if not "rotten," in the government of Denmark. —Atlanta Journal.

FOR FREE WOOL.

A Distinctive Feature of Tariff Reform That is Worth All Others.

In the confusion that prevails among the republican leaders in regard to tariff tinkering in congress there has been until recently apparent unanimity among them in favor of restoring the duties on wool, along with the "compensatory" duties on woolen fabrics. This with increased duties on crockery and a few other articles, was considered to be as much as it would be prudent to undertake, in the way of tariff revision under a pretext of providing needed revenue, in presence of a democratic president and an unreliable senate.

But the Chicago Tribune, the leading republican organ in the west, vigorously opposes a restoration of the wool duties; and there is no doubt that in this the Tribune has the hearty support of a large part of the party. All the other schedules in the McKinley tariff combined did not contribute so much to republican defeat in 1890 and 1892 as did the exorbitant duties on wool and woolens. There is no feature of the new tariff that has been so favorably received by the country as the transfer of wool to the free list with other raw materials of manufacturers. This is the one distinctive measure of tariff reform that is worth all the rest, and that cannot be disturbed under any pretense of needed revenue so long as a democratic administration shall have power to defend it. The revenue from wool would not be of sufficient importance to justify the change on fiscal grounds. But revenue is a shabby pretext only for the attack on free wool. If the republican leaders in congress sincerely desire to cover the treasury deficit by taxing the raw materials of manufacturers, duties on hides and skins would yield far more revenue than could be obtained by restoring wool to the dutiable list. What reasonable ground is there for protective duties on wool and free trade in hides and skins?

The republicans who are opposed to a restoration of the duties on wool, and to these belong a large and increasing body of the woolen manufacturers, well understand how false are the calamity howls over the decline of sheep growing in this country. Sheep growing has long been declining in Pennsylvania, New York and most of the old states under the operation of natural laws that no tariff legislation could overcome. This operation went on under the McKinley tariff as well as under its predecessors. Sheep cannot be raised for wool with profit on fertile and high-priced lands that are fit for the production of wheat, corn, vegetables and fruits. The only counties in Pennsylvania that have an interest in raising sheep for wool are Washington and Greene, while wool growing would be a very costly business to the farmers of Lancaster, Berks and Chester. But the farmers of these counties have a great interest in procuring pure, good and cheap woolen clothing for themselves and their families.

This is of far more importance to the masses of American farmers than the wool of average flocks of sheep that are raised for mutton and for fertilization. On the other hand, sheep can be raised both for mutton and for wool as profitably on the great Rocky mountain ranges as anywhere else on the globe. But the wool cannot be raised there in sufficient quantity, or of requisite varieties, to meet the demands of American manufacturers.

In this situation the free importation of the finest fleeces that Australia, Argentina and other foreign lands produce is absolutely necessary not merely for the growth, but for the

very existence of the woolen manufacturers of the United States. Should the immense quantities of fine wool that are now pouring into the country under the auspices of free trade be shut out as before by a restoration of duties a great disaster to the woolen industries would be inevitable. It would be impossible to make up for the want of foreign imports of wool with the domestic supply on the showing of the tariff-mongers themselves; and as a consequence many mills would be closed and thousands of industrious workmen thrown out of employment. What would the gain of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of revenue from wool compare with this enormous loss, to say nothing of the enhanced cost and deteriorated quality of woolen clothing to the masses of American consumers?

These are among the considerations that impel the leading republican organs of the west to reconcile its opposition to the wool duties with the support of Gov. McKinley. It is quite likely, however, that the restoration of the wool duties would not change in the least the relations of the Chicago organ to the republican party. With many people nowadays the old motto "Our country, right or wrong," has been changed into "Our party, right or wrong." But before the new tariff was enacted a large proportion of the woolen manufacturers favored free wool, and many others were restrained from its support only by the threat of Senator Sherman and other protectionists to put woolen fabrics also on the free list. But now, after a little more than a year's experience, nearly the whole body of woolen manufacturers favor a policy that has brought the free raw materials to their doors and has placed them for the first time on an equal footing with the woolen manufacturers of Europe. No "fat" will be fried out of the woolen manufacturers of this country for the next republican campaign with the threat to deprive them of the great boon which they now enjoy under a democratic tariff.

On these grounds the Record feels authorized to announce thus early that the duties on wool will not be restored in this or any succeeding congress, no matter what party may control its deliberations. Free wool has become an essential part of the industrial policy of this country. —Philadelphia Record.

STARTLING FIGURES.

Decline of Massachusetts Woolen Industries Under McKinleyism.

Authentic information in regard to the industrial injury caused by the McKinley tariff is furnished by the report of the Massachusetts state bureau of statistics for 1894. As Massachusetts is a republican state, and the commissioner of statistics is a partisan protectionist, his recent volume of statistics is all the more conclusive evidence of democratic claims of the effects of high protection. Not even the paid McKinleyite falsifiers will have the hardihood to deny the statements of their own statistician.

The investigation made by Commissioner Wadlin covered over 4,000 establishments, and elaborate figures of the decline in capital invested, stock used, value of products and number of operatives employed during the last two years of McKinleyism are given. As an illustration of the evils wrought by the high tariff, the data for the woolen industry need only be quoted.

The official statement of establishments engaged in manufacturing woolens is as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Capital invested, \$28,449,826	\$23,548,880	\$24,064,195	
Stock used,	21,292,923	16,674,542	13,019,911
Goods made,	35,873,477	28,061,634	22,281,938
Number of establishments,	142	115	115
Average proportion of business done,	89.09	74.26	74.62
Average number of days in operation,	268.71	251.79	249.66
AY. No. hands employed,	18,199	15,857	14,291
Smallest number,	16,282	11,240	10,163
Greatest number,	19,545	18,881	16,703

The wages of woolen workers are given as follows:

Year.	Total Paid.	Ar. Yearly.
1892.....	\$7,061,211	\$388
1893.....	5,833,015	371
1894.....	4,887,984	342

These figures speak for themselves. They prove that as the influence of the McKinley tariff began to be felt by the woolen industry, less capital was invested, production decreased, wages declined, fewer workers were employed, and less stock was used. The highest protective tariff the country has ever experienced was in full force on woolen goods during the entire years 1893 and 1894. How do the republicans explain the great falling off in production, in an industry which enjoys from 60 to 100 per cent. protection? B. W. H.

Republicans Protection.

The republican party may grow in success until it wins the offices next year. It may even sweep the land from sea to sea. But the more decisive the victory the more dangerous it will be if it shall be followed up by the old plan of pampering greedy hordes at public expense. Already the wisest of the republican leaders have sighted the dangers and disasters that may follow victory at the polls in case the old policy of pillage is to be pursued. It will destroy any party on earth. It will in the end destroy any country that submits to it. It has filled this land with jobbers, raiders, applicants, pensioners, candidates, dependents, degenerates, tramps and criminals. That is what protection and jobbery and thievery of the various kinds have done as they have come down to the people from various political sources in this country. Mr. Bayard told the truth in his Edinburgh speech.—Galveston News.

"Obeying the People's Will."

The desire to "obey the expressed will of the people" is highly commendable in statesmen of every class and party. Now, if the republicans think they know "the expressed will" of the democrats who stayed at home and allowed them to win, let them proceed to re-McKinleyize the tariff.—N. Y. World.

AFRAID OF THE VERDICT.

Speaker Reed Is Not So Czarlish as He Was.

For a man so sure as Speaker Reed professes to be that "history will accord us (meaning the republican party) praise for what we did in the 51st congress," he is remarkably ready to wait for the verdict. He seems, indeed, to be extremely anxious to avoid any verdict whatever, either of praise or blame. His policy as expressed in his acceptance of the nomination for the speaker-ship is masterly inactivity. He wants to wait and see how the cat is going to jump. This is prudent on his part, but it is not at all consistent with his statement that history is going to praise him and his associates of the 51st congress for the passage of the McKinley act— which we take to be what he means. Thus far, at least, history has done nothing of the kind. It has distinctly blamed Reed and his associates for what they did, and the people blamed them quite as severely as history did by sitting down on them and turning them out of congress horse, foot and dragoon. Unqualified disapproval was the verdict of history at that time, and it would naturally be supposed that if there is to be a reversal, as Mr. Reed affects to believe, he would be extremely anxious to get it as soon as possible.

The speaker's attitude on the point is all the more noticeable because it is almost unique. The chief organ of his party, the New York Tribune, quite agrees with him as to what the verdict of history is to be. In point of fact it believes that history has already rendered its verdict, and reversed the one hastily rendered in 1890 in condemnation of McKinleyism. It regards the vote of 1894 as a demand for the reinstatement of McKinleyism, and has no sympathy with the masterly inactivity policy which Mr. Reed advocates. "The party," it says, "thattened the protective tariff of 1890 has been called back to remedy the evils that have resulted from its repeal and the enactment of the Wilson tariff in its stead. The voters have declared with unmistakable distinctness in favor of a return to



ST. LOUIS HAVING BOUGHT THE CONVENTION WHO WILL BUY THE NOMINATION? —Chicago Chronicle.

the protective policy under which the country prospered. The duty of congress is plain. It is waste of time to talk of increasing the revenues by any makeshift in the form of taxation. Nor is it at all to the purpose to say that because any tariff legislation in the line of republican teaching and doctrine is likely to be met with a presidential veto, a republican congress should on that account deviate from the strict line of principle in order to meet the views of the president."

The irreconcilable antagonism between the speaker and the organ on this point can be accounted for broadly by the simple statement of the fact that Mr. Reed is looking for a presidential nomination, and the organ is not. But even if Mr. Reed's attitude is mainly dictated by selfishness—as we are afraid must be conceded—it is a wise selfishness. Mr. Reed is shrewd enough to know that the presidential nomination will be one of the barrenest of honors if between now and the time of his getting capped for the presidential contest. He is not an aspirant for barren honors. He has all the thrift of the traditional Yankee, and would not give a fig for the nomination unless it carried with it a reasonable prospect of election. He is unlike his fellow-statesman, the late James G. Blaine. Blaine would have taken the nomination without any hope of an election; but the speaker is of a wholly different stamp. He is out for the office, not merely for the pleasure of leading the campaign, and he knows that his getting the office or its award to any candidate of the republican party will be seriously imperiled by any opening up of the tariff dispute in the present congress, and especially by any attempt to re-enact McKinleyism.

The advantage that Mr. Reed has in the conflict of opinion with the organ and those whom the latter represents, is one of position. He is in a place where he can stave off the rendition of the verdict of history; and so far as congress has any influence, he is going to do it. Whether the ultimate advantage will be with him can only be settled conclusively when the case goes to the people.—Detroit Free Press.

—As for the prediction of the death and burial of the democratic party "in a few more years" it is absurd. Three years ago the republican party, which believed itself securely entrenched all along the lines, and which had admitted new states to keep its hold on the senate, got 145 out of 444 electoral votes, lost the senate and elected scarcely a third of the house. In view of these facts of history, a wise politician will not prophesy the demise of either of the two great parties, and will, in all calculations touching the future, allow a wide margin for the unforeseen and indeterminate.—Washington Post.

PROGRAMME OF REPUBLICANS.

A Scheme to Get Credit for the Increasing Prosperity.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg knows if anybody does what Mr. Reed's programme is for the approaching session of congress. In his interview published in the World he not only told what that programme is, but revealed the politics behind it with an indiscretion which will perhaps check the fluency of Mr. Reed's confidential communications to him hereafter.

Briefly, Mr. Kellogg sees that we have entered upon an era of extraordinary prosperity. He foresees that prices will advance, business will prosper and all laboring men find abundant employment at good wages.

He is not afraid that democratic legislation and administration may get some credit for this happy condition of things. He expects Speaker Reed to prevent that and turn the prosperity to republican account and he tells how it is to be done. Congress is to pass measures actively, lest passively leave room for doubt as to who is the author of the prosperity.

This is not a very high-minded programme. Its inspiration is finesse rather than statesmanship. But it has all the characteristics of Mr. Reed's methods. It is shrewd, not too scrupulous, and there is a suggestion of winks and sardonic smiles behind it.

Unfortunately for Mr. Reed, the good times which he wishes to attribute to the legislation of this next winter are already here, and the people know it. The prices of many agricultural products have advanced. Imports are enormously increased to supply the demands of a prosperous people. Manufacturers are busier than they have been for years. Railroad earnings are rapidly growing in amount and laborers of every kind are employed at increased and increasing wages. Of this latter fact we have just had proof in the failure of the employers of all the different kinds of labor engaged in building operations to secure unemployed workmen to take the places of their striking workmen. There are no unemployed house smiths.

All this has happened under a democratic administration and under the legislation of a democratic congress. It will be difficult to persuade the people that the steadily reviving prosperity of the past six months is the result of acts passed by the congress now about to assemble, under the restraining influence of a democratic president's veto power.

The distress through which the country has recently passed is clearly attributable to two causes. One was the general depression in all countries reflected in ours. The other was the foreign distrust of our currency and our securities created by the republican blunder—to call it by no worse name—in passing the Sherman silver purchase act. But for democratic intervention to repeal that folly it would before this time have depreciated our currency to a silver basis and discredited every security of American origin. And but for democratic courage and persistency in maintaining the integrity of the currency under adverse conditions, prosperity would not now have returned to us as it has done.

Nevertheless Speaker Reed should be encouraged in any proper plan that he may devise to remedy the deficit in the treasury. This is the most important work before congress. It is the first duty of patriots. The country will appropriately thank the credit of its achievement.—N. Y. World.

Cleveland's Message.

It is doubtful whether a more complete and exhaustive statement of the foreign relations of the United States has ever been set forth than is contained in the president's message. It shows Mr. Cleveland's remarkable application and his talent for mastering those problems to which he gives attention. The message gives evidence of the tremendous labor which the president has expended in familiarizing himself with all of the departments of the government, and it is so replete with information that no person who gives it a careful reading can fail to assimilate much intelligence of a kind which ought to be sought by every good citizen. It has been said of Mr. Cleveland that he trusts nothing to his subordinates. This is not correct; but it is true that he insists upon knowing for himself everything which pertains to the government, and he could not do less and carry out his high idea of public duty. It will never be claimed, even by Mr. Cleveland's harshest critics, that he has found in the presidency a sinecure.—Kansas City Star.

—The announcement that Speaker Reed's influence will be on the side of rigid economy in public expenditures is important, if true. It points to a new departure for a Reed congress.—Boston Herald.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The Obstructive Elements in the National Legislature.

The free silver owners and agents say coin unlimited silver, compel the government to maintain it at par with gold, and that is all the reform the monetary arrangements of the United States require.

Only second to the obstructiveness of silver properties in the senate is the blind partisanship in senate and house which needs only a recommendation by President Cleveland on the currency question to resist its adoption with total indifference to its merits. With the standard of intelligence that is supposed to prevail in the United States, and the standard of patriotism that has been sorely but successfully tried in the past, it is humiliating to Americans that such an admission as this should have to be made.

The question of a national currency ought to be outside the pale of parties. It belongs only in the high, broad and clear field of national logic and unfaltering patriotism. That it should not be so deemed in the present congress stamps that congress on the threshold of its career as lacking in the first virtue which should animate its history—patriotism; the lack of it convicts the congress of a want of intelligence, judging by present indications, to be a menace.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, touched the idea of reviving state banks in connection with the retirement of United States notes. He said the people are accustomed to government notes and want them. They don't want to go back to using money good in Georgia or somewhere else, but want money good everywhere. They do not want to go back to "red dog, blue pup and wildcat." Senator Gear is right as to the latter conclusion. Neither will they ever go back to 50 cents' worth of white metal and pretend that it is a dollar when they know perfectly well that it is not a dollar, and that, smile the silver kings never so brightly, to try to make it so would be to cheat the labor of the country of half its wage and lessen by half the purchasing power of a dollar at the same time. But if the national banks should have on deposit with the United States bonds of the nation equivalent to every dollar of their note issues, would not the people still have the equivalent of government notes? Would not the substitute preserve all the virtues of the government notes and at the same time take the government out of the costly, cumbersome and always dangerous anomaly of doing a banking business, although not a bank except for the burdens and risks, without the benefits or privileges of banking?

One plausible argument offered against retirement of the greenback is that by substituting bonds for it and letting the national banks be the sole banks of issue, we should be paying interest for currency instead of having a currency as we have now without paying interest. Comptroller Eckels disposes of this fallacy in a few words. He shows that the government would be \$90,000,000 better off to-day if on January 1, 1879, the greenbacks had been paid by the issuing of 30-year four per cent. bonds.

Ultimately the greenback must go. When it goes it must be succeeded with a currency ample and flexible, with the credit and wealth of the nation for its unflinching foundation. Ultimately silver will be placed in its true relative place in the currency. There will never come a time in the history of the country when the United States will offer a cent less in payment of its debts than was stipulated or understood when the debt was contracted.

As for the driftwood that has floated into the 54th congress on a political tidal wave, it will be carried out in time, and the pathetic ignorance so many representatives of it indicated on the question of currency reform will be succeeded in due time by knowledge as well as by patriotism. There will be more thought expended by the people in selecting the 55th congress than there was in neglecting to choose in so large part the 54th.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A SHOT AT SILVER.

Secretary Hoke Smith Talks on the Coinage Question.

In an address at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago the secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith, in referring to the currency question took strong ground against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and defended the course of the administration in financial matters. Mr. Smith rehearsed the uses and functions of money and gave a running review of the history of currency in this country. The advocates of free coinage, he said, professed to want gold and silver treated with equality and yet the policy they proposed would be 100 cents' worth of one in a dollar, and only 50 cents' worth of the other. He was not against silver. He wanted just as many gold and silver or paper dollars circulated in this country as could be kept as good as every other dollar. He indorsed the bimetallic policy of Thomas Jefferson, he said, but he did not agree with the bimetallic fallacy of "Coin" Harvey. He argued elaborately to show that the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio would result in the establishment of the silver standard and the disappearance of all our gold.

The tide of the population and of capital was now setting toward the southern people, who, of all others, had occasion to dread a revolution. Free coinage would benefit no one and work vast hardships to all, especially to the cotton planters of the south who have to sell their products at a gold standard price and buy their goods at an inflated silver standard valuation.

...It would be more expressive if young Bryan and his free silverites would call their "Trans-Mississippi congress" the Sub-Mississippi congress.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Stocks of Both in the World Are About Equal.

The director of the mint, Mr. Preston, submits some estimates in his annual report which go to disprove the assertion which the free silver advocates have been reiterating for years—that one-half of the money of the world has been annihilated by the malevolent "gold bugs." Mr. Preston places the stock of silver coin in the world at \$4,074,500,000 and the stock of gold coin at \$4,086,800,000.

It appears, therefore, that almost exactly one-half of the money of the world is silver, the excess of gold being only the comparatively small sum of \$16,300,000, or less than one-half of 1 per cent. Of the silver coin the estimated amount of \$3,439,300,000 is full legal tender. The remainder, \$631,200,000, though limited in legal tender capacity, is not the least important part of the currency of any country. It changes hands oftener than any other part of the currency, and is the medium of a far greater volume of exchanges than any other part of the currency of equal amount.

Another interesting statement made by Director Preston is that the estimated stock of metallic money in this country on the first of July was: Gold, \$636,229,825; silver, \$625,553,949, or less than \$10,500,000 more gold than silver. Still another close approach to equality is in the estimated value of the two metals used in the arts—\$10,658,004 gold and \$10,883,948 silver.

But the coinage value of the gold product of the world is still less than that of the silver product, the former having been \$180,626,100 during the last calendar year and the latter \$216,892,200. The difference has been greater heretofore, for the production of gold has been increasing much more rapidly than that of silver. Not many years ago the annual output of gold was only about \$130,000,000, while the output of silver, coinage value, was not much less than it is now. It was this much more than the discarding of silver as a standard by a number of countries that caused the great fall in the gold price of silver.

The closing of European mints and later of the India mint against silver unquestionably exerted a powerful depressing influence. Our own legislation did not, because, as Mr. Preston says, the act which in fact discarded silver as a standard in this country was passed in 1853, not 1873. Gold has been our actual standard ever since 1834.

The rapid increase in the output of gold which is now taking place will tend to restore the old value relation between the metals. It is not likely, however, to favor the project of international bimetalism as some persons suppose. An abundant supply of gold will deprive the advocates of that project of their strongest argument and confirm those European countries that have adopted gold monometallism in the belief that they have acted wisely. If we open our mints to silver at the old ratio the prospect is that we will have to act alone.—Chicago Chronicle.

A DYING CRAZE.

The Decadent Delusion of Free Silver Looses.

The failure of ex-Congressman Bland, of Missouri, to command an audience of more than one person in Savannah is significant of the dying out of the free-silver craze at the south.

Mr. Bland has been for many years the most persistent and prominent champion in congress of free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. He was the father of the "Bland dollar," which the people refused to use, but permitted to accumulate by the hundreds of tons in the treasury vaults. He belongs to the school of statesmen who disdain to consider the world's standard of value and asked: "What is abroad to us?" He asserted the omnipotence of congress in the matter of money-making, and insisted upon giving 100 cents of value to 50 cents' worth of silver by a fiat of that body.

Last year the voters of Missouri concluded that they had had enough of Mr. Bland and his vagary, and they left him at home. Now he takes to the lecture field and, in a southern city of 80,000 inhabitants, in a state to which Mr. Crisp has made an appeal for the senatorship on the same issue, Mr. Bland's agent sells one ticket for a lecture.

The defeat of Hardin in Kentucky and of free-silver candidates in Illinois and Nebraska are indications of the same nature. Bimetalism on an international basis will come some day, but the Missouri school of bogus money is at a low ebb.—N. Y. World.

SOUND MONEY SAYINGS.

...Sound money, "Old Subscriber," does not mean free silver, though it must be admitted that free silver is nothing but sound money.—Chicago Tribune.

...The majority will agree with the president that free silver coinage by the United States alone would result inevitably in silver monometallism.—Troy Times.

...Benjamin Harrison should give the public a statement of his attitude in 1890 on the silver question. Senator Sherman, in his book, asserts that the Sherman law was elaborated in the senate because of the belief that Harrison would sign the free silver bill if the senate sent it to him as it passed the house. The ex-president should enlighten the people on this point.—Toledo Blade.

...Firmly than ever in his opposition to independent free coinage of silver by this country, Mr. Cleveland sets forth the dangers which silver monometallism would bring in its train with great force and vigor. His argument on this point does not at all controvert the views of the friends of bimetalism established by agreement of nations. The president is dealing with a present issue, not one that the future may bring.—Boston Globe.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, lest he chips fall where the may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant.

Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E. P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th.

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. Braae, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper hanging.

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.

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.

Read the "Model" ad. at the head of this page.

See the new advertisement of Smith Bros. in this issue.

The show windows of King & York are handsomely decorated.

The public schools will close, to-morrow, until after New Year's.

Dr. E. F. Johnson is now located upstairs over Hilton's pharmacy.

W. W. Hotchkiss has bought the race horse, Harpool, from Riley Funk.

King & York have something to say about 50-cent corn in this issue. Read it.

Mrs. Wm. Schniewly has been quite sick this week, but is now up and about.

W. C. Giese has put some very strong, walnut hitching posts in front of his blacksmith shop.

Geo. Swainhart has sold his place, near Morgan, to H. Kinabarger, of Havesville, Kansas.

The McNea stone building is now under roof and floored, and is fast approaching completion.

One of the show windows of the Model grocery is decorated with a most excellent winter scene.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, the busy dry goods man, has some fine holiday attractions.

We were pleased to see on our streets, Tuesday, Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clewiston, who had been so artfully ill.

After attending the funeral of Capt. B. Lantry, J. D. Minick returned to Kansas City, where he is now on business.

Some sleet and rain fell, Tuesday evening and night, and it rained nearly all day yesterday, and is snowing this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDowell, of Montmouth, Ill., are expected here, in a few days, on a visit to friends and relatives.

E. W. Ellis, of the Topeka Journal staff, was in town, the fore part of the week, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Monday morning.

Bills were printed at the COURANT office, this week, for the sale at Maria M. Joyce's, Jas. Lawless of Strong City, has been secured as auctioneer.

Mr. E. S. Clark, of the Model has resigned his position with the Gregory Grocer Co. of Kansas City, and will give his entire attention to his business here.



I CROW FOR THE MODEL BECAUSE IT IS ON TOP.

We can afford to sell you cheaper than any one else, because we are selling for spot cash and buying in lots that enable us to take advantage of wholesale prices. Call and compare prices. We will prove to you that we can save you money.

Yours for business, CLARK & CO.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES IS ALL WE ASK.

We are not making a spasmodic reduction on two or three articles, but have made a SWEEPING REDUCTION on every article in our Mammoth Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, etc.



I used to crow for the Model's competitors before the cyclone struck me.

WE MEET ALL COMPETITION. A Cash Price List. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

- 20 lbs. best granulated sugar \$1.00
Best 175 headlight oil, per gallon 12c
36 lbs. good rice 1.00
36 lbs. Mexican beans 1.00
43 lbs. White Navy beans 1.00
43 lbs. rolled oats 1.00
32 lbs. good raisins 1.00
25 lbs. pure buckwheat 1.00
52 bars good laundry soap 1.00
8 lbs. raisins .25
8 lbs. navy beans .25
4 cans Vinton corn .25
4 cans M. F. peas .25
4 cans string beans .25
4 cans pumpkin .25
3 cans peaches .25
Big pail golden drips syrup .50
1-lb. can guaranteed bkng powder .14
3 bars buttermilk soap .10
1 lb. fancy holiday mixed candy .05
1 doz. boxes Parlor matches .10
6 cans lye .25
1 good Parlor broom .15
1 large glass fruit jelly .15
Pancake drips per gal. .35
2 cans sardens .65

These prices can be taken advantage of for cash or produce only, at the MODEL GROCERY and CITY MARKET, dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Fresh and Salt Meats, Cottonwood Falls.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

TOPEKA, KANSAS. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

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

Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

Poor Farm Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls. Sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, until Tuesday, January 7th, 1896, at 12 o'clock, m.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.

Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO BULLARD, MOORE, EMMERY & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ANNUAL REPORT Of the County Clerk of Chase County, Kansas.

From October 1, 1894, to October 1, 1895, Showing Debits and Credits as Shown by the Records of the County Clerk.

Table with columns: State Fund, Dr., Cr. To balance Oct. 1st, 1894, \$1023 55. To amount on tax roll 1894, 1275 29.

Table with columns: County Fund, To balance Oct 1 1894, 7698 22. To amount on tax roll 1894, 23442 50.

Table with columns: State Fund, To balance Oct. 1st, 1894, \$1023 55. To amount on tax roll 1894, 1275 29.

Table with columns: County Fund, To balance Oct 1 1894, 7698 22. To amount on tax roll 1894, 23442 50.

Table with columns: State Fund, To balance Oct. 1st, 1894, \$1023 55. To amount on tax roll 1894, 1275 29.

Table with columns: County Fund, To balance Oct 1 1894, 7698 22. To amount on tax roll 1894, 23442 50.

THE WIND MAY BLOW AND ROOSTERS CROW



But we are always the leaders in low prices. Nowhere will a dollar buy so many goods. Nowhere can you get as good qualities for the money.

Table with columns: 20 lbs. best granulated sugar \$1.00, 25 lbs. second grade granulated sugar 1.00, Best headlight oil, per gallon 12c.

SMITH BROS., The Cash Grocers.

50c. CORN.

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.

J. M. TUTTLE'S SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

50 LADIES AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

At less than cost of making. Shoes, Glov's, Mittens, Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers and Fancy Goods for Holiday

TRADE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies, gentlemen and children's Underwear at greatly reduced prices. Call early for best bargains.

J. M. TUTTLE.

THE BIRTHDAY SOCIAL.

The arrangements for the Birthday Social which will be held at Music Hall on Tuesday evening, December 31, under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian church, are nearly completed.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the old Settlers League held at the office of the probate judge, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, December 21, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 11, 1895:

Pettis Means. All the above remaining uncalled for December 25, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit.

Do you know how to prosper on the farm? Every farmer can be more successful if he reads the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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, Stropps, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

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

Bazaar Tp. General.		School Dist. No. 1 General.		District No. 16 General.		District No. 38 General.		District No. 49 Bond Interest.		District No. 58, Bond Interest.	
To balance Oct 1 1894.....	401 78	To balance Oct 1 1894.....	8 00	To balance Oct 1 1894.....	67	To balance Oct 1 1894.....	157 86	To balance Oct 1 1894.....	11 74	To balance Oct 1 1894.....	21 07
To amount on tax roll.....	1,530 86	To amount on tax roll.....	632 78	To amount on tax roll.....	86 33	To amount on tax roll.....	275 21	To amount on tax roll.....	41 92	To amount on tax roll.....	1 17
To delinquent tax 1892.....	1 00	To delinquent tax 1892.....	38	To delinquent tax 1892.....	2 40	To delinquent tax 1892.....	419 90	To delinquent tax 1892.....	16	To delinquent tax 1892.....	17 50
By orders paid.....	92	To delinquent tax 1893.....	50	By orders paid.....	50 00	By orders paid.....	13 21	By orders paid.....	27 00	By orders paid.....	1 63
By real estate sold in 1894.....	658 43	To delinquent tax 1894.....	50	By balance Oct 1 1895.....	39 40	By balance Oct 1 1895.....	433 17	By balance Oct 1 1895.....	27 00	By balance Oct 1 1895.....	1 63
By election expense 1894.....	200 00	By orders paid.....	615 00	Total.....	89 40	Total.....	433 17	Total.....	53 78	Total.....	22 24
By real estate sold in 1894.....	40 82	By uncollected tax.....	2 75	Total.....	641 86	Total.....	433 17	Total.....	53 78	Total.....	22 24
By uncollected tax 1894.....	34	By balance Oct 1 1895.....	34 11	Total.....	641 86	Total.....	433 17	Total.....	53 78	Total.....	22 24
By balance Oct 1 1895.....	17 14	Total.....	641 86	Total.....	641 86	Total.....	433 17	Total.....	53 78	Total.....	22 24
Total.....	934 26	Total.....	934 26	Total.....	934 26	Total.....	934 26	Total.....	934 26	Total.....	934 26

I, M. K. Harman, Clerk in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of said County, showing the debits and credits of the County Treasurer in the several funds as shown by the County Clerk's books from October 1st, 1894, to October 1st, 1895, and the official seal of said County, Kansas, this 2nd day of December, A. D. 1895.

M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE.



LONG years ago o'er Bethlehem's fair plains,
Were heard the wondrous and enchanting strains
Which unto man foretold the gracious birth
Of a Redeemer to the sons of earth.

The years have many changes brought since then,
Nations have had their rise and fall, and men
Have come and gone and left their impress here
In thoughts and deeds we cannot but revere.

But though the world has through them better grown,
Still greater, better far the influence thrown
Upon the world by Him, who, Son of Man,
His reign of peace at Bethlehem began.

The little town, the ever-glorious day,
The manger where the infant Jesus lay,
These have an interest, to none denied,
And meaning sweet as comes the Christmas-tide.

As babe, He came, that He might fully be
All that was meant in our humanity;
Each stage of life He met with such a grace
As spoke the great Redeemer of His race.

A man of sorrows, yet with no complaint,
He bore earth's trials and its rude constraint
And gave from earliest life until the end,
To all, the love of a devoted friend.

His words of wisdom, as He came of age,
Proclaimed Him both the teacher and the sage;
In words that all could understand, He taught
The Heavenly truths which unto man He brought.

Lover of souls, to rich as well as poor,
He showed alike the ever-open door,
Through which all might an entrance safe obtain
To mansions fair, which ever such remain.

Blessed His work, and on this Christmas morn,
Which speaks of when, to us, the Christ was born,
We feel His love and messages of truth
Have in them still a freshness as of youth.

He was, and is, the gracious Friend and King,
The One to whom glad offerings we bring;
May He to us send down this Christmas-tide
Rich gifts that shall through coming years abide.

J. M. Thompson, in Boston Budget.

THE BROWNING'S CHRISTMAS



ONE week before Christmas John Browning and his wife sat by the waning fire in the grate after all their children had gone to bed. They enjoyed its warmth and their own relaxation from toil, and were talking over their affairs in general. Mr. Browning was a good mechanic, and in reasonably good times always made a comfortable living for his wife and five children; but the stagnation of business and frequent cessation of work during the past two years had cramped them greatly in money affairs. The children grew so fast, and wanted new clothes so often, and needed so many books, and had such healthy appetites, that the struggle to supply them had, for a long time, been a hard one. Mrs. Browning had done all her own work and taken in some sewing besides. Mr. Browning had worn his old clothes and boots until they were scarcely respectable; had left no stone unturned to get work, and yet withal the butcher and grocer were pressing him, and things looked discouraging generally. As a result of a general survey of the situation, Mrs. Browning said:

"Well, it is evident we can't have much Christmas, yet I do think we ought to make the children as happy as we can. It does no good to have them feel the weight of care, or realize the burdens and difficulties of life as we do; and so, if you can collect enough money on the small bills due you, I think we ought to get them some small present, and that we had better get a turkey if we possibly can."

With this conclusion her husband agreed, and they began to count up what money they might probably depend upon. Mr. Browning took out his account book and pencil and commenced to figure.

"Col. Randall owes me \$2.30 balance for fixing his porch. He is able to pay, and I think I can depend upon that. Mr. Smith owes 50 cents for a fire-board; Mrs. Jones, the milliner, owes me a dollar for a screen for her window; that new grocer around the corner owes me \$1.25 for making him a seat for his wagon, and perhaps some other piece of work may be found between this and Christmas. But even if I get no work we can depend on five dollars with a good deal of certainty."

All good is comparative. Having thus concluded to have as happy a Christmas as possible, and also that they had five dollars to be happy on, John Browning and his wife went to sleep with a feeling of contentment and happiness which many a rich family planning for costly expenditures might envy them.

The next morning the ground was covered with a deep snow, and while they sat at their frugal breakfast a loud knock was heard at the door. On opening it, Mr. Browning was met by a portly and handsome gentleman who wore a great overcoat with costly fur collar and gloves, who asked if he was John Browning, the carpenter.

"Well, I want to get you to make a

"jump" for me right away. We don't often have such a snow as this in the west, and my wife and children want to enjoy it. Can you come over to my house right after breakfast and see how I want it made? Then I want a large wood-shed built this week. Could you go on and build it immediately?"

John Browning's eyes glistened, and his face fairly glowed with pleasure at this unexpected good fortune. He agreed to come at once, and when he sat down to finish his breakfast he could not forbear saying to his wife and children: "I guess we are going to have a jolly good Christmas. Mr. Potter is a rich man, the people say, and will pay well and promptly for work done. I can earn \$30 this week if he gives me the work he speaks of."

The effect of the good news of work obtained was felt by the whole family. The children were exultant and good tempered as they went off to school. Mrs. Browning went around with a light step and cheerful heart singing at her work. It is wonderful how hope lightens toil. As she sang and worked she thought what comfort and pleasure the coming \$30 would bring. They could nearly square off with the grocer and butcher, and consequently enjoy Christmas that much better. She thought of her husband working away so cheerfully in the cold, his heart full of the thought of what his wages would procure for his family, and her heart blessed him as a good, kind husband, and life seemed very sweet and bright to her. Mr. Browning came home at noon even more full of good cheer and hope than when he went away in the morning. Mr. Potter seemed to be a man to whom money was of small consequence. He was having a wonderfully nice "jump" made for his children, and had given orders for Mr. Browning to go right ahead and build the wood-shed. The children all rejoiced again over the good news of work, and exulted in the thought of generous gifts and a turkey for Christmas.

During the week both the grocer and butcher called around to see about their bills, and were both assured by Mrs. Browning that they would receive some money on Saturday night, inasmuch as Mr. Browning had been so fortunate as to have steady work all week.

Christmas day came on Sunday, and it would be necessary to get all the gifts and the good things for the Christmas dinner on Saturday. The day was very cold, and John Browning found it was going to push him hard to get the wood-shed done by evening. As he wished to have a little time in which to enjoy spending his hard-earned money, paying what he owed, and in the happy employment of going with his wife to buy Christmas gifts for the children; he employed a fellow-workman to assist him on Saturday. At noon he made out his bill to Mr. Potter, and carefully placed it in his pocket, feeling that it was as good as so much money. About five o'clock the last nail was driven, his tools were gathered up, and Mr. Browning went around to the front part of Mr. Potter's house to see his employer and get his pay. Just as he raised his hand to ring the bell, Mr. Potter came out, followed by his wife and children, all heavily wrapped up, and evidently just starting on a journey. A large sleigh stood at the front gate loaded with trunks and valises.

"I have finished the wood-shed," said Mr. Browning, "and called to ask you to look at it and to present you my bill."

"All right, all right, Mr. Browning, but we are just starting to the city to spend the holidays, and I cannot pay your bill till I return, which will be in two or three weeks."

"But my family are needing and depending on this money," said Mr. Browning, with a sinking heart, "and it would be very inconvenient to wait. Could you not—"

"No use at all in insisting, my dear fellow," said Mr. Potter, in a tone half gay, half insulting. "I need all the money I have, and more too, now that I am taking my wife and children to spend the holidays in the city."

Anger and disappointment flushed John Browning's face crimson as he said: "Mr. Potter, I depended on your prompt payment of this bill or I would not have—"

"I have no time to parley," said Mr. Potter—"here, wife and children, jump in, or we shall be too late for the train. I tell you I can't pay you now." With this he sprang into the sleigh himself, and giving an impatient order to the driver, the sleigh rapidly carried them out of sight to catch the train already whistling in the distance.

How suddenly was the bright sky of the Browning family darkened by this piece of thoughtless, cruel injustice! Mr. Browning stood for a few moments irresolute, while feelings of anger, humiliation and disappointment struggled in his heart. The fellow workman whom he had employed also waited for his small pittance, and when Mr. Browning informed him of the state of affairs, with an expression of profanity he threw down the tools he held in his hands and walked away. But to break the news to his family was the hardest of all. How could he blast their hopes and chill their hearts, and on Christmas eve, too? But it was growing nearly dark, and something must be done. The butcher and grocer would both be looking for him, and altogether it was too hard to endure.

Mrs. Browning saw her husband coming up the walk, and she knew by the expression on his face that something was wrong. She opened the door to meet him, and exclaimed anxiously: "What is it?"

"Mr. Potter has gone off to the city to spend the holidays and did not pay me, and he will not be back for three weeks," said Mr. Browning.

"Well, if that isn't too outrageous!" said Mrs. Browning, with a sudden flush of anger. "Why did you let him off? If I was a man I tell you people couldn't trifle with me that way. When I earned my money I'd collect it."

There was danger that, in addition to the loss of the expected money there would be the loss of that more precious thing in the family, affectionate harmony and sympathy; for Mrs. Brown-

ing was human, and had that human instinct which leads us to try to find some one on whom to blame misfortunes and disappointments. Her husband, with an equally natural instinct, was inclined to resent this, for he only knew how hard it was to collect money even after it was earned.

"If you think you can collect better than I can," was the reply, "just try it. You can take that bill for the balance Col. Randall owes me, and see if you can get it. We have nothing to fall back on except those little bills we counted over last week, anyway."

The children had gathered around and listened in silence and dismay to the conversation. "Can't we have any Christmas now?" was their fearful query; and when their mother sharply told them "No!" reechoing in her voice and manner the anger of her spirit, it was but a few moments till they, too, were inspired by the same discordant feelings, and quarreling and angry words were heard where but an hour before all was good temper and pleasurable excitement.

John Browning moodily waited while his wife placed the supper of oat meal and milk on the table. She herself was almost faint for a more substantial meal, and Mr. Browning in the earlier part of the day had said to her: "We will have a good steak for supper this evening; working in the cold makes a fellow fearfully hungry." He was so full of chagrin now that he scarcely noticed what he ate, and a gloomy silence fell upon all as they sat around the table. When the meal was through, he said, as he put on his hat:

"I wish, Mary, you would take that bill over to Col. Randall's; it is but a step, and I have to go clear to the other side of the village to see if I can get those other small bills. Perhaps he will pay it to you even quicker than he will to me. Then I must call and see the grocer and butcher. Dear me, I'd rather be lashed than to meet them now."

With this he handed her the account against Col. Randall and went out. The original account had been \$32.30, and there was the balance of \$2.30 due. Mrs. Browning washed up the tea things, her mind filled with bitter and complaining thoughts. She disliked to go to Col. Randall with a call for so small a balance; she feared he would think them mean to ask for it. Then

Over and above all her feelings of disappointment now rose the feeling of love and sympathy for her husband. How she did regret her sharp words at the news of his failure to get his money from Mr. Potter. When she reached home she found only the two older children still awake, and them she consoled cheerfully, telling them that though they could not have much for Christmas, yet they must be kind and cheerful and not add to dear papa's troubles by fretting. Her own spirit was reflected in theirs; kind and affectionate feelings were inspired by her cheerful words and talk; and although before they went to bed they hung up their stockings by the fire, in case any good luck should come, yet their little hearts were bravely preparing for disappointment.

It was nearly an hour before Mrs. Browning heard her husband's footsteps on the walk. She hurried to the door, and, as he entered, she looked lovingly and sympathizingly in his face. His feelings also had evidently been moved by reflections of a gentle and tender kind, for as soon as he closed the door and noticed the kind look on his wife's face he held out his arms toward her. She threw hers lovingly around his neck and pressed her cheek to his.

"Never mind if we do have hard times and bad luck, John," she said; "we have each other and the children, and we will be happy in spite of all."

"My dear, good wife," said John, holding her close to his heart, "if I could only give you what you deserve you should have every comfort and pleasure in life."

And then in a few moments they sat down and compared notes. Mary told her ill-success with Col. Randall. John had got no money except the one dollar from Mrs. Jones, the little milliner, but the new grocer wanted to pay for the making of the seat for his wagon in trade, and they could get two chickens and a few groceries there. The dollar would get a small Christmas gift for the children, and so they would make the best of it.

"Well, let us go out and buy the things for Christmas," said Mrs. Browning, and a few moments later, closely bundled up from the cold, John Browning and his wife walked cheerfully and lovingly along the village street. They got two plump chickens and enough



"I CANNOT PAY YOUR BILL TILL I RETURN."

she fell back to her mood of trying to blame somebody. John was a kind husband, but he was too easy with people. It seemed to her that, if she were a man, in some way or other she would manage money matters better. They would never get ahead at this rate of doing things.

The early moon was shining brightly when she was ready to go to Col. Randall's with the bill. Giving the elder children directions to put the younger ones to bed, she muffled up warmly, for it was bitter cold, and passed along the short distance that lay between her little home and Col. Randall's fine residence. Ringing the bell, she was ushered into the hall, and there left waiting while the servant called the gentleman out.

"Good evening; what can I do for you?" said that severe-looking gentleman, not recognizing her as a near neighbor as he came into the hall.

"Mr. Browning, my husband wishes to know if it would be convenient for you to pay the small balance on this bill this evening."

Col. Randall took the bill hesitatingly, turned it over and hemmed and cleared his throat and then said:

"I've paid \$30 on this bill, and I should think Mr. Browning need not trouble me for the balance on Christmas eve."

"But he has been disappointed in getting pay for work and needs the money," said Mr. Browning. "People seem to think I'm made of money. I really can't spare this trifle this evening. Besides, I told Mr. Browning the last time he asked me for this balance, and he has bothered me about it a great deal, that when I got ready and could spare the money I would pay him. Good evening, ma'am." And with this the colonel turned on his heel, and while Mrs. Browning waited for the servant to let her out she heard him say to his wife in the sitting-room: "It is one of the annoyances of having work done by traveling workmen that they are always dunning one for the pay. I am sure John Browning has bothered me more for that little balance than the whole bill is worth."

"And so this is what poor John has to stand when he tries to collect his bills," said Mrs. Browning to herself, as she hurried home. "Starveling workmen, indeed! And then to think I am ready to blame him into the bargain."

material to make a substantial dinner at the new grocer's. Then they went to a store where there was a good five-cent counter, and had much amusement and pleasure in selecting a lot of little articles suitable for putting in the children's stockings, not forgetting a pound of stick candy. Coming home they busied themselves for awhile in wrapping each article in a separate piece of paper and in deciding which should go into the different little stockings, not forgetting to put in two or three sticks of candy, all wrapped in separate papers.

Very early Christmas morning Mr. Browning got up and put on a good fire, so that the room might be warm when the little folks should discover their stockings, which they did in the early dawn. It was a joyful surprise to the children, who were just as happy as though the gifts had been costly. As for Mr. Browning and his wife, the blessed alchemy of love had transformed their disappointment into affectionate sympathy for each other's trials and disappointments, and they listened with happy hearts to the gay chatter of their children, saying to themselves and to each other: "We are having a good Christmas, after all." What was lacking in material good was made up in kindness and love, and earnest effort to make the best of things, and to cause their children to have a happy day. And when, at dinner, they sat down to partake of the two nicely-browned, stuffed chickens, instead of the expected Christmas turkey, their happiness and enjoyment might well have been envied by the two inconsiderate employers whose injustice and disregard of the honest claims of those whose labor they had enjoyed, came so near spoiling the Brownings' Christmas.—Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, in Chicago Interior.

Discouraging.

Mr. Fangle to Johnny (Cousin)—Well, Johnny, are you praying for many Christmas presents this year?

Johnny—No, I ain't. I didn't get half what I prayed for last year.—Judge.

Santa Claus is a gay deceiver and is never as kind to a girl after marriage as he was during courtship.—Judge.

It is a good plan to act at Christmas tide as if you never expected to see another.—Judge.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Only a star! a shining star!
More glorious than our planets are,
But watched by wistful eyes and bright,
And longing hearts, that wondrous night.

Only a manger, shadow-throned,
That to some public inn belonged,
Where sweet-breathed cattle quietly
For midnight slumber bent the knee.

Only the light of tapers small,
That on two tender faces fall,
Two tender faces—one divine—
That still through all the centuries shine

From palace walls, from thrones of gold,
From churches, shrines, cathedrals old,
Where the grand masters of their art
Wrought faithfully with hand and heart.

Only a babel in whose small hand
Is seen no scepter of command,
But at whose name, with freedom's sword,
Move the great armies of the Lord.

Only a cross! but oh, what light
Shines from God's throne on Calvary's height!
His birth, His life, the angels see,
Written on every Christmas tree.
—M. A. Denison, in Youth's Companion.

COSTLY GIFTS.

Not So Much Appreciated as Presents Cheaper and More Useful.

Holiday presents have become each year more and more expensive, while the actual giving is getting less and less hearty. We bewail the worry of planning gifts, and get ourselves irritable and sick in the necessary shopping and purchasing. And hundreds, yes, thousands, of us give a sigh of relief when Christmas has passed, and are ready to confess that we are "so glad it is all over for another year." And why? Simply because of one thing; we are actuated by the wrong feeling. The whole system of our living is becoming one grand mass of foolish ostentation, and our present mode of Christmas-giving is the outgrowth of it. We feel that we cannot afford to give a simple present; we must give something expensive, something that will make an appearance and show. This is felt by the recipient, and next year, to hold her own, she feels that she must return something equally costly. The following year this must again be outdone, and so it goes, each year adding to the expense, and less to the true spirit of the giving. We all try to outdo each other, and we are proud when we are told afterward that our present was the most beautiful of all that were received. Now, as a matter of fact, the most expensive things we can buy are generally the most useless, particularly when we go into the realm of ornamentation. Surely these are not the times to lock up hundreds and thousands of dollars in ornaments as useless as oftentimes they are ugly. Of the useless a little goeth a very long way. Presents with a purpose are presents indeed, but how few we see nowadays. With a great host of people it does not seem to matter so much whether a present is appropriate, or whether it will prove acceptable to the recipient, so long as it is costly and "makes a show." We too often lay others under obligations which it is impossible for them to meet without embarrassment.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE GRACE OF ACCEPTANCE.

More Difficult to Gracefully Receive Than to Make a Gift.

This may be a surprising statement, but it is nevertheless true: It is a harder matter to receive a gift graciously than to give one. Just think about it for a moment and see if it has not proven true in your own experience. Have you not given something upon which you had spent a great deal of time and work, and which you had intended should give pleasure, and then had all your glad enthusiasm chilled by a lack of something, you could hardly tell what it was, in your friend's manner? Don't you suppose you have sometimes disappointed some one else in like manner yourself? It is worth while to think about the gracious way to receive a gift, and then it may be that this Christmas time you will confer as much happiness upon the giver as you receive yourself from the gift, and so it will be a two-fold source of happiness. In the first place, think only of the generous intention of the giver to give you pleasure, instead of the value or usefulness of the gift itself. There is an old Arabian proverb which fits in well just here: "Never look a gift horse in the mouth." When a man is going to buy a horse he examines his teeth to see his age and determine other matters relating to his value. If the horse is to be a purchase this is all very right and proper, but it would be very ungracious if the horse was intended for a gift to examine its mouth and look into the value of your present. Let us be very careful never to look our gift horses in the mouth. Even if we may have reason to suspect the sincerity of the intention of the gift, which sometimes may be the case, crush out all thoughts of that kind as unworthy of yourself, if not the giver, and receive it gratefully, taking it for granted that it was meant to give you pleasure, and that you intend to express that pleasure.—Christian Work.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Jimmie—I guess that'll fetch him, Bobbie.—Judge.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Graham gems or rolls are among the most reliable of breakfast dishes when properly made. The secret of success in baking anything made of graham flour is to have the oven as hot as possible without burning.

—Cupped Potatoes.—Peel, boil and mash potatoes, season with salt, pepper and cream. Wet a teacup, press two-thirds full of the mashed potato as many times as there are guests, place each in turn on a buttered tin, rub over with beaten egg and brown in a hot oven.—Country Gentleman.

—Aldrod Pudding.—Blanch and chop three ounces of sweet almonds, put them into a small sauce pan with half a pint of rich milk, and let soak for half an hour. Mix in four ounces of stale bread crumbs, an ounce of butter, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of flour, two beaten eggs and the juice of half a lemon. Stir well, turn into a mold and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with cold sauce.—Home.

—Meat Croquettes.—Chop any cold cooked meat very fine, add a third as much cold mashed potato, a raw egg, and a tablespoonful of melted butter to four cups of material. Pepper and salt to taste. When thoroughly mixed flour the hands and form into round flat cakes. Keep in a cool place until needed. Then heat a little dripping or lard in the chafing dish, lay in the croquettes and fry a fine crisp brown.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—A mustard plaster made according to the following directions will not blister the most sensitive skin: Two teaspoonfuls mustard, two teaspoonfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls ground ginger. Do not mix too dry. Place between two pieces of old muslin and apply. If it burns too much at first lay an extra piece of muslin between it and the skin; as the skin becomes accustomed to the heat take the extra piece of muslin away.—Boston Budget.

—Pumpkin Pies.—Four cups of stewed pumpkin, two quarts of milk, eight eggs, two cups of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of mixed mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Beat the yolks of the eggs light and add the sugar to them. Press the pumpkin through a colander, stir in the eggs and sugar, add the spice and the whipped whites of the eggs. Use very deep pie pans, and after flouring them and lining them with paste, cut slashes here and there so the paste will not puff up too much. Stir the pumpkin custard well before pouring into the pans.—N. Y. Ledger.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.

A Preparation That is Said to Be Excellent.

A clean barrel that will hold twelve gallons is required. Put into the barrel three gallons of lukewarm water (soft water is best), then add half a pint of ammonia. Take an iron kettle and put in three pints of water and six ounces of soap bars, which you will find at a druggist's; boil twenty minutes, then strain into the barrel. Shave very thin five bars of good soap and put in a boiler with one gallon of water, and boil until soap is all dissolved, then add one pound of pulverized borax and boil ten minutes, stirring all the time, then pour it into the boiler and add eight gallons of soft water, stir well and let it stand until cool and it is then ready for use. Brussels carpets can be cleaned nicely with this soap, also Ingrain carpets which are soiled, if they have no dust under them. Take two pails of water; with a brush put on a little of this soap, and scrub with warm water, one breadth, not over one yard in length at one time, then with another brush and the clean water, scrub it over to rinse it, then proceed with the rest until you have cleaned the whole. It should be done on a sunny day, unless you have heat in the room.

An excellent scheme for cleaning ingrain carpets and art squares is to shake the carpets free from dust, then spread them on the bare floor, make a good sud with this soap, and with a stiff brush scrub the carpet, one breadth at a time, after you have cleaned a place, have a pail of clean water and scrub it well to get the suds out. This takes out grease and dirt. It is equally good for cleaning children's and men's clothing. Lay the garment on a clean board and scrub with a small brush, which you can purchase for a dime, then rinse.—Detroit Free Press.

FOR GIRLS TO REMEMBER.

New Woman May Not Always Find Her Ideal Husband.

From the masculine point of view one would beg young ladies to consider the following axioms:

1. A girl can not expect a man to be made on purpose for her.
2. A girl that cherishes an ideal man that is half a woman courts certain unhappiness.
3. Every feminine gift has its masculine counterpart; and they are never the same. Therefore a girl should look for likeness not likeness.
4. The "friendship of enemies" can never be arrived at by the man trying to become a woman, or by a woman trying to become a man.
5. The happiest marriages are those which develop and intensify the mental distinctions due to sex—not efface them.
6. In love and in marriage it is the ideal which awakens and which preserves affection.
7. Every girl should, therefore, find out what is the ideal wife as commonly accepted by men of worth, and should aim at that ideal.
8. A wife's duties depend largely on the income. If a girl marries on a small income, she must not mind having to do some of the household work.
9. In essentials, though the "new woman" may be more literary and more artistic than her mother, she can certainly do no better for the good of herself and the general happiness of the world than follow in the footsteps of the old, or former, woman.

These excellent maxims are suggested as an aid to young ladies in the formation of an ideal husband, and in the endeavor to live up to that same divine creation.—Queen.

THE TREASURY.

A Deficit for the Last Fiscal Year of \$42,805,223.

THE RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Secretary Carlisle Says the Policy of Retaining Treasury Notes as a Part of Our Circulating Medium Must Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of the finances has been sent to congress. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$399,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$442,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year 1884, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$441,907,407, and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$7,000,000. For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,793,120 and the expenditures \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,908,926.

The secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency in the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of retiring the greenbacks. "The cash balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,358, being \$98,072,120 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day and \$77,406,358 in excess of any sum that would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the secretary of the treasury ought always to have authority to issue, sell or use in the payment of expenses short time bonds bearing a low rate of interest to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue. With a complete return to the normal business condition of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption."

The beneficial effect of the bond transaction, the secretary says, was felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every one having commercial relations with us. "The safety of the existing situation," the secretary says, "is, however, constantly menaced and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the defects in our currency laws, and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes have clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the government permanently as a part of our circulating medium and redeem them in coin on presentation, and re-issue them after redemption, must be abandoned or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissues after redemption, and the government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must also become permanent, and such additional powers must be conferred upon the secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people, and the least possible charge on the treasury. I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day, and that the government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people.

"There has never been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country. If our legal tender notes were retired there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by excessive use of silver and paper in circulation would promptly return to take its place in our currency and con-

stitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange."

The secretary also favors the passage of a law allowing national banks to establish branches in small towns, with a view to bringing them closer to the people in parts of the country remote from large towns and cities, by which their usefulness would be greatly enhanced.

The secretary, in closing his report, says that it is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of United States notes and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and he therefore urges upon congress the propriety of prohibiting any further issues of such notes or of national bank notes of less denomination than \$10, thus making room in the circulation for silver coins and silver certificates of small denominations. This, he says, would increase their use among the people and prevent their frequent return and accumulation in the treasury.

PRESIDENT FAURE ATTACKED.

The Chief Magistrate of France Involved Daily in Newspaper Scandals.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs that M. Faure, president of the French republic, will resign before March next. He adds that a fresh family scandal has been unearthed in connection with the president's family. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette also says: "Daily hundreds of newspapers express disgust at the campaign of slander; but there is not an article amongst them which does not distill the venom of calumny."

UTAH STATEHOOD.

Certified Copies of the Constitution and a Transcript of the Vote Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The delegation charged with presenting to President Cleveland certified copies of the state constitution adopted by the people of Utah and a transcript of the result of the vote for statehood, were received by Mr. Cleveland at the white house to-day. The certified copies were handsomely bound in a black leather case.

Shot by His Wife.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Malinda Burns, a young mulatto woman, fired a bullet into her husband's brain this morning with probably fatal result. The woman was quickly arrested and her victim removed to the hospital. Mrs. Burns is 29 years old and has twice been married. She says that since her marriage to Burns two years ago her life has been a continual round of abuse from the hands of her husband. Burns, she says, tried to kill her this morning and she fired in self defense. Burns is in a critical condition.

No Comment by Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The United States embassy to-day issued a contradiction of the statement attributed to United States Ambassador Bayard, Saturday, that the adverse comments upon his recent speeches which had appeared in the American newspapers were due to the fact that this was the "silly season" in America. It is denied that he made any comment.

Indiana Delegation for Harrison.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 17.—R. T. McDonald announced yesterday that if he was elected delegate to the next republican national convention he would support Harrison if he was a candidate. The balance of the Indiana delegation was for the ex-president, he said.

Cora Going by the Gulf.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 17.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has contracted to deliver 1,100 cars of Kansas corn here for export through this port. It will begin moving this corn as soon as it begins running trains to this city, which it is thought will be accomplished by if not before the 1st of January.

Burned in His Home.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.—Jack Harris, an aged invalid of Hamburg, Ala., was left alone at home yesterday while his family attended his only daughter's marriage. Upon their return the bride party found the house in ashes and the old man burned to a crisp.

Shot by Chief Justice.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Chief Justice T. L. Snodgrass, of the Tennessee supreme court, fired two shots at John E. Beasley, a lawyer of this city, one of which took effect in the arm. Mr. Beasley is seriously hurt, but not fatally.

A Convict Suicides.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Dec. 17.—Fred Peitzmeyer, a convict in the penitentiary committed suicide yesterday by means of a towel tied to the top of his door. He was in for life for the murder of Policeman Graves at Ottumwa on March 27.

Fire at the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—At two o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Mexican village at the exposition. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was done, but three or four persons were injured in fighting the flames.

A Thousand Africans Massacred.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 17.—A caravan comprising 1,300 men, while en route from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Masai's followers, while passing the latter's kraals. Over 1,000 of the men with the caravan were killed.

Struck With a Billiard Cue.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—In a quarrel over a game of billiards, William Parker, colored, was struck over the head with a billiard cue in the hands of a man named Porter and almost instantly killed. Porter made his escape.

Capt. George Weber, a prominent politician and G. A. R. man dropped dead in his office in St. Louis from heart disease.

Cincinnati was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court's Opinion on Kansas Mortgages.

The New Redemption Law Applies to All Contracts, Regardless of When Made—Text of Chief Justice Martin's Opinion.

The supreme court has squarely reversed a decision made last April and declared that the Kansas mortgage redemption law of 1893 applies to pre-existing contracts as well as to contracts made after the passage of the act.

At the April, 1895, term of the supreme court Chief Justice Horton wrote the opinion of the court which held that chapter 109, session laws of 1893, relating to the sale and redemption of real estate, does not apply to mortgages given prior to the passage of the act.

Justice Allen dissented in the opinions which were rendered in the case of Watkins vs. Glenn and the case of John L. Beverly vs. Martha Barnitz. The latter case was appealed from Shawnee county.

The attorney for J. L. Beverly submitted a motion for rehearing.

In the Watkins vs. Glenn opinion which was the basis of the leading opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Horton, the syllabus was as follows:

1. Any subsequent law of the state which affects the remedy as substantially to impair and lessen the value of the contract, is forbidden by article 1, section 19, of the constitution of the United States, which ordains that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

2. Chapter 109, session laws of 1893, concerning the sale and redemption of real estate, has no retroactive operation, and therefore does not apply to mortgage contracts existing at and before its passage. If the legislature intended the act to apply to such contracts, it violates article 1, section 19, of the constitution of the United States.

Justice Johnston concurred with Chief Justice Horton, Justice Allen dissenting.

The syllabus of the opinion just rendered is as follows:

"Chapter 109, session laws of 1893, commonly known as the redemption law, whether applied to existing or future contracts, is not in conflict with the provisions of the federal constitution that 'no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.'"

Chief Justice Martin's Opinion.

On November 1, 1895, George Kirland executed a negotiable promissory note to Martha Barnitz for \$1,500 payable in five years with interest at 8 per cent. per annum and after maturity at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The note was secured by a mortgage on a quarter section of land in Shawnee county, appraisal being waived. The land was afterward sold to John L. Beverly, subject to the mortgage. On January 21, 1898, an action was commenced in the district court of Shawnee county to obtain judgment upon said note and to foreclose said mortgage. On July 7, 1893, a personal judgment was rendered for \$2,118.46, bearing interest from that date at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and \$44.95 costs, and the land was ordered sold for the payment of said judgment. On January 9, 1894, an order of sale was issued and the property sold to Martha Barnitz by the sheriff on February 12, 1894, for \$2,090. February 19, 1894, John L. Beverly filed a motion asking that upon confirmation of the sale of the real estate, subject to redemption as provided by chapter 109 of the session laws of 1893 (which took effect March 17, 1893) and the sheriff be ordered and directed to make to the purchaser of said real estate, as mentioned in said chapter, he being in actual possession of said real estate by his tenant, the same never having been abandoned but being occupied in good faith. This relief was refused by the court and it was ordered that the sale be confirmed and a deed executed by the sheriff to the purchaser of said premises, holding that said chapter was unconstitutional so far as intended to apply to mortgages previously executed and the property sold under the terms of such a court judgment was affirmed. The companion case of Watkins vs. Glenn was decided at the same time and the opinions appeared in 35 Kansas. The plaintiff in error asks a rehearing.

Does this statute impair the obligation of this prior contract? If it does so in the slightest degree it must be held unconstitutional as to such contract. If on the other hand it affects only the remedy, or some provision of the contract which is inoperative and void under the laws of Kansas where the contract was made, it is not held to be unconstitutional, so far as this court is concerned, favor the validity of this act. (Cooley's Constitution. Lim. 265, 317.)

When Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in *Sturges vs. Brownfield*, 4 Wheat 122, the learning upon the inhibition "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts" was very high. Little credit was left for judges of the tribunal but to apply the law as there clearly laid down. The legislature of New York had enacted in 1811 an insolvent law which not only purporting to liberate the person of the debtor, but to discharge him from all liability for any debt contracted previous to his discharge or surrendering his property in the manner prescribed by the act, and it was held that such a law was unconstitutional as to a debtor from his obligation without performance it was invalid, but not so as releasing the debtor from imprisonment, then a common and very punitive remedy. In that opinion the court said:

"A contract is an agreement by which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing. The law binds him to perform his undertaking and in case of failure, the obligation of his contract. In the case at bar, the defendant has given his promissory note to pay the plaintiff a sum of money on or before a certain day. The contract binds him to pay that sum on that day. That is its obligation. Any law which releases a part of the obligation must, in a literal sense of the word, impair it. Much more must a law impair it which makes it totally invalid and entirely discharges it."

[Chief Justice Martin then cited another portion of that decision pertaining to the distinction as to the obligations of contracts. Citations made are as follows: *Mason v. Hale*, 12 Wheat 279; *Beers vs. Haughton*, 9 Pet. 33, 34; *Penman's case*, 103 U. S. 714; opinion of Chief Justice Taney; case of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, 1 How. 311-316; *Terry vs. Anderson*, 35 U. S. 628; *Anthony vs. Greenhow*, 102 U. S. 709-713; *Life Insurance company vs. Cushman*, 108 U. S. 31; *Morley vs. Lake Shore Railway company*, 149 U. S. 162; *Curtis vs. Whitney*, 13 Wallace 68; opinion of Justice Miller of the United States supreme court in the latter case; *Edwards vs. Kearney*, 96 U. S. 595.]

Chief Justice Martin says the correct doctrine is concisely stated in 3 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, 753, as follows:

The remedy provided by law for the enforcement of a contract is no part of its obligation, and whatever pertains merely to the remedy may be changed, modified or abrogated by the legislature, in its discretion and to any extent, provided a substantive remedy be still left to the creditor, and such changes may constitutionally apply to existing contracts, but

if the parties to a contract include in it, in express terms, the remedy to be sought upon its breach, or the means to be used for securing its performance, subsequent legislation changing the remedial process they have agreed upon is, as to them, inoperative.

This brings us to a consideration of the change of our laws to the redemption of real estate. Prior to 1893 lands could be sold for less than two-thirds of their appraised value unless agreement was waived in the mortgage or the bond or promissory note which it was given to secure, but, in case of such waiver the order could not issue for the sale of the lands until six months after the rendition of the judgment. The act of 1893 does not operate upon the rights of the mortgagee until his claim as such has been extinguished either wholly or to the full extent of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property. The mortgagee or judgment creditor has deemed it best to become the purchaser of the land thus voluntarily change his relation, it is difficult to see how he has any just cause of complaint. By the mortgage contract the real estate was pledged for the payment of the debt subject to the equity of redemption. The state, by its proper officer, has at its instance sold the property for its payment and after he gets the proceeds of the sale he has no further claim upon that property, although he may proceed by general execution to obtain any balance due by seizure and sale of other property. "In this state the common law attributes to mortgages no lien by statute wholly set aside and ancient times demolished. The mortgagee has a mere security creating a lien upon the property, but vesting no title, and giving no right of possession whatever, either before or after breach. The statute confines the remedy of the mortgagee to an ordinary action and sale of the mortgaged premises. (Waterson vs. Devoe 18 Kan., 223-225.) A real estate mortgage conveys no estate or title, in whatever form the mortgage may be drawn. It creates only a lien upon the mortgaged property. And such lien can be enforced only by a judgment or order of the district court. A holder of a real estate mortgage cannot, even after condition broken, take possession of the mortgaged property or of the rents or profits thereof, except by consent of all the parties, or by an action in the district court, and he cannot realize upon the mortgage except by judgment of such court. And this is true whatever the form of the mortgage may be. Where the mortgaged property is not a security for the mortgage debt, the district court may in some cases appoint a receiver to take charge of the property and to receive the rents and profits thereof. But, in no case can the holder of the mortgage, without suit, and without the consent of the mortgagor or his assignee, take possession of either the real estate mortgaged or the rents or profits thereof." (Seckler vs. Dells, 25 Kan., 159-165.)

The opinion then discusses at length the law of 1893 and the result of its operation, and says:

"A real estate mortgage is not what it purports to be in its face anywhere in Kansas. It has been shown of all its common law incidents as we have seen, and this is true in most of the other states. It may be stipulated in a mortgage upon default of payment of interest and principal the mortgage shall be entitled to possession of the premises. It is vain. It may be solemnly agreed that in such case the rents and profits shall be applied towards the debt and interest. It is vain. It may be provided that for any particular delinquency a receiver may be appointed. It is a waste of words. The mortgagor may even be driven by his necessity to bargain in advance the equity of redemption for a portion of the principal. Equity will treat it as void. For any such purpose the Kansas short form of mortgage as authorized by the statute (par. 3888 Gen. Stat. 1893) which contains not a word upon any of these subjects is no less potent than the most tedious ironclad instrument ever devised by the wit, and cunning and avicary of man. All such clauses are treated by the courts as if they were not there."

In reference to the case cited from 8 Wall, Chief Justice Martin says:

The equity of redemption is regarded by the supreme court of the union as an estate distinct from the right vested in the mortgagee and this estate is indefinite in its duration. With the English rule the mortgagee is given in the first instance six months and then it may be extended once or oftener at the discretion of the chancellor. And in granting the mortgage according to the circumstances of each case the federal court equity have not the remotest idea of "impairing the contracts." They are endeavoring only to enforce them in a manner dictated by an equitable and just jurisprudence that does not the financial ruin of the mortgagor in the application of his property to the satisfaction of his debt.

Great reliance has been placed by counsel for the defendant in error upon the authority of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, supra, and it would be conclusive against our position if a Kansas mortgage of 1885 is to be governed by the rules applicable to the Illinois instrument of that date. July 13, 1888, which was enforced in that case, in which it appears that under the laws of Illinois then existing the mortgage contract was in law what it purported to be on its face, and the holder of the title and right of possession to the mortgagee in default of payment—and this no Kansas mortgage has ever done whatever may have been its stipulations.

It therefore, can not be otherwise than that the laws of Illinois formed part of the very obligation of the contract—and the rights vested by its terms with the sanction of the laws of Illinois could not be taken away by subsequent laws of that state. Where a remedy is agreed upon in the contract itself, with the sanction of the state law, the obligation and the remedy are indistinguishable and in such case it is entirely proper to say that the remedial remedy is a part of the obligation of the contract. On the other hand it is safe to say that the general remedies afforded by the state jurisprudence and practice are not a part of the obligation of the contract, never constitute any part of the obligation and may be changed from time to time, and this is the doctrine of *Bronson vs. Kinzie*.

If the legislature may regulate at pleasure the modes of proceedings in courts, it is difficult to frame a process of reasoning which would forbid it from so regulating the procedure upon the foreclosure of mortgages as to define and make more certain the indefinite estate implicitly reserved by every mortgagor of real property, and called into active existence only by the foreclosure, and which indefinite estate is extended by the statute to a period of six months in the first instance and afterwards once or oftener according to the circumstances of the case. Even if the statute in question should impair the remedy formerly granted upon a foreclosure, yet it should not for this reason be held invalid, for there is no constitutional inhibition against an impairment of the general remedies for the enforcement of broken contracts. Both and every of the essential elements especially by this court, in such case it seems better to leave such condemnation to the final arbiter, the supreme court of the union.

The opinion is of unusual, perhaps unwarrantable length, but the question involved is so important and the respect of the writer for the deliberate judgment of his predecessors and associate justice who concurred with him so profound, that it has been deemed best to state fully the reasons which led to a different conclusion from that reached by a former majority of the court.

The motion for a rehearing of the Beverly vs. Barnitz case will be granted, the judgment of the district court overruling the motion of the plaintiff in error for the issue of a certificate of sale instead of a deed, will be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings.

It is hereby announced that the case will be taken to the United States supreme court.

JUDGE THURMAN DEAD.

His Death the Result of a Fall in November.

A Long and Honorable Career—Somewhat Suddenly Terminated—Death Came Quietly—Biographical Sketch of the "Old Roman."

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died very suddenly at 1:15 o'clock yesterday. He had long been in bad health, but his illness had not been regarded as dangerous for some time. Mr. Thurman was 82 years old November 13, but his health was such at that time that for the first time in years there was no public celebration here in honor of the "Old Roman." His death is directly traceable to an accident November 1. In walking from his room to the library he tripped in some unaccountable manner and fell heavily to the floor.

"The Old Roman," as Mr. Thurman will ever be reverently and affectionately remembered by his political admirers, came of a proud old Virginia family. He was born November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, his father being a minister of the Methodist church. Mr. Thurman entered politics in 1844 when

he was nominated for congress by the democratic convention of his district and was elected, entering the house of representatives December 1, 1845, as its youngest member. He was afterwards elected to the supreme court of his state, serving as supreme justice towards the end. Afterward Mr. Thurman was chosen United States senator to take the place of Benjamin E. Wade and he took his seat March 4, 1869. During his senatorial labors Judge Thurman served on the committee on private land claims, and did splendid work on both.

In 1880 Judge Thurman was a candidate for president before the democratic national convention at Cincinnati and but for a division in the delegation of his state would have received the nomination.

At the close of his service in the senate Judge Thurman returned to his home in Columbus and resumed the practice of law. In 1888 came the red bandanna campaign. Cleveland and Thurman were nominated at St. Louis amid great rejoicings by the democrats. The ticket was defeated and Judge Thurman retired from active politics, respected and admired by his immediate neighbors and honored by the whole people of the country without regard to party.

There was one peculiarity about Judge Thurman. To visitors he was always at home at night—never during the day. His custom was to chat with callers and the family after the six o'clock dinner, and then, after ten o'clock, take up his reading. Very often he read all night, and the sun shone in his window before he lay down the book. During the day he slept. He had no hour for retiring and none for awakening.

SANTA FE INCORPORATED.
The Reorganized Company Has Filed Its Articles—Capital Stock, \$233,486,000.
TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—The new Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock of the company is \$233,486,000, of which \$131,034,800 is preferred stock and \$102,451,100 is common stock. The charter is for 99 years. The directors of the new company arrived here shortly before noon and repaired to the office of General Manager J. J. Frey, where a meeting was held. The work was simply to ratify business transacted in the east several days ago.

The board of directors is now composed of Benjamin P. Cheney, Boston; Edward N. Gibbs, New York; Charles S. Gleed, Topeka; George G. Havens, New York; R. Somers Hayes, New York; Cyrus K. Holiday, Topeka; Victor Morawetz, New York; T. A. Osborn, Topeka; E. P. Ripley, Chicago; W. M. Rotch, Boston; Aldace E. Walker, Chicago; T. P. Fowler, New York; H. R. Duval, New York; E. J. Berwyn, New York, and G. R. Nickerson, Boston.

The board of directors formally elected E. P. Ripley president of the company; D. B. Robinson, first vice president; Paul Morton, third vice president; Edward Wilder, treasurer; Victor Morawetz, general counsel; E. D. Kenna, general solicitor; Aldace E. Walker, chairman of the board, and Edward Wilder, secretary of the board.

AN ARMENIAN APPEAL.
A Telegram Tells of the Wretched Condition of Christians in Asia Minor.
LONDON, Dec. 13.—The following telegram from Constantinople, dated December 6 and signed by a number of Armenians in that city has reached London: "Armenia is in her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The massacred people number 10,000. Half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains where they are feasting upon herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to ravage greatly. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us!"

SILVER MEN WILL CONTROL.

The Senate Finance Committee Will Stand Eight to Five for Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the reorganization of the senate committees by the republicans which will probably be announced this week, the personnel of the finance committee has been so changed that hereafter the silver men will be in a strong majority. Two republicans, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, an anti-silver man, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, an advocate of free coinage, have been added to the committee, so that it will consist of thirteen members instead of eleven as heretofore. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, will continue as chairman, with Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt representing the anti-silver element, and Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones, of Arkansas, White, Daniel, Wolcott and Jones, of Nevada, the free coinage men. With the committee thus made up of eight silver and five anti-silver members, it is as certain as anything can be that no legislation not acceptable to the free coinage senators as a whole will be reported favorably during the life of this congress and it is even more certain that there can be no legislation on the lines of the president's recommendation.

STEAM FITTERS STRIKE.
Work on More Than Two Hundred New York Buildings Stopped.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—One thousand Knights of Labor, steam fitters and their helpers, all members of the Enterprise association, have struck against the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' association to enforce the adoption of an annual agreement fixing a schedule of wages, hours of labor and recognition of the Steam Fitters and Helpers' union. The strike may involve thousands of union mechanics affiliated with the steam fitters and helpers. Work on more than two hundred new buildings where steam power and steam heat are required during the prevailing cold weather has been suspended and consequently a large number of workmen of other trades and occupations are necessarily out of work.

M'BRIDE DEFEATED.
Samuel Gompers Once More Head of the Federation of Labor.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The election of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor over John McBride, by a vote of 1,041 to 1,023 was generally accepted as an anti-socialist victory. Gompers has all along been unsparing in his denunciation of the socialists. The full vote of the Typographical union 191 went to Gompers. He got 150 out of 200 carpenters' vote. After the cheering had ceased Gompers formally accepted the office. James McGuire was re-elected as first and James Duncan as second vice president. M. M. Garland was elected fourth vice president, John B. Lannon was re-elected treasurer and Augustus McCraith secretary.

PUT OFF A CAR.
Detroit's Mayor Suffers Inconvenience in Order to Test a Law.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Mayor Pinckney got a free ride yesterday through refusing to pay his fare on a Citizens' company's car, unless the conductor should sell him six tickets for a quarter. At night he repeated the experiment twice and was put off each time. The conductor who allowed the mayor to ride free has been temporarily suspended. The mayor intends to make a test case of the question, although there is no ordinance requiring the company to sell six tickets for a quarter.

A BIG STRIKE.
Ten Thousand Tailors in New York Walk Out Because of Alleged Bad Faith of Employers.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The members of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual and Protective association have repudiated the contracts entered into by them with the members of the United Garment Workers of America in this city last July and the strike involving 10,000 tailors in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownville and Newark, is precipitated.

Judge Thurman Laid to Rest.
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—With simple yet solemn ceremonies the body of Allen G. Thurman, jurist, statesman and beloved citizen, was consigned to the earth Saturday morning. The entire city felt the loss and all joined with the bereaved family in their grief. It was the desire of the deceased that there should be but the simplest exercises when the end came and in accordance with this desire was the funeral ceremony.

Ex-House Clerk McPherson Dead.
GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—Edward McPherson died from the effects of an overdose of barium vomica taken by mistake. He was an ex-member of congress and clerk of the house of representatives during seven congresses, besides holding other positions at Washington. He was 65 years of age.

Judge Thomas L. Nugent Dead.
FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 16.—Judge Thomas L. Nugent, the Texas populist leader, died at home here of diabetes. He was 54 years old. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention and was appointed judge of this district in 1879. In 1894 he received 180,000 populist votes for governor.

A Steamer Sunk.
AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 16.—The steamer Ranney, Chicago to Buffalo, with corn, was cut down by the ice and sank a few miles southeast of the Dumny light in Lake Erie last night. The steamer was run into comparatively shallow water before she sank. Tugs with steam pumps have gone to the steamer's assistance. The ice is very heavy and making fast. The Ranney was built at Cleveland in 1831 and is owned by M. A. Bradley of that city. The Ranney carried about 55,000 bushels of corn. She is valued at \$55,000 and is insured.