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 13th 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 as- pulp. sisted until the next harvest, and the demands of the suffering people were

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

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has reappointed 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,

THE gold reserve in the United States treasury on the 11th stood at \$76,834,-

Some time ago Secretary Morton is sued 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

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 Hamidiehi 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

THE national conference of colored men opened at Detroit, Mich., on the with many prominent negroes

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 Elias Robinson, Eddie Teetus and Mrs. Miranda Teetus, all colored, drank of the coffee and were immediately seized with cramps. The act was committed because the girl was slapped by Mrs. Teetus for being

THE long drawn out controversy be tween 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 firmans to permit the guardships to pass the Dar-

Ar the meeting of the democratic state central committee at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 11th, Gov. Matthews was formally indorsed by the demo-erats 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

THE members of the Clothing Contractors Mutual and Protective associ- donated \$1,000,000 to the Chicago uniation have repudiated the contracts versity. The condition of the gift is entered into by them with the mem- that it shall be devoted to the increase bers of the United Garment Workers of and spread of knowledge within the America in New York last July and a field of biological science. strike involving 10,000 tailors in New York city, Brooklyn, Brownville and Newark has been precipitated.

Ar Stephenville, Tex., in an alterca son, Kay was stabbed, and while bleedground and stamped his head to a

his new political party at Chicago, to of all. be known as the "Patriots of Ameri-Its special mission is to advance the cause of free silver. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national patriot; Charles H. McClure, 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 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, 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 t 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, Belgian Luxemburg, 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 ware-house of the Deere-Wells 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 unharmed. 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 negress, 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. name selected was the National Federation of Colored Men. An address to the country was adopted, stating the 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 Rvan.

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 ceived injuries that resulted in their Sumner counties. It is estimated that followed by several hundred people. At the village of Ranchitos de Taos 500 people assembled to greet him. He blessed handkerchiefs and cured many at Santa Fe over Schlatter's probable

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

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 \$30,000. horses in the stables were rescued with considerable difficulty.

THE United States embassy at London was beseiged 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 hundred men were thrown out of work. or his staff to discuss the matter failed. for the ex-president, he said.

MISS ELLEN CULVER, of Chicago, has

An awhil 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 tion between Billy Kay and T. J. Wil- had stopped for dinner, seating themselves under a ledge of rock projecting ing to death he threw Wilson to the from an embankment. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a large bowlder broke loose and came down "Coin" Harvey on the 15th launched upon them, causing the instant death

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 reelected 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 sevmembership will be confined to the eral threatening letters and that a nigentler sex, and the head of it will hilist 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. Mc. Neill, of Boston, of the committee on in a hotel at Beatrice, Neb., about two 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 select one or more of the best conditioned organizations to begin the contest for an eight-

AARON HARPER, colored, was hanged convicted on the evidence of his 11year-old child.

district, one of the new gold fields, is and persons working there are liable to imprisonment for trespass.

JOSEPH HOLDEN, living near Leesdaughter, 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 supreme court and the property, which in ashes and the old man burned to a

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

SECRETARY CARLISLE made his annual report on the state of the national finances on the 16th. He thought the condition of the treasury would be objects of the organization, which 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 cur-

rency 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 re-

At two c'clock on the morning of the 16th fire broke out in the Mexican village at the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition, persons. There was great excitement 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

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

Lyon county's poultry show, which was recently held at Emporia, is reported to have been a fine exhibitionequal to that recently held in Kansas

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 herses and other valuable property. A lantern in the hav mow the cause.

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 34 of them and their sentences ranged from one year for selling liquor to life for murder.

Mrs. Nancy Thompson, 78 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 handsomelydressed woman who committed suicide 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 on the 12th at Coffeeville, Miss., for the murder of his wife last April. He was man Naugle, Wellington Voice. man Naugle, Wellington Voice.

William White committed suicide at Leavenworth a few days ago by cutting Ir has been discovered that almost his throat. The suicide was the result nine-tenths of the West Creek, Col., of trouble with the son of his wife by a former husband, in which the wife in a United States timber reservation, took the part of the son and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest.

George McCune, an attendant at the Osawatomie insane asylum, was probbury. Loudon county, Va., shot and ably fatally injured a few days ago by probably fatally wounded his step 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 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 Nodaway 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 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 workingmen.

"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 reelected. 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

ISLAM OR DEATH.

the voting.

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 160 villages have been sacked and 70 men killed. The villages of Serai, Hazira, Bohazkessen, Hadjikishla and the Armenian district of Haisalsor have been laid waste. The village of Lamasguird has been raided four times in one week. The authorities make no attempt to refuge at inaccessible points in the mountains, will perish during the senow 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

adopt the faith of Islam or be killed. TYPHUS IN DULUTH.

massacres are compelled either to

Nearly Eight Hundred Cases Reported-The People Greatly Alarme 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 freedom and unity of Italy, and who, two fluids. Nearly 800 cases are now for pretended gallantry, was created on record and there have been many by the pope a chevalier of St. Michael

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 bowlder broke loose and came down upon them, causing the instant death of all.

FRAKER OUT ON BONDS. The Notorious Doctor Goes Back to Excel-

sior 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 Excelsion Springs. He left vesterday 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 Be-

quest to the (hicago University. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Chicago university the gift is that it shall be devoted to Juan, awaiting trial. One-half of the sum donated may be

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings Given in Con-densed Form.

The senate held a brief session on the 10th. About 100 bills were introduced and Mr. Cullom addressed the senate in favor of upholding

About 190 bills were introduced and Mr. Cullom 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 appraisement 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 nize 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 Armenian 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. Springers in Oklahoma, Androy C. Graegers. er as judges in Oklahoma: Andrew C. Cruce 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 Grow (Pa) speaker for about one hour on that provision (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 Uni-formed 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 moveput a stop to the Kurdish raids or to ment, who declare that the men are punish the perpetrators of them. It is drilled for the purpose of furnishing feared that the inhabitants of numbers | the United States with trained soldiers of villages who have fled through fear in case of an emergency; but, notwithof threatened outrage and have taken standing this assertion, it has leaked pal object of the movement. One of vere weather of the winter which is 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 Con-

firmation 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

affiairs and had not yet been considered by the committee. NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

and was made honorary aide de camp

to Pope Pius IX." The nomination is

now before the committee on military

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

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.-W. F. Harrity, 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 Harrity 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.

Conspiracy for the Overthrow of Spanish Authority in Porto Rico Discovered. 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 was the recipient of another million branch of the Marti Revolutionary dollar gift, the donor being Miss Helen | club, of New York, have been arrested Culver of this city. The condition of and are now in prison at San The present the increase and spread of knowledge affair is the outcome of the threatened within the field of biological science. revolution a year ago, when Gen. Gamir, the Spanish governor-general used for the purchase of land and for attempted to demonetize Mexican the crection and equipment of build- 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 Dick is timberin' down east, John is gone to

All that's left us o' the south is "mother"

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'ints 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'rin' firelight, With "mother's" hand held in my own, a

shadder's in the door,
An' we clasp each other closer, an' we love ach other more!

But the shadder comes betwixt us, an' the eatin' o' my heart sayin': "Still one more to go-two Seems sayin': 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— -Frank L. Stanton, in Chicago Timesthank God-at last!

HER CREDENTIALS.

Herald.



ERBERT SAVIN was reading a letter. He scowled as he read, and inby various petulant exclamations, such as "Oh, pshaw!" "Fine arrangement, on my "The word!" idea!" "Great

and even stronger 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 warmed toward the poor little motherless baby whom his sister had adopted and was very attractive face. now sending to him by a new nurse-

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 herself. -not the baby, but the maid-and I am sure you will like her-not the maid, ter's daughter! By George! she might but the baby-and her father was a beaking's daughter by the way she carfamily lost all their property, and I engage such a girl as that and bring know you will have patience, dear, and her here? She's much too fine for the not choke her if she cries-the baby, | place." you know-and I will try to be home in a week-if not sooner.'

"How like my erratic sister," said patetic orphan asylum and expects me Daniels, and she will probably give no-

ter 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

"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 undig-

nified 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 daresay it's a nice little thing. And I say, Margaret, put them both in the furtherest guest



YOU WISH TO SEE MY CREDENTIALS? SHE ASKED.

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 concillatory "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 | Roberts, is the one to demand credenmanner. She hurried away to prepare tials," she replied.

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 ave- | self." nue 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 daintilyshod 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 deportment.

"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." terrupted himself 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 expressions of displeasure, given in are, and it will not be necessary for me such a tranquil rage that possibly the 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

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

The look she gave him was withering. Then she walked out of the room and went in search of the housekeeper

"Whew!" said Herbert. "A miniscountry minister, or something, and the ries herself. What possessed Alice to

He did not see her again that day. But the baby was dressed and sent down, and he experienced a degree of Herbert. "Here she sends me a peri- astonishment when he saw it that he was not prepared for in the least. In to be delighted. I must inform Mrs. the first place, it was a chubby infant of a year's growth. Then it was a perfect cherub in its appearance, with the He rung the bell for the housekeeper, sweetest and most appealing smile, a rather prim, very respectable-looking dimples of the cherubic order, and person, who looked as if she might turn golden hair that fluffed about its face into a pillar of salt without material like an aureole. The housemaid brought change, and he gave her his sister's let- it in, and Herbert, after admiring and petting it, asked in an indifferent manner, as if the thought had just occurred to him, where was the baby's nurse.

"Taking her comfort," was the reply, made in as flippant a tone as the young woman might assume to the brother of her mistress, and who was, in a certain sense, the head of the house.

"What do you mean?" he asked. "Why, she's that high and mighty we darsn't speak to her, just as if she was any better than the rest of us in she do wear better clothes."

"Oh, she dresses well, does she?" "Yes, sir, she do, and she makes me and Miss Daniels hold the baby an' wait

on her as if she owned us." "She has never lived out before," said Herbert, "and you are to be patient and considerate with her until my sister returns; then she will make permanent arrangement to suit herself. No quarreling, remember."

"Something is wrong," said Herbert; "this is no meek little girl, the daughter of a country parson. If I mistake not she is an adventuress, plotting some ulterior scheme. And yet with that face it seems impossible!

Not again was the baby's nurse visible on that day. Herbert sent for the housekeeper, but she had either been bought over or won over, and had nothing but words of praise for the new maid. She declared that she was a perfect lady

This proved a confirmation of his fears: A perfect lady going out as a nursemaid was not a probable condition of things. He spent the night in atternate bouts with doubt and certainty. In the morning he sent for the young woman. She came and proved to be more attractive by the cruel light of day. Her dress was of elegant cut and finish, and set off her stately form to advantage.

"You wished to speak to me?" she said, and Herbert thought he saw a gleam of amusement in her face, and it made him angry.

"I merely wish to ask you-to know-It was not easy to say what was in

his mind, with those eyes looking at him from under their level brows. "I would like to know how Mrs. Roberts-my sister-happened to meet you

and secure your valuable services in the -your present capacity." He had stammered and halted as the expression in her face changed from

amusement to anger, and then to coa- Free Press. tempt. "You wish to see my credentials?"

she asked, presently.
"It is customary," he answered. "I think Ali-I beg pardon, Mrs.

"You are not what you seem to be; you are masquerading," Herbert re torted, 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 your-

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 posttion 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 ing there.

Herbert caught the words: "Nellie, darling," in an incredulous, but most loving tone, and a pang of jealous anger 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 composedly sitting was whirled away at a breakneck run.

Herbert spurred his horse at a pac that equaled that of the runaways, and at the same moment a mounted policeman dashed off in pursuit, and the team was stopped before any harm was done, but Herbert had the inexplicable chagrin of seeing Gould Lorraine clasp the form of the frightened girl to his heart and hearing him say:
"Thank God, Nellie, you were not

hurt!"

"Gould, dear, I was looking for you; that is the reason I came to the park,' she answered, returning his caress.

Gloomy as a stone pillar, Herbert stood, trying later to soothe Mrs. Daniels and help her adjust the baby, when he found his faculties. But it was Gould Lorraine who was

the astonished person now. "When did you come? What are you

doing in that carriage? Why did you not come home?"

Those were the questions the young man asked, and at each one the intonation in his voice grew stronger and more indignant.

"You know, I met Alice Savin--Mrs. Roberts-abroad after our school days," said Nellie, in response to her brother's questions. "I chanced to visit the same friends on the way home, and she asked me, or, rather, I offered, to bring the baby she had adopted home with me, and left the maid to come with her. I had no idea her brother was at home; she did not speak of him to me." So this was the charming, accomplished friend of his sister, Eleanor Lorraine, whom he had never chanced to meet. A more complete discomfiture could not have been planned.

But all's well that ends well. The timely arrival of Mrs. Roberts with the genuine nursemaid relieved Miss Lorraine of any further responsibility, and in due time Herbert was forgiven. And neither of them ever knew that unpleasant experience was one of the deep-laid schemes of that "erratic" Mrs. Roberts to bring her dear friend and her bachelor brother together .-- Detroit

Will Build a Novel Ice Palace. Leadville is to have an ice palace next winter, and in the ice blocks that will compose the walls of the structure all

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A FARMER'S STATEMENT. 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 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 CURWENS-VILLE, 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

Let the state compel the conctruction 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 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 re quired. 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 sec tion lines, there is a little more system than in the older portions of the coun-

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 the 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 the flowers and products of Colorado permanent roads is by the use of stone, state Grocer.

The crook in the road remains, and

or gravel, or iron. The state does not need to employ engineers to tell people that; and comparatively little study would enable any supervisor to build a road out of any of these materials.

The question as to what kind of stone is best might not be generally understood. Limestone is too soft, though in our cities a great many streets are improved with limestone. But it will not stand constant teaming. The harder the stone the better; and now the construction of a good road consists of making it of hard, tough stone or gravel, at least six inches deep, or deeper, if practical. Build it the best you can. Put as much stone on it as you can pay for. Certainly there should be Wind, Talk, North, Bear, Stone, Ratsix inches of stone. How wide shall be the improvement? Wide enough for a Hair, Eclipse, Fat, Medicine, Melter, wagon, with improved turnouts at reasonable distances, on which wagons meeting those coming from an opposite direction can stand while the approaching wagon passes. This will be the Man Bear, Yellow Bear, Small Waisted cheapest plan and can be adopted even when gravel is used, for only in exceptional instances in the west is gravel so abundant that we can afford to use it Horn, Little Elk, Black Elk, High Elk, extravagantly. Now as to drainage. This is an important matter. Water line Elk, Mrs. Elk Partisan, Elk Wommust be kept off and out of the road. The simplest manner of drainage is by ditches on each side, and ordinarily this method will answer all purposes. If tiling is resorted to it is governed by the same rule as field drainage. As it is practically out of the ques

tion to make an artificial foundation for the ordinary road, the natural foundation will depend for solidity on thorough drainage. As to the cost: This depends so much on circumstances Hawk and Driving Hawk. that an estimate that will do for all Miscellaneous names at that an estimate that will do for all Man (meaning a negro), Thundering That Man (meaning a negro), Thundering that an estimate that will do for all Man (meaning a negro), Thundering that an estimate that will do for all Man (meaning a negro), Thundering that are the statement of the railroads should carry the material for Bull, Sets Good, Turned Inside Out, roadmaking free. That is as little as they could do to improve their great Star, Flying Walking, Red Star, Littleand vitally important feeders-the common highways. The agricultural department at Washington gives it out Speckled Face, Fire Cloud, Cloud Hoop, that some of the railroads have agreed to do this, while others have consented to do this do the do t greatly to reduce the cost of transportation. There is one way that the state could construct roads cheaply, as Nerrow Strip. White Buffalo Man, state could construct roads cheaply, as far as the labor would go. That is to employ convicts for roadmaking. We have an army of these people, and there is a fierce opposition to their employment in any kind of labor that will comment in any kind of labor that will be will be will be will b pete with outside mechanics. Here is icine, White Feather, Lots of Shells, an opportunity to employ them on work that competes with nobody, for Big Voice Thunder, New Ticket, Killed nobody wants to do this kind of work. in Winter, Good Humor, Running Near Let the state provide the machinery By, Saves Life, Shot at Enemy, Medifor crushing stone and have the con- cine Blanket, Dog From War, Blue viets do the work .- John H. Hobbs, in Day, Winter Chaser, Crazy Bull, Farmer's Voice.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Give verbenas a rather rich but light 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 bet- Friends, Ragged Nose, Pretty Pipe,

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 never learned to spell, he did eventuor four eyes and be planted in a dry, ally learn the secret of that concise out with the undisputed claim that it loose soil, so that only the top bud will

be exposed. One reason why plants do not succeed in window culture is lack of humission under the Second Empire. midity in the air. The principal reathough giving most of what he wrote sons why plants so often do well in a before 1804, are for the remaining kitchen window is because there is

more moisture in the air. eight inches long with a bud close to fame and hide his faults. But from the lower end, stick them into well- these and from the testimony of conprepared soil in rows three feet apart. temporaries the astonishing extent Stick them at an angle of about 45 de- and character of his occupation are grees, as in this way the soil will settle clearly shown.-Prof. W. M. Sloan's more firmly about them. Leave only Century. 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 .- Inter-

ROMANTIC SIOUX NAMES. Allotment of Lands Brings Out a Pictar-

esque 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, tler, Rattling, Surrounded, Prayers, Spy, Beaver, Turtle, Grinder, Stabber, Sleeper, Iron, Winona, Horse, Chief, Bird and Rainbow. Those named from bears are Immely Bear, Bear Foot, Old. Bear, Many Bears, High Bear, Bear Looks Back, Bear Shield and Standing Bear. Of the elks there are Little Elk Elk with Sprit Face, Long Elk, Median 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

Red Snake, Circles Around, Medicine-Star, Red Hoop, Medicine Cow, Shoots gle Woman, Remember Her, Wild Ears, Scrapes the Snow OT, 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, Smokemaker, Jumping Up, Horse That Whinnies. Run Down Hill, The Edge, Many ter to have one strong limb than two Black Dog, Wears the Wind, Jealous of Him, Four Women, Iron Weman, Pray to Her, Afraid of Thunder, No Heart. Running Into Camp and Makes Walk.

-Chicago Times-Herald. Napoleon's Passion for Writing. His passion for writing had never been extinguished since the first rude beginning of childhood. Although he and masterful style wh izes so much of his voluminous correspondence. The thirty enormous volnmes of his letters published by a comyears of his reign little more than scanty selections obsequiously and Make cuttings of young wood about ingeniously chosen to increase his

We offer One Hundred Pollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believehim perfectly honorable in all businesstransactions and financially able to carry
out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. edo, O.

ledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bot-dle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Оп, ра," said a young lady, "why don't: you get a fir tree? It would be so economi-cal to raise our own furs, and then we could raise whatever kind we wish."

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate and sure relief. WHEN a tunnel is projected, it is general-

Remember

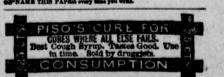
That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking lood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5 ... Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c.

AGENTS WANTED for a new paying business.

Big money in it for you. Sample and terms FREE. CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y. OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent.

SPNAME THIS PAPER over time you with.



9

TAXING 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 suce a tax, its impolicy is readily apparent.

Any measure increasing the price of the indispensible "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 invidious 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 "rot-ten," 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 high tariff, the data for the woolen the other schedules in the McKinley combined did 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 manufactures. 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 ad-ministration shall have power to defend it. The revenue from wool would not be of sufficient importance to justify the change on fiscal grounds. 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 fam-

This is of far more importance to the masses of American farmers than the wool of average flocks of sheep that done as they have come down to the 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 World.

lowed them to win, let them proceed to re-McKinleyize the tariff.—N. Y. calculations touching the future, allow a wide margin for the unforseen and indeterminable.—Washington Post.

very existence of the woolen manu factures 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 workingmen 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 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 supof 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

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 estabishments, 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

industry need only be quoted. The official statement of establish

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Capital invested.	8,440,826	25,554,880	24,094.195
Stock used 2	1,390,933	16,674,542	13,019,911
Goods made 3	5,673,477	28,061,654	22,281,958
Number of estab-			
lishments	142	115	115
Average propor-			
tion of business			
done	89.69	76.26	74.62
Average number			
of days in oper-			
ation	288.71	251.79	249.68
Av. No. of hands			
employed	18,199	15,857	14,261
Smallest number	16,289	11,240	10,163
Greatest number	19,545	18,581	16,703
The wages o	f wool	en work	cers are
given as follows			
g us ronows		4	v. Yearly
	Company of the Compan	CALL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	

Total Paid.

1892.....\$7,061,211 1893......5,833,015 4,887,984 These figures speak for themselves. They prove that as the influence of the McKinley tarriff 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 indus-

cent. protection? Republican Protection.

try which enjoys from 60 to 100 per

B. W. H.

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 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 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 al-

AFRAID OF THE VERDICT. peaker Reed Is Not So Czarish

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 confor the verdict. He seems, indeed, to be extremely anxious to avoid any verdict whatever, either of praise or blame. His policy as expresed in his acceptance of the nomination for the speakership 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 deteriorated quality of woolen and his associates of the 51st congress for the passage of the McKinley actwhich we take to be what he means Thus far, at least, history has done blamed Reed and his associates for port of Gov. McKinley. It is quite them quite as severely as history did likely, however, that the restoration by sitting down on them and turning for doubt as to who is the author of the them out of congress horse, foot and prosperity. dragoon. Unqualified disapproval was the verdict of history at that time, and ly anxious to get it as soon as possible. The speaker's attitude on the point is winks and sardonic smiles behind it.

all the more noticeable because it is alable distinctness in favor of a return to smiths.

PROGRAMME OF REPUBLICANS. A Scheme to Get Credit for the Increase

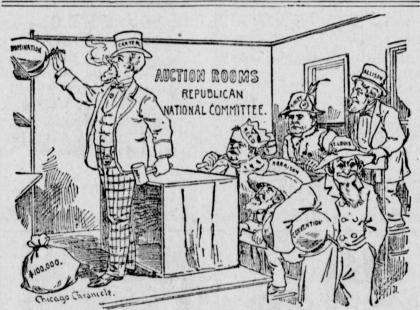
ing Prosperity. Ex-Gov. Kellogg knows if anybody does what Mr. Reed's programme is for the approaching session of congress. In his interview published in the World gress," he is remarkably ready to wait he not only told what that programme is, but revealed the politics behind it with an indiscretion 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 nothing of the kind. It has distinctly prevent that and turn the prosperity to republican account and he tells how it what they did, and the people blamed is to be done. Congress is to pass meas-

This is not a very high-minded pro gramme. Its inspiration is finesse it would naturally be supposed that if rather than statesmanship. But it has there is to be a reversal, as Mr. Reed all the characteristics of Mr. Reed's affects to believe, he would be extreme- methods. It is shrewd, not too scrupulous, and there is a suggestion of

Unfortunately for Mr. Reed, the good most unique. The chief organ of his times which he wishes to attribute to party, the New York Tribune, quite the legislation of this next winter are agrees with him as to what the verdict already here, and the people know it. of history is to be. In point of fact it | The prices of many agricultural prodbelieves that history has already ren- ucts have advanced. Imports are enordered its verdict, and reversed the one mously increased to supply the dehastily rendered in 1890 in condemna- mands of a prosperous people. Manution of McKinleyism. It regards the facturers are busier than they have vote of 1894 as a demand for the rein- been for years. Railroad earnings are statement of McKinlevism, and has no rapidly growing in amount and laborers sympathy with the masterly inactivity of every kind are employed at increased policy which Mr. Reed advocates. "The and increasing wages. Of this latter party,"it says, "that enacted the protec- fact we have just had proof in the failtive tariff of 1890 has been called back | ure of the employers of all the different to remedy the evils that have resulted kinds of labor engaged in building operfrom its repeal and the enactment of ations to secure unemployed workmen the Wilson tariff in its stead. The to take the places of their striking work voters have declared with unmistak- men. There are no unemployed house



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

the protective policy under which the country prospered. The duty of con | ocratic administration and under the gress is plain. It is waste of time to legislation of a democratic congress. 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 | flected in ours. The other was the 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 in passing the Sherman silver purchase even if Mr. Reed's attitude is mainly dictated by selfishness—as we are afraid to repeal that folly it would before this must be conceded-it is a wise selfishness. Mr. Reed is shrewd enough to to a silver basis and discredited every know that the presidential nomination between now and the time of his getting it the party shall be hopelessly handicapped 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 victory the more dangerous it will the present congress, and especially by any attempt to re-enact McKinlevism.

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.

and burial of the democratic party "in a few more years" it is absurd. Three years ago the republican party, which believed itself securely intrenched 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 the two great parties, and will, in all calculations touching the future, allow

All this has happened under a demit will be difficult to persuade the peo ple 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 reforeign distrust of our currency and our securities created by the republican blunder-to call it by no worse nameact. But for democratic intervention time have depreciated our currency security of American origin. And but will be one of the barrenest of honors if | tor 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 apportion justly the credit of its achievement .- N. Y. World.

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 assimflate 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 subor--As for the prediction of the death dinates. 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 publie 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 not prophesy the demise of either of 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

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 issnes, would not the people still have the equivalent of government notes? Would not the substitute preserve all the wirtues 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 unfailing 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 cap-Ital 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 haddships 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. -Lousiville 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, \$625,853,949, 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-\$10,658,604 gold and \$10,883,048 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, coining 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 bimetallism 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 Loonles.

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 freesilver 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 disdained 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 flat 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. Bimetallism 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 Trib-

.... 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.

.... Firmer 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 argumenton this point does not at all controvert the views of the friends of bimetallism 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. amd Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; a ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.0 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

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. Brace, Cottonwood Iralls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

J. B. Clark, Trustee of Falls township, will be in Cottonwood Falls, every Saturday morning, and in Strong City of the Strong Courses Saturday Stronger to at the Strong Courses Saturday Stronger to at the Strong Courses Saturday Stronger to at the Strong Stronger Stronge

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 sharpen-ing mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8tf L. S. Palmer is now prepared to cry auction sales at reasonable rates. and satisfaction guaranted, either on

commission or by the day. For information call at the COURANT OF Don't forget that John Glen, the re liable 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 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.

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

Mrs. Wm. Schnavley has been quite sick this week, but is now up and about. W. C. Giese has put some very strong, wal-nut hitching posts in front of his blacksmith

One of the show windows of the Model grocery is decorated with a most excellent winter scene. Mesdames Jabin Johnson and J. C. Davis were down to Emporia, last week, attending the poultry show.

As usual, J. M. Tuttle, the busy dry goods man, has some fine holiday attractions, Read his advertisement.

We were pleased to see on our streets. Tursday, Dr. W. M Rich, of Clewents, who had been so scriously i.l.

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 Mon-mouth, Ill., are expected here, in a few days on a visit to friends and relatives.

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

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

Mrs Clara Boten, of Kansas City, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Robert Cuthbert, and assisting in the care of Mr. Cuthbert, who is still very low. Mrs R. M. Pugh, and Mrs. E. W. Tanner and children went to Lawrence, last week on a visit to friends and relatives, and Mrs Pugh returned home, Friday.

If we have cut our locals short and have no editorial in the Ceurant, this week, it is because of nearly all of our space having been taken up with advertisements.

Christmas Goods—G. E. Finley, who is now established in his new quarters, has laid in an excellent line of jewelry, silver-ware and musical instruments. Give him a call.

Born, at 1 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning, December 10, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs Ferd Yenzer, of South Fork, twin sons, and Ferd sone of the happiest men in the county. is one of the happiest men in the county.

Before another issue of the COURANT will have been published Christmas will have come and passed, therefore, we now wish each and all of our readers "A Merry Christmas."

Mrs. Jas McNee is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss. Jessie McNiven who came over from Scotland, last fall, and who has been since keeping house for her brothers in Montana.

G. W. Newman, of Strong City, whose left foot was cut off by a passing train, the latter part of October, was taken to the hospital, at Kansas City, last Tuesday. He was ac-compained by Dr. Edmonston.

Jas. Lawless, of Strong City, has cried but a few sales, but his services as an auctioneer are becoming in demand quite frequently of late. Jim. like every other sensible man says advertising pays.

Married, on Mouday evening, December 16, 1895, by Rev. J. E. Perry, at his residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Mr. Charles A. Chamberlain, of Toreka, and Miss Bessie M. Hagans, of Strong City.

M. Hagans, or strong City.

News was received here, last Thursday, from Mt Vernon, Ill, announcing the death of the mother of J. G. Atkinson, of this city, who is now at Carbondale, working on a bridge being built by Duchanois & Jones. Holiday Excursions.—Excursion tickets will be sold by the Santa Fe route, on Dec 24. 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896, good returning Jan. 2, 1896, at one and one-third fare for the round trip to points within 200 miles of here.

Died, at the home of his daugher, Mrs Charles Minor, in this city, at 5 o'clock, Tnesday morning, Dec 17, 1895, from cancer of the face, Mr. Thomas smith, aged 86 years. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Free silverism, Populism, bimetalism, prohibitionism, apaism, Republicanism, fusionism, crankism and all the other isms to the contrary notwithstanding, the people of these United States are a unit in upholding President Grover Cleveland in his ideas of backing the Monroe doctrine with war with England if need be.

A COMPARISON

THE WIND MAY BLOW

good qualities for the money.

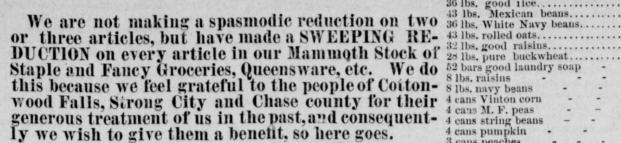
1.00

1.00

1.00

LOOK OVER PRICES AND SEE THE MONEY WE CAN SAVE YOU:

OF PRICES IS ALL WE ASK.



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

20 lbs. best granulated sugar

Best headlight oil, per gallon Christmas candy, per 1b. 35 lbs. good rice - -

27 lbs. pure buckwheat flour

42 lbs. rolled oats

8 lbs. good raisins

25 lbs. second grade granulated sugar 1.00



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

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

4 cans good corn

4 cans good peas

15 lb. pail jelly

4 cans good pumpkin

Full weight pail golden drips syrup

Best sour pickles, per gallon Grandpa's Wonder tar soap per bar

Best saur Kraut, per gallon

WE MEET ALL COMPETITION. A Cash Price List.

20 lbs, best granulated sugar....\$1,00 Best 175 headlight oil, per gallon 120

 36 lbs. good tice
 1.00

 43 lbs. Mexican beans
 1.00

 36 lbs. White Navy beans
 1.00

 32 lbs. good raisins..... 4 cans pumpkin 3 cans peaches
Big pail golden drips syrup
1-lb. can guaranteed bkng powder 3 bars buttermilk soap 1 lb. fancy holiday mixed candy doz. boxes Parior matches.
cans lye
good Parior broom
large glass fruit jelly....
ancake drips per gal....
cans sardens

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

25c

25c

25c

35c.

45c

15c

25c

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls.

THOS. H. GRISHAM.

Practices in all State and Feder Poor Farm Notice.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches,
OFFICE and private dispensary over

Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Besidence, first house south of the Widow

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

TODOKA. Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton (e28-t)

GRISHA M & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLE KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

County of chase. Cottonwood Falls. Sealed bids will be received at the 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., for superintendent of County Poor Farm, for one year from March 1st, 1896. Conditions: Canty to furnish one team for use on farm, and successful bidder to furnish all other teams necessary to run the farm.

to run the farm.

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

M. K. HARMAN,

[SEAL] County Clerk.

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—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here-

The assortment is the greatest in the West-under one roof.

One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete.

We buy for spot eash—our prices are consequently the lowest.

Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if re-Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

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

Bullene Moore Errengelo.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the County Clerk of Chase County, Kansas.

1895, Showing Debits and Credits as Shown by the Records of the County Clerk.

State Fund.

	Di		Cr.	
To balance Oct. 1st, 1894 To amount on tax roll 1894	1023	55		
To amount on tax roll 1894	12578	29		
To col'd del tax roll 1892	38			
To del taxes tax roll 1893		56		
To additions to tax roll 1894.	1	34	22222	
By amount paid state treas.			\$12000	•0
By real estate sold in 1894 but				
not taken				84
By uncollected tax 1894 By balance Oct 1 1895			230	
By balance Oct 1 1895			1471	01
Total	13702	42	13702	42

County Fund. To balance Oct 1 1894....... 7808 22 To amount on tax roll 1894... 22542 90 To cost Hitchcock & Billings

road.
To W P Martin and E W Farmer stenog fees.....
To F P Cochran coal...
To int deposit Nation'l Bank To int deposit State Ex B'k To road cost N J Shellenbarger. To road cost N J Shellenbarger...
To road cost Alva Mitchell...
To druggists permits......
To Wm W alters i old stove...
To David Biggam old lumb'r
To N E Sidener old lumber...
To J M Rose refunded fees...
To W M Harper old lumber.
To state auditor support of
Kinch...
To M F Biege sheriff's fees
school land notice....
To T G Vinson fees school
land......

To T G Vinson fees school land.

To Sam'l Johnson juror fee.
To election expenses apportioned to townihips....
To eollected delinquent tax roll 1892.
To delinquent penalties 1892
To subsequent taxes certificates and interest 1892.
To collected del tax roll 1893
To delinquent penalties 1893
To delinquent penalties 1893
To del personal tax col 1894.
To del personal tax col 1894.
To stenographer's fees Geo
M Hayden...
To Matheld township order.
To Bazaar township order.
To December penalties 1894.
To advertising 1894.
To additions to tax roll 1894.
By order board Bazaar road

By order board Bazaar road fund..... By order board school dist

By order board school dist No 6...

By warrants returned and cancelled...

By real estate sold in 1894 not taken...

By penalties real estate sold in 1894 not taken...

By rebate real estate roll 1894 By rebate personal roll 1894...

By uncollected tax 1894...

By uncollected penalties & advertising.

33478 64 33478 64

99 75

23543 6

2 87

Cancelled July 1895...... Outstanding Oct 1 1895......

SMITH BROS., The Cash Grocers.





That's what it will be worth. But in the meantime you will do well to examine our From October 1, 1894, to October 1, stock of Dry Goods. Notions. Shoes, and Furnishing Goods. We only carry Leaders in on a visit to friends and relatives. We only carry headers in 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 and examine GOODS and PRICES. Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions an X-MAS KING & YORK, Opposite Postoffice. GOODS

M. TUTTLE'S

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

50 LADIES AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

At less than cost of making. Shoes, Glovss, Mittens, Dress Goods Handkerchiefs. Mufflere and Fancy Goods for Holiday

TRADE IN CREAT 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, and it bids fair to be one of the most pleasant and enjoyable times ever held in the city. The ladies will spare neither time nor pains in their preparations for this entertainment and may certainly expect a rich harvest, as a reward for their labor. A fine program will be presented, followed by a supper which will be sure to tempt the apetite of an epicure, and all for the sum you may put in the sack furnished for the occasion Remember for the amount you put in the sack sent you, entitles you to both the supper and entertainment, and if, by any oversight you have failed to get a sack, the ladies will have a supply at the hall, and will furnish you one on application. To those not wishing supper, the admission to hall and entertainment will be 15 cents, It is the intention to send invitations to all, and if any are overlooked, they may consider themselves as invited. Bear in mind the date, Dec 31, at Music Hall. Program commences at 8 o'clock.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

Chase County Land Agency,

Rattroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONRY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

MATT McDonald, Secretary.

There will be 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., for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual celebration of the old settlers of Chase county, and other business that may come before the meeting.

ARCH MILLER, President.

MATT McDonald, Secretary.

Settlers League held at the office of this office or write a postal to Topeka for this week's Farmer and supplement of benefits. It costs you nothing. No politics in the third paper expressly for the western farmer.

Read our clubbing proposition. There will be a meeting of the old Settlers League held at the office of

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffic 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. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF COLD CURE

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

Do you know how to prosper on the farm! Every farmer can be more successful if he reads the "old W. H. HOLSINGER.

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather

Brushes. Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM-An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips. etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP JOHN DOERING, Prop. Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad-

o Wind Mills.

Pumps,

Pipe,

Hose and

KANSAS

Fittings

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	To balance Oct 1 1894 8 00 To amount on tax roll 632 78	To balance Oct 1 1894 67 " amt on tax roll 86 33 " deinquent tax 1893 2 40	To balance October 1, 1894 157 96 " amount on tax roll 275 21 By orders paid	To balance October I, 1894 11 54 " amount on tax roll 41 92 " delinquent tax 1892 16	To amt on tax roll
By orders paid 628 43	To delinquent tax 1892 28 To delinquent tax 1893 20 To addition to tax roll 1894 50	By orders paid 50 00 " balance Oct 1 1895 39 40	" batance Oct 1, 1895 13 21	By ooupons paid. 27 00 "balance Oct 1, 1895 26 78	" delinquent tax 1892
By election expense 1894 40 82 By real estate sold in 1894	By uncollected tax	Total	District No. 39 General,	Total 53 78 53 78	Total 22 24 32 24
but not taken	School Dist No. 2 General	To balance overpaid 35 62 - 35 62 By coupons paid 35 62	To balance October 1, 1894 35 09 " amount on tax roll 364 64 " delinquent tax 1893 5 18	District No. 50 General, To balance October 1, 1894 256 98	District No. 59, General. To balance Oct 1, 1894 1 69
Total 934 26 934 26 934 26 Bazaar Tp. Road.	To balance Oct 1 1894 3) 62 To amount on tax roll 856 45 To delinquent tax 1892 2 53	Total	balance Oct 1, 1895 214 00	" amount on tax roll 98 07 By orders paid 338 00 " balance Oct 1, 1895 17 05	To balance Oct 1, 1894
To balance Oct 1 1894 94 49 To amount on tax roll 201 81 To order board county gen'1 100 00 To collected del tax roll 1892 1 64	10 demaquent tax 1893 4 45	District No. 17 General. To amt on tax roll 278 72 By halance overnaid 32 24	District No. 39 Bond Sinking.	Total	Total 333 25 333 25
To collected del tax roll 1895 02	By balance Oct 1 1895 59 90 Total 804 05 894 05	By balance overpaid 32 24 " orders paid 243 50 " uncollected tax 55 " balance Oct 1 1895 2 45	To amount on tax roll 81 03	To balance October 1, 1894 105 29 " amount on tax roll 313 96	District No. 59, Bond Sinking. To balance overp'd Oct 1, '95 69 69
Ry orders paid	School Dist. No. 2 Bond Sinking.	Total 278 72 278 72	** balance over paid	" balance Oct 1, 1895 30 57	To balance overp'd Oct 1, '95 By balance overp'd Oct 1, '94 Total
By uncollected tax 1894 18 03 By balance Oct 1 1895 9 94	To amount on tax roll 95 16	District No. 18 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 8 02	Total 167 69 167 69 District No. 39 Bond Interest.	Total	District No. 59, Bond Interest.
Matfield Tp. General.	By bond paid	" amt on tax roll 346 62 By orders paid 297 50 " realestate sold in 1894 but not taken 100	To balance October 1, 1894 18 45	To balance Octoberl, 1894 185 51 " amount on tax roll 219 77 By uncollected tax 3 97	To balance Oct 1, 1894
To amount on tax roll 558 69 To delinquent tax 1892 1 39	Total 143 66 143 66	but not taken 1 00 " uncollected tax 96 " balance Oct 1 1895 55 18	By coupon paid	" balance Oct 1, 1895 401 31 Total	Total
To delinquent tax 1893 7 68 To balance overpaid 151 18 By balance overpaid, 55 55	District No. 2 Bond Interest. To balance Oct. 1, 1894 4 21	Total	District No. 40 General.	District No. 51 Bond Interest.	District No. 60, General.
By balance overpaid,	" " " 1893 20 " balance overpaid 13 48	To balance Oct 11894 1 81 " amt on tax roll 375 11	To balance October 1, 1894 99 98 " amount on tax roll 249 85	To balance October 1, 1894 53 06 By coupons paid 24 00 balance Oct 1, 1895 29 06	To balance Oct 1, 1894 3 89 " amt on tax roll 270 26 " delinquent tax 1892 05 By orders paid 245 00
Total 718 94 718 94		By orders paid 354 00 " balance Oct 11895 22 92	not taken 64	Total	By orders paid
Matfield Tp. Road. To balance Oct 1 1894 6 83	District No. 3 General. To balance October 1, 1894. 27 34	Total	Total	To balance October 1, 1894 13 31 "amount on tax roll 208 19	District No. 60, Bond Sinking.
To balance Oct 1 1894 6 83 To amount on tax roll 207 32 To delinquent tax 1892 1 20 To delinquent tax 1893 7 68	" amt on tax roll	To balance Oct 1 1894 2 18 " amt on tax roll 240 66 By orders paid 240 00	District No, 41 General. To balance October 1, 1894 453 95	" delinquent tax 1892 1 53 " 1893 1 41 By orders paid 183 00 " uncollected tax 11 64	To balance Oct 1, 1894 53 48 " uncollected tax
By orders paid	" uncollected tax 25 19	" uncollected tax 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 2	" amount on tax roll 1185 87 " delinquent tax 1892 33 84 " 4 1893 487	" balance Oct 1, 1895 29 80 Total 224 44 224 44	By balance Oct 1, 1895 53 49 Total 53 49 58 49
By balance Oet 1 1895 30 36 Total	District No. 4 General.	Total	By orders paid	District No. 52 Bond Sinking.	District No. 60, Bond Interest.
Cedar Tp. General.	To balance Oct. 1, 1894 67 95 " amt on tax roll 297 60	To balance Oct 1 1894 130 58 " amt on tax roll 270 93 By orders paid 388 56	** balance Oct 1, 1895 72 92 Total	To balance October 1, 1894 140 09 " delinquent tax 1892 35 By balance Oct 1, 1895 140 44	To balance Oct 1, 1894 12 47 " amt on tax roll 27 02 " delinquent tax 1892 01
To balance Oct 1 1894 24 36 To amount on tax roll	By orders paid 342 95 " uncollected tax	" balance Oct 1 1895 13 01 Total 401 51 401 51	District No. 41 Bond Sinking.	Total 140 44 140 44	By coupons paid
By orders paid. 250 00 By election expenses 1894. 37 14 By real estate sold in 1894 but not taken. 38		District No. 22 General.	by bal over paid vet 1, 1881	District No. 52 Bond Interest. To balance October 1, 1894 12 18 "amount on tax roll 18 93	Total
By uncollected tax 1894 2 11 By balance Oct 1 1895 138 03	To balance Oct 1, 1894 12 30 " amt on tax roll 331 59	To balance Oct 1 1894 124 04 " amton tax roll 290 67 By orders paid 300 00 " balance Oct 1 1895 114 71		" delinquent tax 1892 23 (1893 23 By coupons paid 33 00	To balance Oct 1, 1894 2 75 — amt on tax roll 350 93
Total	By orders paid	Total	District No. 41 Bond Interest.	" balance Oct 1, 1895 52	By orders paid
To balance Oct 1 1894 15 29 To amount on tax roll 154 58	Total	District No. 23 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 9 25	To balance Oct I, 1894 196 56 " delinquent tax 1892 1 11 " 1893 76 By balance Oct I, 1895 198 43	Total	District No. 61, Bond Sinking.
To delinquent tax 1893 88 By orders paid	To amt on tax roll 3327 11 "error, judgments not charged 1899 50	" amt on tax roll 377 90 By orders paid	Total 198 43 198 43	To amount on tax roll 226 87 By bal overpaid Cct 1, 1894 2 28 " orders paid	To balance Oct 1, 1894 14 87 " amt on tax roll 70 18
By roud receipts	" order board from Co, gen 28 60 " delinquent tax 1892 51 85 " " 1893 50 21	" balance Oct 11895 111 35 Total 387 15 387 15	District No. 42 General.	" uncollected tax	" balance overp'd Oct 1, '95 By bond paid
Total	By balance overpaid	District No. 24 General.	To balance October 1, 1894 2 02 " amount on tax roll 186 62 " delinquent tax 1893 1 12 By orders paid 131 00	Total 226 87 226 87 District No. 53 Bond Sinking.	District No. 61, Bond Interest.
Cottonwood Tp. General. To balance Oct 1 1894 \$65 10 To amount on tax roll 816 24	Total 5357 27 5357 27	To balance Oct 1 1894 68 70 # amt on tax rol 192 92	" uncollected tax	To balance October 1, 1894 4 14 " amount on tax roll 94 53 " bal overpaid Oct 1, 1895 3 03	To balance Oct 1, 1894 30 56 By coupons paid
To delinquent tax 1892 50 To delinquent tax 1893 22	District No. 6 Bond Sinking. To amt on tax roll 935 75	Total 261 62 261 65	10tal 155 10 155 10	By bond paid	Total 30 56 30 56
By orders paid	" 1893 6 96	District No. 25 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 10 80	To balance October 1, 1894 18 46 " amount on tax roll 95 64	District No. 53, Bond Interest.	District No. 62, General. To balance Oct 1, 1894 90 72
Total 1862 06 1862 06	" bonds paid	" amt on tax roll	1893 18 42	To balance Oct 1, 1894 7 97 By coupons paid 5 00 " balance Oct 1, 1895 2 97	" amt on tax roll
Cottonwood Tp. Road. To balance Oct 1 1894 63 18	District No. 6 Bond Interest.	Total 1077 74 1077 74		Total 7 97 7 97	Total
To amount on tax roll 144 34 To delinquent tax 1892 04 To delinquent tax 1893 15	To amt on tax roll 103 97 " delinquent tax 1892 3 45 " " 1893 1 38	District No. 26 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 99 47	Total	District No. 54, General.	To balance Oct 1, 1894 5 59
By road receipts	balance overpaid 88 47 By banance overpaid 86 95 "coupons paid 138 06	" amt on tax roll	To balance October 1, 1894 17 69	To balance Oct 1, 1894	By orders paid
Diamond Creek Tp. General.	" uncollected tax	" balance Oct 1 1895 94 91 Total 328 14 328 14	" amt reed from Morris Co	" uncollected tax	" balance Oct 1, 1895 24 03 Total
To balance Oct 1 1894 80 95 To amount on tax roll 1095 98	District No. 7 General. To amt on tax roll	District No. 27 General.	By coupons paid	District No. 54, Bond Sinking.	District No. 63, Bond Sinking.
To delinquent tax 1892 3 34 To delinquent tax 1893 3 71 To additions to tax roll 1894 20	" delinquent tax 1893 08 By balance overpaid 35 53 " orders paid 353 00	To balance Oct 1 1894 79 08 " amt on tax roll 199 76 By orders paid 264 00 " balance Oct 1 1895 14 8-	Total 32 07 32 07 District No. 43 General.	To balance Oct 1, 1894 47 62 " amt on tax roll 71 36 By bond paid 100 00	To amt on tax roll
By orders paid. 1000 Oc By election expense. 86 bi By uncollected tax. 13 55 By balance Oct 1 1895. 84 00	" uncollected tax 11 73 8 05 8 05	" balance Oct 1 1805 14 84 Total 278 84 278 84	To balance October 1, 1894 29 14	" uncollected tax	" bond paid
Total 1184 18 1184 18	Total 400 51	District No. 28 General.	" delinquent tax 1892 1 10 23 04 28 00 425 00	District No. 54, Bond Interest.	District No. 63, Bond Interest.
Diamond Creek Tp. Road. To balance Oct 1 1894	To balance Oct 1 1894 25 31 " amt on tax roll 156 34 By orders paid 153 00	To amt on tax roll	' balance Oct 1, 1895 11 81	To balance Oct 1, 1894	To balance Oct 1, 1894 5 52 " amt on tax roll 24 51 " delinquent tax 1893 2 88
To delinquent tax 1892 1 65 To delinquent tax 1893 1 77	By orders paid	" balance Oct J 1895 73 00 Total 397 76 397 76	District No. 42 Road Sinking	By coupons paid	By coupons paid
By uncollected tax	District No. 6 denorm	District No. 29 General.	To delinquent tax 1899 22 1893 9 60 " bal overpaid Oct 1, 1895 01	Total 50 82 50 82	Total
Falls Tp. General.	To balance Oct 1 1894 8 90 " amt on tax roll	To balance Oct 1 1894 167 49 " amt on tax roll 148 09 By orders paid 166 21 " balance Oct 1 1895 149 37	By bal overpaid Oct 1, 1894	To amt on tax roll 232 60	To amt on tax roll
To balance Oct 1 1894 772 23 To amount on tax roll 1486 51 To delinquent tax 1892 11 99	# additions to tax roll 1894 50 00 By orders paid	" balance Oct 1 1895 149 3" Total	D W. 40 D 1 T	" balance overp'd Oct 1, '95 1 67 By balance overp'd Oct 1, '94 6 52 " orders paid	" uncollected tax 51 00 " balance Oct 1, 1895
To delinquent tax 1893 13 27 To additions to tax roll 66 By orders paid	Total 723 83 723 88	District No. 30 General,	To amount on tax roll 109 75 " delinquent tax 1893	Total 234 27 234 27	County School Fund.
By uncollected tax	District No. 10 General. To balance Oct : 1894 36 08	To balance Oct 1 1894 167 80 " amton tax roll 151 31 By orders paid 284 10 " realestate sold in 1894	" bal overpaid Oct. 1, 1895 22 39 By " " 1, 1894 9 78	District No 56, General. To amt on tax roll	To balance Oct 1, 1894 144 74 " fines
Total 2284 57 2284 57 Falls Tp. Road.	" delinquent tax 1892 8 28 " " 1893 1 15	but not taken	Total 137 16 187 16	" delinquent tax 1895 6 24 By balance overp'd Oct 1, '94 " uncollected tax 14 " balance Oct 1, 1895 38 17	" stays
To balance Oct 1 1894 404 19 To amount on tax roll 306 43	" uncollected tax 12 61 " balance Oct 1 1895 118 74	Total 819 11 319 11	District No. 44 General. To balance October 1, 1894 4 56	Total 179 73 _ 179 73	State School Fund, 2nd Division,
To delinquent tax i892 8 62 To delinquent tax i893 8 92 By orders paid 200 00 By road receipts 26 33	Total 342 35 District No. 11 General.	District No. 31 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 6 40	" amount on tax roll 379 10 By orders paid 370 00 " realestate sold in 1894 but	To balance Oct 1, 1894 51	1893. To balance Oct 1, 1894 30 09
By uncollected tax	manton tax roll	" amt on tax roll	not taken	" amt on tax roll	By orders paid
Total	" balance Oct 1 1895 209 30 Total	Total 403 54 408 5	Total 383 66 383 66	By bond paid	State School Fund, 2nd Division,
To balance Oct 1 1894 21 80 To amount on tax roll	District No. 12 General.	District No. 32 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 2 93 " amt on tax roll 127 94	To balance October 1, 1894 15 88	District No. 56, Bond Interest.	1894. To balance Oct 1, 1894 682 65 By orders paid 682 65
By orders paid 10 71 By orders paid 600 00	To amt on tax roll	# amt on tax roll 127 94 # delinquent tax 1893 2 00 By orders paid 105 00 # balance Oct 1 1895 27 80	By orders paid	To balance Oct 1, 1894	By orders paid. 676 35
By election expense. 61 69 By uncollected tax. 21 08 By balance Oct 1 1895. 94 81	" balance Oct 1 1895 1 59	Total 132 86 152 8	Total 152 85 152-85	" balance Oct 1, 1895 12 54 Total	State School Fund, 1st Division,
Total	District No. 13 General.	District No. 33 General. To balance Oct 1 1894 10 98	District No. 46 General. To balance October 1, 1894 251 52	District No. 57, General.	1895. To amt received from State. 1,214 10 By orders paid
To balance Oct 1 1894 103 89 To amount on tax roll 194 57 To delinquent tax 1893 5 95	To balance Oct 1 1894 27 78 " amt on tax roll 241 63 By orders paid 248 37	" amt on tax roll	"amount on tax roll 147 91 By orders paid 255 00 "uncollected tax 3 06 "balance Oct 1, 1894 141 37	To balance Oct 1, 1894 143 51 " amt on tax roll 369 83 " delinquent tax 1892 12 00	By orders paid. 1,162 35 51 75 Total 1,214 10 1,214 10
By orders paid. 225 00 By road receipts. 963 By uncollected tax. 221 By balance Oct 1 1895. 67 57	" uncollected tax 1 37	By orders paid	Datable Oct 1, 1002	By orders paid	State School Fund, 2nd Division,
By balance Oct 1 1895 67 57 Total 384 41 304 41	District No. 14 General.	District No. 34 General.	21001100 2101 21 0000101	Total 525 34 525 34 District No. 57, Bond Sinking.	1895. To amt received from State. 1,187 12 By orders paid. 205 92
Cottonwood Falls City General.	To balance Oct 1 1894 49 86 " amt on tax roll	To balance October 1, 1894 35 24	To balance October 1, 1894 18 07 " amount on tax roll 290 37 " delinquenttax 1893 11 66 By orders paid 200 00	To balance Oct 1, 1894 43 74 " delinquent tax 1892 1 60 By balance Oct 1, 1895 45 34	By orders paid. 205 92 981 20 70tal. 1,187 12 1,187 12
To amount on tax roll	" uncollected tax	By orders paid	Dalance Oct 1, 1895 119 92	Total 45 34 45 34	State School Land, Principal.
To delinquent tax 1893 11 39 By balance overpaid 365 00 By orders paid 365 00 By uncollected tax 11 50 By balance October 1 1895 36 77	District No. 15 General.	Total	A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	District No. 57, Bond Interest. To balance Oct 1, 1894 11 87	To balande Oct 1, 1894
By balance October 1 1895 36 77 Total 584 50 584 50	To balance Oct 1 1894 83 72 " amt on tax roll 182 45	District No. 35 General. To balance October 1, 1894 13 80	To balance October 1, 1894 121 72 " amount on tax roll 227 84	" amt on tax roll 24 65 " delinquent tax 1892	" balance Oct 1, 1895 28 45 Total
Strong City General.	By orders paid	" amount on tax roll	balance Oct 1, 1895 80 15	By coupons paid 30 00 " uncollected tax 79 " balance Oct 1, 1895 7 33 Total 38 12 88 12	State School Land, Interest.
To balance Oct 1 1894	Total	Total 217 15 227 18	Total 349 56 349 56	District No. 58, General.	To balance Oct 1, 1894 81 92 "interest received 2,223 98 By amt paid State 1,954 95
By orders paid 5 31 492 88	To balance Oct 1 1894 62 71	District No. 36 General. To balance October 1, 1894 175 93	To balance October 1, 1894 6 75	To balance Oct 1, 1894 85 52 " amt on tax roll 379 33 " delinquent tax 1892 10 53	" balance Oct 1, 1895 350 90 Total
By uncollected tax 37 61 Total 580 49 530 49	By bond paid 900 00	" amount on tax roll 197 33 By orders paid 175 99 " uncollected tax 1 12	" delinquent tax 1899 96 " 1893 96 By orders paid 285 00	By orders paid	STATE OF KANSAS, LSS.
Normal Institute Fund. To balance Oct 1 1894 22 95	Total	" balance Oct 1, 1895 196 21 Total 373 26 373 26		Total	I. M. K. Harman, Clerk in and for the Coun-
To examination fees	To amt on tax roll 68 42	District No. 37 General. To balance October 1, 1894 50 80	District No. 49 Bond Sinking. To balance October 1, 1894 139 24	District No. 58, Bond Sinking. To amt on tax roll	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.
To county sup't sale course of study 6 00 By orders paid 241 75	By balance overpaid 12 07 By balance overpaid 38 73 " eoupons paid 49 00	" amount on tax roll 296 20 By orders paid 313 51 " uncollected tax 1 16	"amount on tax roll	" delinquent tax 1892. 117 " balance overp'd Oct 1, '95 11 46 By balance overp'd Oct 1, '94 7 40 " bond paid	orven under my name and the ometal seal of
By balance Oct 1 1895 48 20 Total	anoonected tax	" balance Oct 1, 1895 32 25 Total	" balance Oct 1, 1895 7 40	" uncollected tax 10 80	Chase county, Kansas, this 2nd day of December A. D. 1895. M. K. HARMAN,
	Capital Committee Co				

1 9

CHRISTMASTIDE. cious birth

NG years ago o'er Bethlehem's fair plains, Vere heard the wondrous and en-chanting strains Which unto man foretold the gra-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 re-

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 Christ-

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, tle bore earth's trials and its rude con-straint.

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

Lover of souls, to rich as well as poor, He showed alike the ever-open door, Through which all might an entrance safe 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-Rich gifts that shall through coming years

-J. M. Thompson, in Boston Budget.



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 situa-

tion, 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 cut 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 fireboard; 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

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

'jumper' for me right away. We don't ing was human, and had that human inoften 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 \$20 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 \$20 would bring. They could nearly square off with the gracer and butcher, and consequently enjoy Christmas that much better. She thought of her husband working away so cheerfully in the cold, his heart ful 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 "jumper" 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 Christ-

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 weck.

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 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

"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 workmen 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 har-

stinct 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 tearful 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 pow."

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 think them mean to ask for it. Then

Over and above all her feelings of disappointment now rose the feeling of ove and sympathy for her husband. How she did regret her sharp words at the news of his failure to get his mckey 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 dis-

appointment. It was nearly an hour before Mrs. Browning heard her husband's foctsteps 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

"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, hold-ing 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 apiece 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 Brow.iing and his wife walked cheerfully and small a balance; she feared he would 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 | material to make a substantial dinner 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 tc know if it would be convenient for you to pay the small balance on this bill this evening." Col. Randall took the bill hesitating-

ly, turned it over and hemmed and cleared his throat and then said:

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

"But he has been disappointed in getting pay for work and needs the money." "So do I need money. People seem to 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 injustice and disregard of the honest when I got ready and could spare the money Iwould pay him. Good evening, ma'am." And with this the colonel turned on his heel, and while Mrs. Starrett, in Chicago Interior. 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 annovances of having work done by starveling workingmen 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 workingmen, indeed! And then to think lain tide as if you never expected to see anmony and sympathy; for Mrs. Brown. | ready to blame him into the bargain."

blame somebody. John was a kind 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 pa-

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 cach 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 think I'm made of money. I really chickens, instead of the expected Christmas turkey, their happiness and enjoyment might well have been envied by claims of those whose labor they had enjoyed. came so near spoiling the Brownings' Christmas.-Mrs. Helen E.

Mr. Fangle (to Johnny Comso)-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 other.-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-thronged, 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 babe! in whose small hand Is seen no soeptre 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 mast 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. expense, and less to the true spirit of 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 ofttimes they are ugly. Of the useful we can scarce have too much; 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

THE GRACE OF ACCEPTANCE. More Difficult to Gracefully Receive Than

impossible for them to meet without

embarrassment.-Ladies' Home Jour-

to Make a Gift. This may be a surprising statement, but it is nevertheless true: It is a harder matter to receive a gift gracefully than to give one. Just think about it for a moment and see if it has not oven true in your own exper 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 deter mine 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 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, the same. erush 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, creation. Queen,

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Graham gems or rolls are among the most relishable 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.

-Almond 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. 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 and so it goes, each year adding to the the eggs light and add the sugar to them. Press the pumpkin through a the giving. We all try to outdo each 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 Excel-

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 bark, 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 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

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 suds 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 present. Let us be very careful never that is half a woman courts certain unhappiness. 3. Every feminine gift has its maseu-

line counterpart; and they are never Therefore a girl should look for unlikeness not likeness. 4. The "friendship of chums" 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

6. In love and in marriage it is the ideal which awakens and which pre-

serves 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 for-mation of an ideal hasband, and in the endeavor to live up to that se mi divine Senator Davis' Candidacy Is Not a Joke Democrats, Republicans and Populists Who Have Been Prominently "Mentioned."

Special Washington Letter.

Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, of Minnesota, is a candidate for the presidency. He is a republican, and will have a strong following in the national convention of his party. Enemies of the senator have asserted that he is not a real candidate, but wants to appear as a candidate in order that he may acquire prominence for the position of secretary of state, in the event republican success in 1896.

I know Senator Davis personally, and well. He is not a man of pretenses. He is sincere, honest, upright, and means what he says all the time. If he were not a presidential candidate he would not permit his name to be used in that connection. Moreover, he is a man of superior sagacity, and if he did not believe that his prospects warranted the effort he would not permit his name to be used by his friends. He is a candidate, and, in my judgment, will be felt as well as heard before the matter is settled.

Knowing him well, I can tell you some of his qualifications, and some of the reasons for his public aspirations. In the first place, he is one of the most scholarly men in the world. There is no man in any nation who possesses a greated fund of information, for he has been a student all of his life, and is until this day an omnivorous reader. On one occasion, during the quarrel with Chili, the great James G. Blaine wanted an authority on international law, upon an intricate question. He passed by all other men prominently noted as international lawyers, and called upon Senator Davis for aid. Secretary Blaine knew what he wanted, but he did not know where to find his authority.

As soon as he stated the case to Sen ator Davis, that statesman informed him of a book published by a Spaniard | lar with his colleagues among the some years ago, which contained the very matter desired, and in all its phases. Blaine sent to the great congressional library, but found that the book was issued only in the Spanish language. Blaine could not read Spanish, and circumstances were such that he would not trust the regular translator for his department. He called a eligible. That is a mistake. He was cab and drove at once to the residence of Senator Davis and told him his dilemma. Senator Davis said: "All right, Blaine. It is now near midnight. I will sit up to-night and translate it for you." He did so, and finished the translation of ten pages of Spanish before daybreak, and sent it to Blaine by a special messenger. At noon that day Secretary Blaine sent a message to the senate containing the facts and precedents; and I believe that this is the first time the fact has ever been published.

Senator Davis reads and translates all of the modern European languages He is eminently a literary man and of scholarly rather than political inclina-

Senator Davis has one marked weak-ness. He is a constant smoker. He has the best of eigars, and he uses them without stint. He has a little "den" in the top story of 'his Washington home, and it is a pleasure to call on him there and spend an after-



SENATOR C. K. DAVIS, MINNESOTA.

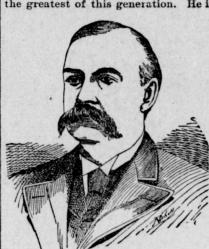
noon or evening with him. His cigar is puffing nearly all the time. In tional interest.
that respect he is like Grant. But Senator Cockr between puffs he entertains his few manner. There is no more genial, comtionate with those whom he trusts. by newspaper writers. On one occasion, when I had written a little article complimentary of him, as I entered the door of his committee room at the than Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. capitol, the dignified, sedate and sometimes austere senator almost jumped out of his chair, came towards me nresidency. He is a self-made man, has been secretary of war and a memout of his chair, came towards me tured boy. You cannot wonder that ber of the house of representatives. rare in public life.

He is a man of great courage. A little more than a year ago, when a great the vice presidency, but has just enstrike was in progress in Chicago, teletered upon his first term as senator; grams were received by 400 senators and representatives from labor organizations in their several states, requesting them to vote for a congressional ily. resolution supporting the strikers. Not one of all that number dared face the political danger of resistance except Senator Davis. He replied that, above are spoken of constantly by the in his opinion, the strikers were violating the law, and that he would not lating the law, and that he would not support the resolution. It required They are good men, experienced and nerve and courage for a public man to do that, but Senator Davis did it without a moment's hesitation. No man has more sympathy with laboring men and with organized labor, but he would not support lawlessness. That telegram caused widespread comment. of Mr. Gladstone's hands was lost in hit is now being used by his enemies, younger days while out shooting.

who say that if he were nominated for the presidency the laboring men would oppose him. That is an assumption that the laboring men, in cool deliberation, would knife their friend. They would do nothing of the kind.

There are other presidential possibilities in congress. I have mentioned Senator Allison and Speaker Reed; but there are others. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is not a candidate, but his name is being used by his friends, and he would be acceptable to the friends of McKinley, Allison, Harrison, Reed and Davis. There is no better man in congress to-day than Senator Cullom. He has been long in public life, and he is honest to the core of him. His services to his country have been constant for many years. He has rendered conspicuous service as chairman of the committee on interstate commerce. He is diligent in attending to his duties. and capable of filling the highest office in the land.

Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, although not a candidate for the presidency, is often spoken of in that connection. He has been a member of the house of representatiives for 20 shoes polished and generally make years and was only recently transferred themselves comfortable. to the senate by the legislature of his state. He is a great orator; one of the greatest of this generation. He is ite monastery at Niagara Falls, Ont.,



SENATOR GEORGE GRAY, DELAWARE.

familiar with public affairs, and popugreat men of this day. He is true to his friends, and as warm hearted and generous as he is able and experienced. Everybody who knows him likes him.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, is often spoken of as a presidential possibility. It is said, however, that because he was born in England he would be inborn in Sheffield while his parents were there on a visit; and the accident of foreign birth under such circumstances would not interfere with his presiden tial availabilities. He is the son of an American citizen, and could not be barred from the presidency because of a circumstance over which he had no con-

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, is spoker of as a likely candidate for the vice presidency. He is yet a young man and does not aspire to the honor, but his friends are using his name very freely in that connection; and the nomination may come to him without his seeking. Men who achieve great honors by their own efforts sometimes have greater honors thrust upon them.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, the eminent populist, is spoken of as the prob- knew it and his blood began to run able candidate of the populist party for | cold. the presidency; and in the event of the political circumstances which might throw the election into the house of representatives, Senator Peffer might be selected for the presidency. He is good man, and a gentleman of high character.

John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, the eloquent young protectionist, is spoken of as Tom Reed's second choice for the nomination. That is to say, if Reed cannot secure the nomination, it is claimed that he would desire to have his friends support Dalzell. If chance or fate should bring John Dalzel to the white house, our national affairs would be fairly, honorably and conservatively administered.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, is spoken of as a presidential possibility. He is a great constitutional lawyer, a strict partisan, and an earnest champion of the principles of his party. He is an orator, scholar and statesman of much | man merit. No senator has been more often heard during the past three years upon all questions of national and interna-

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, chair man of the committee on appropriachosen friends in a most charming tions, is one of the great men of this age. He is an intense worker in legispanionable, likeable man than "Cush" lative affairs. Side by side with his Davis, as he is familiarly termed by political antagonist, Senator Allison, those who know him well. He is he has for years worked upon the apwarm-hearted, kind, and even affec- propriations for the expenses of the government, and he knows all of the Very few public men show any appre- details of state affairs. He is a plain, ciation of the work done in their behalf unpretentious man of the people, and a patriotic citizen, although he was a confederate soldier. No man to-day

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, is spoken of as a candidate for the vice I like that sort of a man. Such men are For many years he resided in the territory of New Mexico, and is a typical man among men. He is not seeking but he would be an excellent man for the position. He is primarily a homeloving man, and is devoted to his fam-

Nobody can tell where the presidential or the vice presidential lightning may strike. The gentlemen named great men of our age and by the newscompetent. Let us hope that, for the good of our country, the best man whoever he may be, may win.

The finger which is absent from one

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-It is reported that a \$4,000 building will be erected in Taunton, Mass., by the Southern Massachusetts Telephone

-Some of the finest electrical plants in the world are said to be found in Japan. They are used for coal mining, cotton spinning, lighting and for general manufacturing power. It will always be necessary to import the material for motors and other machinery, and it is not found in Japan, and cost, will give them better results than anything they are at present able to produce. -An extension of the telephone

booth idea is to be made in Copenhagen, Denmark. A company of leading Danes has been formed with an adequate preliminary capital to erect in all the public square of the city telephone kiosks, which will be capacious and elegantly fitted up. Here, beside the telephone, citizens will have access to the daily papers, can write letters, receive messages, have their

-It is said that a heating electrical plant is being installed in the Carmeland the result will be watched with interest. It is not intended that the entire institution shall be heated by electricity, but, as a fixed amount of electric power has been arranged for by the institution, the surplus will be used for heating a portion of their building. Electricity will be used entirely for cooking and for all power purposes, and also for laundry work.

-An electric railway to the top of the Jungfrau mountain, in Switzerland, 4,166 feet in height, is one of the projects exciting attention across the water. It is proposed to operate this railway by current derived from water power. This project involves a number of tunnels, and the blasting away of rock at the summit, in order to make room for a building. The Denver & Rio Grande railway of Colorado mounts and traverses grades about double the altitude of the Jungfrau.

-The full extent of the "trolley party" infatuation, and the number of persons who have engaged in it in Philadelphia, is shown in the receipts of the four companies up to October 1. The amount received by the People's Traction Co. was \$17,000; the Philadelphia, \$30,000; Electric, \$20,000; and Hestonville, \$3,000, or \$70,000 in all. The average amount received from each participant is estimated at ten cents, and this would show 700,000 persons who indulged in this amuse

HE WAS CENTER RUSH.

No Ordinary Shock Could Possibly Hurt His Football Head. It was not a vestibuled train, but it

was traveling about thirty miles an hour. A young man, heavily built and with an immense shock of hair, was going from the smoking car to the coach back of it. Some evil spirit evidently suggested to him that it would be an interesting thing to step down on the bottom step and look back at a mile post which had just been passed Of course he did not know than an iron bridge with pillars which almos brushed the sides of the car was just ahead. The trainman who saw him

But the warning was too late. Th young man's head had struck squarely against the heavy iron pillar and he was whisked from the train in a flash,

The trainman pulled the bell for the engineer to make an emergency stop and ran to the rear coach, in order to be the first to reach the remains of the unfortunate.

Half a dozen youthful companions of the unlucky man had also seen the ac cident, and they leaped to the ground and ran back as soon as the train had HOGS—Heavy 3 10 46 3 40 slowed sufficiently. They ran faster than the trainman, and when he came up to them he found, to his astonishment that they had picked up the young man and were walking him back toward the standing train. He looked a little dazed and ruffled, but could walk easily and did not seem to be much in-

"Ain't he killed?" gasped the train H

"Not a bit of it," replied several voices. "He's all right." "But that pillar struck him square in the head. I saw it."

"But what of that?" "What of that? Why it ain't possi-

ble a fellow could get such a blow on the head without cracking his skull.' "I guess you don't know who this man is," replied one of his friends. "Of course not. Who is he?"

"He's the center rush of the Yell OATS-No. 2..... college football team. Don't suppose a BUTTER—Creamery.

football algorithm to the Yell OATS—No. 2.

PORK—Mess. football player, do you?"-Buffalo Ex-

A Daughter's Usefulness. Mr. Grumpps-I'd just like to know what good all these cooking-school lessons are doing our daughter? Mrs. G.-Everything she cooks she

brings home. "Yes, and none of the family will touch 'em, and the things are just

"No, they are not. She gives them to tramps."
"Huh! What good does that do?" "We are getting rid of the tramps."
-N. Y. Weekly.

Too Credulous. "I believe you are my old friend Thomas Johnson, of Tomkin's Cove, said the smiling bunco-steerer, as he

advanced with outspread palm.

"My friend," replied Nathan Sassafras, of Smith's Meadows, "you are much too credulous. Good day!"-

A Miss-Understanding. American Tourist-I understand, marquis, that you fell in love with a distinguished American lady on ac-

count of her pretty foot. Marquis—Dat is it. Dat is it. De pretty vay she foot de bills.—Texas Siftings.

Scarlet Fever Settled in the Back.

An Operation Was Unsuccess fully Performed.

The Patient Was Finally Restored, After

Eighteen Years. From the Evening News, Newark, N. J. About eighteen years ago, when Mrs. Annie Dale, of 88 Bruce street, was a bright, merry school girl, she was taken ill with scarlet fever. She recovered, but she was the Japanese are wise enough to see that foreign appliances, even at a high point. She was cured of the scarlet fever, but it left her with an affection of the back. As she grew older the pain seemed to in-As sne grew older the pain seemed to increase. Her sufferings were intensified by her household duties, but she never complained, and with one hand pressed tightly to her back she did her work about her cozy

> "I was fourteen years old when I was at-"I was fourteen years old when I was attacked with scarlet fever, and have now suffered with my back for eighteen years.
>
> "Night and day I suffered. It really seemed as if I must succumb to the pain, and then, to make matters worse, my head ached so badly that I could scarcely see, at times. Finally I went to St. Michael's Hospital, at the corner of High Street and Central Avenue and there the surgeons per trail Avenue and there are the surgeons per trail Avenue and there are the surgeons per trail Avenue and there are the surgeons per trail and the surgeons per trail a surgeon and the surgeons per trail and the surgeons per trail and the surgeons per trail a surgeon and the surgeons per trail a surgeon and the surgeon and the surgeons per trail a surgeon and the pital, at the corner of High Street and Central Avenue, and there the surgeons performed a difficult operation on my back, but it did no good; it was like everything else. I was told at the hospital to return for another operation, but the first had left me so weak I could not go back. Then again I had become discouraged and my three children needed my attention and care at home. The pain became harder to stand and my back was almost broken, it seemed. I thought I would never know what it would be like to be well again when I was told to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With many doubts, a faint heart and an aching back I went to get the pills, and little dreaming that try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With many doubts, a faint heart and an aching back I went to get the pills, and little dreaming that they would prove the elixir of a new life to me, I began to take them. Only a short time elapsed before I began to improve. Could it be possible that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were doing what everything else had failed to accomplish? I asked myself the question many times and before long I was enabled by my improved condition to accomplish. question many times and before long I was enabled by my improved condition to answer the query with an emphatic 'Yes.' Now the pain of almost twenty years is cured by threse Pink Pills in a few months. I have no pain of any kind now, but I have got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and while I do not think it will ever be necessary to use them again, I shall certainly never be without them in the certainly never be without them in the

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con-densed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The look on any married woman's face should convince the girls that the men are not worth the exertion necessary to catch

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

THERE is a difference between a cold and the grip, but you will not realize it until you receive the doctor's bill.—Truth.

Almost all my tragedies were sketched in my mind, either in the act of hearing music, or a few hours after.—Alfieri. ITALIAN music is fine because it is ground

0	THE GENERAL M	IA	RK	ET		
t	KANSAS	CI	ry.	Dec		16.
t	CATTLE-Best beeves	8 3	10	60	4	50
n	Stockers					
2	HOGS—Cho'ce to heavy					
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		68			69
1.	No. 2 hard			1200		
e	CORN-No. 2 mixed		225	20		22%
V	OATS-No. 2 mixed RYE-No. 2			400		
e	FLOUR-Patent, per sack					
	Fancy	. 1	45	@	1	
8	HAY-Choice timothy					00
p	BRAN-(Sacked)		43	-		00
C	BUTTER—Choice creamery		18	1/30		
e	CHEESE-Full cream		10			10%
	Eggs-Choice			1200		
f	POTATOES		25	0		30
	ST. LOUIS.		-	_		~-
d	CATTLE-Native and shipping			@		

OGS-Heavy		IU	up	9	40
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	40	671	3	25
LOUR-Choice	2	60	0	3	25
HEAT-No. 2 red		651	40		65
ORN-No. 2 mixed		243	400		24
ATS-No. 2 mixed		174	40		17
YE-No. 2			10		
UTTER-Creamery		20	@		24
ARD-Western steam	5	10	0	5	17
ORK	8	00	0	8	12
CHICAGO.					
ATTLE-Common to prime	3	15	0	4	90
OGS-Packing and shipping.			@		
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	25	a	3	00
LOUR-Winter wheat			0		
HEAT-No. 2 red		623	400		63
ORN-No. 2			400		25
ATS-No. 2		17	0		17
YE		341	100		35
UTTER-Creamery			:00		22
ARD			0		
ORK			0		
NEW YORK.					
ATTLE-Native steers	3	50	0	4	45
OGS-Good to choice			@		
LOUR-Good to choice			60		
HEAT-No. 2 red			6:2		
OPN No 0			0		

Annual Half Rate Excursions to Canada Via Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway has arranged for the usual Half Rate Holiday Excursions to principal points in Canada for season of 1895.

Thursday, December 19th,
Friday, December 20th,
Saturday, December 21st.
Tickets good to return up to and including January 9th, 1896.
Avail yourself of this opportunity to visit Canada and spend the Holidays with the Folks at Home.

Folks at Home.

All through trains of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway pass through the Great St. Clair Tunnel, one of the wonders of modern engineering skill, and is the only line offering the public advantages of through Pullman car service to Canadian points. Tickets may also be purchased reading via Detroit if desired.

Excursion tickets on sale at all stations. For further particulars apply to Ticket

For further particulars apply to Ticket Agent, 103 So. Clark St.

Kansan-"Say, Bill, it says here that the crew of the schooner were compelled to rig a jury mast. What's a jury mast?' Mis-sourian—"Why, anybody could tell you that. It's one of those big masts that it takes twelve men to put np."

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who can, insure—everything but health. Ninetenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

If a praying machine were invented many would use it if it did not take too much time from business to wind it up.—Texas Sift-

The Pilgrim.

The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

The class in natural history being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered: "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined withit."

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

TEACHER-"What does the reign of King Charles I. teach us?" Tommie—"Please, sir, not to lose our heads in moments of excitement, sir."—Truth.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

It is no sure sign that the west is a polished country because so many people scourthe plains.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A man is like a razer, because you can't tell how sharp he can be until he is strapped. —Texas Siftings.

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

FOND PARENT—"I wish, Bobby, that could be a little boy again," Bobby—"wish you could—littler than me." THE skipper of a vessel need never be without fresh eggs. He can always lay to.

dress, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes -containing ten color plates; ten black and white pictures; and lots of lively

BEST IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN

Stove Polish

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivelled.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS..

Has discovered in one of our common

pasture weeds a remedy that cures every

kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his

possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the

first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver of Bowels. This is caused by the ducts be-

ing stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat

the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

@80000000000000000000

hump?

It's the feature of

the DELONG

Pat. Hook and

Eye. No matter

how you twist

and turn, it holds

the eye in place.

Send two cent stamp

with name and ad

cause squeamish feelings at first.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH in cakes for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after dinner shine, applied and pol-ished with a cloth

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Get rid at once of the stinging, festering smart of or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use

BURNS OR SCALDS ST. JACOBS OIL



strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the pre-maturely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days. **CUARANTEED** TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only \$1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office. THE STERLING REMEDY CO., MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

Best. Rest. Test. There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best-and the

rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root, - the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best-shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. ' If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

Many competing FOODS have come and gone and been missed by few or none but popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

A. N. K.-D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

THE TREASURY.

A Deficit for the Last Fiscal Year

of \$42,805,223.

THE RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Secretary Carlisle Says the Policy of Re taining 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 \$390,373,-203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year 1884, the receipts for 1895 creased \$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 reveestimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$441,907,407, and the expend-884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,-906.926.

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 \$177,406,386, being \$98,072,120 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day and \$77,406,386 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 situaprogress 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 dent, he said. 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 reissue 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 can-not 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- American Federation of Labor.

stitute a permanent part of our me dium 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 telenues for the current fiscal year are graphs that he is in a position to state

that M. Faure, president of the French republic, will resign before itures at \$448,907,407, which will leave March next. He adds that a a deficit of \$7,000,000. For the coming fresh family scandal has been fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the unearthed in connection with the secretary estimates the receipts at president's family. The correspondent \$464,793,120 and the expenditures \$457,- 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 condi-

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. republican national convention he would support Harrison if he was a candidate. The balance of the Indiana delegation was for the ex-presi-

Corn 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 Jan-

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 bridal 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 R. Beasely, a lawyer of this city, one of which took effect in the arm. Mr. Beasely is seriously hurt, but not fatally.

A Convict Sulcides. FORT MADISON, Ia., Dec. 17.-Fred Peitzmeler, 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

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. ZANZABAR, Dec. 17.-A caravan comprising 1,200 men, while en route from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Mas sai's followers, while passing the lat-ter'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

IMPORTANT DECISION.

if the parties to a centract include in it, in ex-

press terms, the remedy to be sought upon it breach, or the means to be used for securing

estate Prior to 1893 lands could be sold for less than two-thirds of their appraised value unless appraisement 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 mortgage until his claim as such has been extinguished either wholly or to the full extent of the proceeds

wholly or to the full extent of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property. The mortgagor, it is true, may redeem the land within a certain time by payment of the sale price and interest thereon, but this is a matter wholly between him and the purchaser. If the mortgage or independ to the sale within the sale price and interest thereon, but this is a matter wholly between him and the purchaser. If the

mortgagee or judgment creditor has deemed it

to an ordinary action and sale of the mortgaged premises. (Waterson vs. Devoe 18, Kan., 223-233.)" 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 en-

forced only by a judgment or order of the dis-trict court. A holder of a real estate mortgage cannot, even after condition broken, take pos-

session 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 his mortgage

ceive 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. Delfs, 25 Kan., 159-165.)

The opinion then discusses at length the law of 1893 and the result of its

A real estate mortgage is not what it pur-

ports to be on its face anywhere. In Kansas it has been shorn 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 mort-

gage that upon default of payment of interest and principal the mortgagee 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 satisfaction of the debt and interest. It is as

nothing. It may be provided that for any par

ticular delinquency a receiver may be appointed. It is a waste of words. The mortgagor

may even be driven by his necessity to bargain away in the mortgage his equity of redemp-tion. Equity will treat it as void. For any

In reference to the case cited from 8

and this estate is indefinite in its duration

of Bronson vs. Kinzie, supra, and it would be

applicable to the Illinois instrument of date

July 13, 1838, which was enforced in that case.

in which it appears that under the laws of Illi-nois then existing the mortgage contract was

in law what is purported to be on its face-it

gave the legal title and the right of possession

to the mortgagee in default of payment—and this no Kansas mortgage has ever done what-

ever may have been its stipulations. It, therefore, could not be otherwise than that the laws of Illinois formed

part of the very obligation of the con-tract—and the rights vested by its terms with the sanction of the laws of Dinois could not be

divested by any subsequent law 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 indistin guishable and in such case it is entirely prope

the obligation of the contract. On the other

hand it is safe to say that the general remedies afforded by the state jurisprudence and prac-tice entirely aside from anything contained in

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

If the legislature may regulate at pleasure

the modes of proceedings in courts, it is diffi-cult to frame a process of reasoning which

would forbid it from so regulating the pro-cedure upon the foreclosure of mortgages as

to define and make more certain the indefinite

estate impliedly reserved by every mortgagor of real property, and called into active exist

ence only by the foreclosue, and which indefi-

nite estate is extended by the federal courts of

afterwards once or oftener according to the

pircumstances of the case. Even if the statute in question should impair the remedy former-

ly grantable upon a foreclosure, yet it should

no constitutional inhibition against an impairment of the general remedies for the enforce-

ment of broken contracts. Each and every

of the special examples just cited is an in-stance of the impairment or abolition of a

remedy allowable or in force when the obliga-

Upon the whole it does not appear that any

judgment or decision of the supreme court of

the United States requires this court to hold that said chapter 109 is unconstitutional what-

ever may have been remarked by judges in de

livering their opinions, for it is quite imposs

ble to harmonize all that they have said al-though the judgments or decisions may not be

in conflict. Even doubt of the constitutionality

judicial condemnation especially by this court

in such case it seems better to leave such con demnation to the final arbiter, the suprem-

Court of the union. * * *

This opinion is of unusual, perhaps unwarrantable length, but the question involved in the court of the cour

of said chapter is not sufficient to

so important, and the respect of the the deliberate judgment of his predect

not for this reason be held invalid, for there is

equity for six months in the first instance a

Wall, Chief Justice Martin says:

the courts as if they were not.

operation, and says:

edemption. The state, by its proper

estate. Prior to 1893 lands could be sold for

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 reersed 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 su-preme court Chief Justice Horton wrote the opinion of the court which 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. of the act.

Justice Allen dissented in the opinons 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 case, which was the basis of the leading opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Horton, the syllabus was as follows: Any subsequent law of the state which so affects the remedy as substanially to impair and lessen the value of the contract, is forbidden by article 1, section 10, of the constitution of the United States, which ordains that "ne tate shall pass any law impairing the obliga-

tion 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 in-tended the act to apply to such contracts, it violates article 1, section 10, of the constitution of the United States.

Justice Johnston concurred with Chief Justice Horton, Justice, Allen dissenting. The syllabus of the opinion just ren-

dered 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 con-Following is a synopsis of the opinion of the court written by Chief Jus-

tice Martin. Justice Allen concurred. Justice Johnston, referring to Judge Horton's opinion with the statement that he would abide by it, therefore dissented:

Chief Justice Martin's Opinion On November 1, 1885, George A. Kirkland 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. which note was secured by a mortgage on a quarter section of land in Shawnee county, ap-praisement being waived. The land was afterward sold to John L. Beverly, subject to the mortgage. On January 21, 1893, 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 \$2,113.46, 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 was sold to Martha Barnitz by the sheriff on February 12, 1894, for \$2,000. February 181 1894, Ind. L. Bevely filed a motion ruary 19, 1894, John L Beverly filed a motion asking that upon confirmation of the sale the court order, adjudge and determine that said tion," the secretary says, "is, however, constantly menaced and our further if he was elected delegate to the next real estate is subject to redemption as provided by chapter 100 of the session laws of 1893 (which took effect March 17, 1893) and the sheriff be ordered and directed to make to the purchaser the certificate of sale 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 delivered. On a proceeding of error in this court said judgment was affirmed. The com-panion case of Watkins vs. Glenn was decided at the same time and the opinions appeared in 55 Kansas. The plaintiff in error asks a re-

hearing.

Does this statute impair the obligation of this prior contract? If it does so in the slight-est degree it must be held unconstitutional as to such contract. If on the other hand the act 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, then it must be held valid, and all legal presumptions, so far as this court is con-cerned favor the validity of this act. (Cooley's

Constitution. Lim. 266, 217.)
When Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in Sturges vs. Browninshield, 4 Wheat 122, the learning upon the inhibition "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts" was well nigh exhausted. Little was left for judges of that 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 purported to liberate the person of the debtor, but to discharge him from all liability for any debt contracted previous to his dis-charge or surrendering his property in the manner prescribed by the act, and it was held that so far as it purported to discharge the debtor from his obligation without perform-ance it was invalid, but not so as to releasing the debtor from imprisonment, then a common and very persuasive remedy. In that opinion

"A contract is an agreement by which a undertaking and this is, of course, the obligation of his contract. In the case at bar, th 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 vs. Hale, 12 Wheat 370: Beers vs. Haughton, 9 Pet. 329, 339; Pen-miman's case, 103 U. S. 714; opinion of Chief Justice Taney: case of Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1 How, 311-316 Terry vs. Anderson, 95 U. S. 628; Antoni vs. Greenhow, 107 U. S. 769-775; Life Insurance company vs. Cushman, 108 U. S. 51: Morley vs. Lake Shore Railway company, 145 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. Kearzey, 96 U. S. 595.]

chief Justice Martin says the correct octrine is concisely stated in 3 Am. & conclusion from that reached by a former ma doctrine is concisely stated in 3 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, 753, as follows: The remedy provided by law for the enforce

ment of a contract is no part of its obliga-tion and whatever pertains merely to the remedy may be changed, modified or abrogated

JUDGE THURMAN DEAD.

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 law as to the redemption of real His Death the Result of a Fall in November.

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.

redemption. The state, by its proper officer, has at his 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 of mortgages have been by statue wholly set aside and ancient theories 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 mortgaged to an ordinary action and sale of the mortgaged "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

court, and he cannot realize upon his 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 sufficient 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 ceive the rents and profits thereof. But, in no

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 F. Wade and he took his seat March 4, 1869. During his senatorial labors Judge Thurman served on the judiciary committee, of which he was for a time chairman, and on the committee on private land claims, and did splendid work on both.

such purpose the Kansas short form of mort-gage as authorized by the statute (par. 3886 Gen. Stat. 1889) which contains not a word upon any of these subjects is no less potent than the most tedlous ironclad instrument ever devised by the wit, and cunning and av-arice of man. All such clauses are treated by 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 The equity of redemption is regarded by the supreme court of the union as an estate distinct from the right vested in the mortgages Judge Thurman returned to his home in Columbus and resumed the practice of law. In 1888 came the red bandanna In accordance with the English rule the time given in the first instance is six months and campaign. Cleveland and Thurman then it may be extended once or oftener at the were nominated at St. Louis amid discretion of the chancellor. And in granting these extensions according to the circumgreat rejoicings by the democrats. The ticket was defeated and Judge Thurstances of each case the federal courts of equity have not the remotest idea of "impairing the contracts." They are endeavoring only spected and admired by his immediate

application of his property to the satisfaction of his debt * * *
Great reliance has been placed by counsel There was one peculiarity about Judge Thurman. To visitors he was always at home at night-never during conclusive against our position if a Kansas the day. His custom was to chat with mortgage of 1885 is to be governed by the rules callers and the family after the six callers and the family after the six to sell six tickets for a quarter. 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 Atchison, 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 \$131,034,860 is preferred stock and \$102,451,140 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

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 F. Walker, Chicago; T. P. Fowler, New York; H. R. Duval, New York; E. J. Berwynd, New York, and G. R. Nickerson, ington. He was 65 years of age.

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

AN ARMENIAN APPEAL A Telegram Tells of the Wretched Condl.

tion 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. prity of the court.

The motion for a rehearing of the Beverly-Barnitz case will be granted, the judgment of the district court everruling the motion of the plaintiff in error for the issue of a certificate of sale instead of a deed, will be reversed and The work of extermination continues The massacred people number 10,000. Half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains 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, of the facts subreme court, of humanity and Christianity save us!" of sale instead of a deed, with or revealed and is owned by M. the cause remanded for further proceedings.

The attempts for the defense and roots. Hunger and cold have become court, of humanity and Christianity save us!" 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 Compers 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. Ganland 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 Pingree 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. to enforce them in a manner dictated by an enpeople of the country without regard | 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

A BIG STRIKE.

Ten Thousand Tailors in New York Walk: Out Because of Alleged Bad Faith of

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 vet solemn ceremonies the body of Allen G. Thurman, jurist, statesman and beloved citizen, was consigned to the earth Saturday morning. tire 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 nux 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 Wash-

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 votas for governor.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 16.-The steamer Ranner. Chicago to Buffalo, with corn, was cut down by the ica and sunk a few miles southwast of the Dummy 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 beavy and making fast. The Ranney was built at Cleveland in 1881 and is owned by M. A. Bradley of that cicy. The Ranney carried about 55,000 oushels of corn. She is valued at \$65.