

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

NO. 12.

DECEMBER—1895.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON, in his annual report, shows that the number of criminal cases pending in the federal courts July 1, 1895, was 12,495. He calls attention to the fact that too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals and suggests that such appeals be disallowed, save in capital cases. He also calls attention to the growing abuse of the writ of habeas corpus.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington on the 5th on the lighthouse tender Maple to recuperate from the strain he has been under in the preparation of his message to congress on a hunting trip through the North Carolina sounds.

The board of managers of the Soldiers' home met at Washington on the 5th and decided to recommend to congress that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for erecting barracks at the Leavenworth home, and also for the erection of a quartermaster's building. The additional barracks to be provided are to accommodate about 1,000 more inmates. It is also proposed to provide a ward for the insane.

MINISTER TERRELL has cabled the state department that all of the American missionaries in Turkey were safe and were properly protected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The socialists on the 8th arranged for demonstrations against the American Federation of Labor, which began its national meeting at New York on the 9th. The socialist delegates to the convention will demand the abandonment of the trade union movement, an end to strikes and boycotts and the endorsement of the socialist labor party instead. The Federation of Labor will discuss, among other things, the carrying-out of a movement for a general eight-hour law on May 1, 1896.

The National Live Stock association, in session at Chicago, elected William H. Thompson president and chose Fort Worth, Tex., as the place for the next meeting.

Three men were killed and two more were injured in a railroad wreck on the New York & New Haven railway in Harlem. The engine and its tender were proceeding with the usual speed, when, without any warning, it left the track and went bumping along over the ties. The conductor and the fireman leaped for their lives at the moment the engine toppled over and the others of the crew were crushed beneath the weight of the boiler.

At Chicago on the 8th fire in the notion house of H. Wolf & Co. caused a loss of \$200,000; fully insured. John Dore, a hook and ladder man, was severely burned. He was completely covered with burning embers.

GRANT HIBBS fatally shot his wife and committed suicide at Dexter, Ia. When neighbors entered the house Mrs. Hibbs was holding her husband's head in her lap and a year-old baby on the arm, the baby playing in the blood that flowed from his father's wounds. Hibbs had been released from the Mount Pleasant insane asylum as cured five weeks ago.

The heaviest windstorm for many years visited the coast of Halifax, N. S., on the 6th. Great damage was done to shipping interests, although so far as known no lives were lost. Altogether about twenty schooners were wrecked and stranded.

EDOUARD VON KILANYI, who introduced living pictures into the United States, died recently at New York of consumption, aged 43. He was a Hungarian.

From Constantinople came the report that after the meeting of the ambassadors, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador was said to have notified the Turkish government that if the firmans asked for extra guardships were not granted within a few days a British gunboat would be sent through the straits of the Dardanelles without the sultan's permission to act as an extra guardship in the Bosphorus for the protection of the British embassy.

The magazine of the Humes Torpedo Co., 2 miles south of Butler, Pa., was blown up on the 4th by the explosion of 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine. George Boston and J. Black, who were in the magazine, were blown to atoms, while only shreds and splinters remained of their horse and wagon. Buildings in Butler were shaken and much glass was shattered. Nothing whatever remained of the magazine building.

The failures for the week ended December 6 (Dan's report) were 324 in the United States, against 335 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 49 last year.

The town of Mariestad, Denmark, has been almost wiped out of existence by fire. Three-fourths of the inhabitants were made homeless.

A RECENT dispatch to the London Times from Paris said that the French Bimetallist league had convened an international conference, which is to meet on December 10, continuing until December 12, to agree upon the terms of an appeal to the respective governments to renew negotiations for an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as money metals.

The next confederate reunion will be held at Richmond, Va., June 30 and July 1 and 2, 1896.

A DISPATCH from Abington, Ill., said that the students of Hedding college had burned their football with grotesque ceremonies, President Evans having prohibited the game among the students, classing it with prize fights and bull fights. The ball was carried on a bier at the head of a procession of students, who held mock funeral services in the campus, set fire to it and sang a hymn while it was burning. The president of the college was away at the time.

At Enid, Ok., a 10-year old child of James McMillan attempted to look into a kettle of boiling mush on the stove and tipped it over so that the hot liquid was poured upon its face, scalding it to death.

A SYNDICATE of American capitalists has been formed in New York to aid the Cuban insurgents. To the president of the provisional republic a representative of the syndicate has made a proposition to loan the Cuban republic \$15,000,000, contingent on the recognition of belligerency by the United States government. In exchange, the syndicate will accept \$45,000,000 in Cuban bonds, the same to be canceled from customs receipts immediately on the recognition by Spain of the Cuban republic, or a declaration of peace.

At Colgate, I. T., three masked men recently entered the co-operative store, forced the clerks to lie on the floor, face downward, and made the manager, open the safe. The outlaws secured about \$500 and escaped.

A SPECIAL on the 8th from Silver City, N. M., said that orders were received at Fort Bayard ordering out all the remaining cavalry at that post to make forced marches across into Arizona to assist in the capture of the band of renegade Indians that committed nine murders near the San Carlos reservation recently.

A CHICAGO paper said that a national secret order has been founded by William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," known as the "Patriots of America." Charters will be sent immediately to at least 1,000 lodges in various parts of the United States. The immediate purpose of the order is to take such steps as will compel the recognition of the claims of the bimetallists from the representatives of the democratic or republican parties or both, when they assemble in national convention next summer.

SAMUEL and Peter Brown were arrested at Perry, Ok., on the 6th for passing counterfeit money to Perry merchants. It was estimated that they had passed \$50. Officers captured them in the act in one of the leading saloons, but when they attempted to make arrests both men fought like tigers.

LATEST reports from the vicinity of San Carlos agency, Ariz., indicated that the outbreak of the Apaches was of more importance than was at first supposed. The bodies of four white men were found in the lower Gila valley, near Fort Thomas, which was recently abandoned by the United States troops. Settlers in that section were under arms and the troops from Forts Bayard, Grant and Huachuca were scouring the country.

A FIRE broke out on the 6th in a warehouse at South and Water streets, New York, occupied by E. F. Driggs and others. On the fourth floor fully \$75,000 worth of firecrackers were stored. These exploded and made the work of the firemen dangerous. On the top floor a large quantity of powder was also stored. The firemen managed to cut a hole through the roof and put out the fire. The loss on the building and its contents was estimated at \$350,000, much of which was caused by water.

At the session of the National Live Stock exchange at Chicago on the 6th, Mr. Frank Cooper, of Kansas City, reported that the committee had framed an ideal chattel mortgage law which it hoped could be placed on the statute books of the various states when the next legislatures assembled. It was decided that memorials be addressed to congress recommending that national political conventions be held sixty days before elections and asking congress to endeavor to raise embargoes on American live stock and meat products as now in force in foreign countries and to repeal the special tax on oleomargarine.

CLEARING HOUSE returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended December 6 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 7.0; in New York the increase was 9.7; outside New York the increase was 4.0.

NEAR Watonga, Ok., recently, Judge W. K. Hill, who had bought a lot of hay at sheriff's sale, was attacked by F. H. Lookabaugh, the former owner, and fatally injured with a pitchfork. The affair was the outcome of a lawsuit over an account of \$2 worth of molasses, which had been in court for several years.

JESSE H. JONES was hanged at Ozark, Ark., on the 6th. He pleaded innocent of having murdered the Hibden boys at Boonville, Ark., in February, 1894.

A TELEGRAM from Houston, Tex., said that W. K. Wheelock saw Martin Julian, manager of Bob Fitzsimmons, and tried to induce him to sign articles for the meeting with Peter Mahler, and that Julian positively refused to sign, objecting to the date, February 14, and to the size of the purse hung up, wanting \$20,000.

In the special legislative election at Louisville, Ky., ex-Speaker A. J. Carroll, democrat, defeated C. Blatz, republican. Carroll's plurality was 561. This leaves the assembly on joint ballot 68 to 68.

MIKE FORD and William Senter were arrested at Atlanta, Ga., with a large quantity of counterfeit \$10 silver certificates on their persons. They had been passing counterfeits throughout the west and considerable quantities were known to have been disposed of in Omaha, Kansas City and Dallas, Tex. The officers had been on their trail for some time and their arrest was regarded as very important.

An explosion occurred at the magazines of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Co., 25 miles south of Toledo, O. Two magazines exploded, causing two shocks. No one was killed. The shocks were plainly felt in Toledo and all surrounding towns.

The New York Evening World said that a trust, comprising almost every carpet tack factory in the country, had been organized and the price of tacks advanced to almost double the former rates.

FITZSIMMONS and Mahler are practically matched to fight for the heavyweight championship near El Paso, Tex., on February 13 or 15 next. John J. Quinn, Mahler's manager, met Dan Stuart in New York on the 5th and they soon came to an agreement for a battle between Mahler and Fitz for the \$20,000 purse declined by the retired champion, J. J. Corbett.

The Greenville hotel, located 6 miles east of Hortonville, Wis., burned to the ground on the 5th, and William Reuter, an employe of the hotel, was suffocated and taken from the burning building dead. Several guests escaped death by jumping from the second floor windows, clad only in their night robes.

In answer to a call signed by Mayor Strong, Chauncey M. Depew, Martin T. McMahon, Andrew Dickinson, Charles A. Dana, John J. Garnett and other well known New Yorkers, met on the 5th and organized for a reunion and parade of the veterans of the civil war in the streets of New York, July 4, 1896.

The Lafon Old Folks' Methodist home and the Lines Orphans' and Widows' home at New Orleans were burned the other morning. They were both colored charitable institutions. There was a quarrel between the laity and clergy over the control of the old folks' home and it was presumed that the bitterness engendered led to the fire. Two men were seen saturating the Lafon home with oil and then setting it on fire and were fired upon by a neighbor. The fire afterwards spread to the orphans' home. All the inmates were rescued.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
The British steamer Principia caught fire in the forehold when about 46 miles north of Cape Wrath, on the northwestern extremity of Scotland, struck a rock and went down with twenty-seven of her crew, only one being saved. He was taken from the water after clinging to wreckage for eighteen hours. A passenger was also drowned.

The academy of music at Parkersburg, W. Va., one of the finest blocks in that city, was destroyed by fire on the 9th. The loss was estimated at \$35,000, with insurance of only \$12,000. The fire was caused by some one smoking among the inflammable material on the stage.

A FIRE in Rutherford, N. Y., started in the post office building. The postmaster and his family got out and gave an alarm, but the flames spread to the adjoining buildings. Arsvall & Prince's shoe store, Meyer's dry goods store and Hatch's drug store were destroyed. The total loss was \$109,000. A German family, consisting of a man and wife and one child, were unaccounted for.

The dynamite packing house of the Ottawa (Ont.) Powder Co. blew up on John Reynolds, of Thoms Falls, N. J., an employe, was fatally injured by flying splinters.

JOHN KIRKHAM's cold storage beer house at Anderson, Ind., was blown to pieces on the 9th by the accumulation of gases and the application of a match by Henry Garlebe, who went to the place to get the beer for his many orders. He was blown across the street and his injuries were serious. The explosion tore the building to pieces.

DON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, has announced formally that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances for re-election to the United States senate.

SPECIAL dispatches to the Cleveland, O. Press on the 9th said that the small-pox epidemic had again broken out along the Ohio river. There were fourteen cases at Bridgeport and four at Martin's Ferry. The epidemic was caused by the public funeral of a man who had died from the disease.

TERRITORIAL townsites board, No. 6, has given to H. Olivant the decision in his contest case for the possession of a valuable corner lot in Hennessey, Ok. This was a victory for the actual settlers, of whom over seventy-five contested.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas at Chicago.

The meeting of the Kansas Million club in Central Music hall at Chicago on the evening of December 2 was attended by about 2,000 persons. Gov. Morrill, Secretary of State Edwards, State Superintendent of Schools Stanley and several other officials were present, besides a large delegation of Kansans. Miss Nelles of Topeka, rendered several pieces of music and Gov. Morrill delivered an address on the past, present and future of Kansas. Hon. J. R. Burton spoke in his happiest style of the advantages Kansas offered to the enterprising homeseeker or investor. Ex-Senator Ingalls was on the programme for a speech and at the last moment telegraphed that it was impossible for him to reach the city. This was a great disappointment to many who had expected to hear him.

Miscellaneous.

A diphtheria scare exists at Fort Scott.

Bad Hatch shot and killed Tom Mullin of Sterling, on the streets of Hutchinson the other day. Both colored.

B. E. Graves and George L. Sherman, of Kansas, have been appointed compositors in the government printing office at Washington, under civil service rules.

Frank M. Elliott, a young man from Denton, Kan., was sandwiched and robbed of \$20 in the post office building at Kansas City, Mo., the other night. He was badly hurt.

Four prisoners from Oklahoma were recently taken to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. One was a full-blood Osage Indian, and his crime manslaughter.

Louis Knipscheer, a boiler maker, employed in the smelting works at Argentine, was struck by a Santa Fe passenger train while going to his work the other morning and killed.

Abraham Bradley, aged 75 years, a resident of Topeka, was recently found a few miles south of Wichita in a dying condition. He was en route to Oklahoma to visit his son, and while asleep walked off the fast train.

Albert Bittman, son of C. W. Bittman, of Louisville, was found dead by the side of the road about 1 mile north of Wamego the other morning. He was a cadet at West Point and had returned home on account of illness. No marks of violence were on his body.

In the Clint Osbon case, in which the defendant shot and killed Charles Hamble, a Holton attorney, about a year ago, and which was taken to Douglas county on a change of venue, the jury returned a verdict against Osbon of guilty of murder in the second degree.

About 8 o'clock the other night Robby Harvey and Joe and Fred Ricketts, three young toughs, rode up to John Vogle's place in the suburbs of Leavenworth, and, in cowboy style, fired seven pistol shots into the place, and then dismounting they rifled the money drawer of \$10 in cash and a \$4 check.

Capt. W. S. Tough, who for many years has managed the horse market at the Kansas City stock yards, will deliver an address before the annual meeting of the Kansas board of agriculture in January on "the horse situation and its future outlook." Capt. Tough is a noted horseman and was once United States marshal.

In tearing down a cellar wall of an old farmhouse near Larned, that was destroyed by fire some months ago, workmen unearthed five human skeletons. They were supposed to have been Indians killed in battle when the Pawnees overran that section years ago and nearly exterminated the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in a battle in the locality.

Dick Little committed suicide at Winchester a few days ago by shooting himself. He put a shotgun in his mouth and literally blew his head off. The unfortunate man had been nursing his wife through a long attack of illness, as well as attending to a large amount of farm work, and it is supposed he went insane from the loss of rest and sleep.

There are sixty cities in Kansas which have fire departments, each to the value of \$1,200 or more. Under the Kansas reciprocal tax law these departments are each entitled to 2 per cent. of the business done in the cities by fire insurance companies, which come within the provisions of the act. The superintendent of insurance has ordered that the tax be paid by the companies.

The state treasurer's report for November differs but little from the October report except that the totals are generally smaller. During the month \$89,232.33 was received by the treasurer while the expenditures amounted to \$130,424.10, leaving a balance at the close of November of \$49,858.84, while the total at the end of October was \$571,756.38. The bonded indebtedness of the state is \$752,000.

There are now in the Kansas penitentiary, according to the report of the warden, 874 convicts. Of these 650 are white, 217 negroes, 3 Indians and 2 Mexicans. There are 14 female prisoners. Oklahoma furnishes 103 of the convicts. Twenty counties of the state have no prisoners in the penitentiary, while Wyandotte county herds the list with 78, more than double the number of the next highest county, Montgomery, which has 33.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

National Convention in Session at New York—Questions for Consideration.

New York, Dec. 9.—The largest congress of labor leaders ever held, so far as numbers represented and the interests involved are concerned, began today at Madison Square Garden with the opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. More than 800,000 organized workmen in the United States sent their delegates—115 in number—to represent them. Perhaps a million workmen would be nearer the mark, but the officers of the federation are conservative as to numbers, and only reckon those who are in good standing with the subordinate unions.

Important questions will come before the convention, including the carrying out of a general eight-hour movement on May 1, 1896. Questions affecting the standing of subordinate national unions will be discussed, and some long standing fights between rival unions will be considered. The question of harmonizing national branches will also be considered, and efforts will be made to extinguish the Knights of Labor as a trades union movement and compel that body to become a purely educational one. Ex-President Gompers will be a candidate for president in opposition to President McBride.

ANOTHER CHICAGO BLAZE.

Firemen Devote All Day Sunday to Fighting Stubborn Flames.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The firemen in the down-town district put in all day yesterday fighting a stubborn fire that caused a loss of \$200,000. The five-story brick and stone front building at 250 and 252 Madison street, owned by the Epps estate and occupied by H. Wolf & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was completely destroyed. The building adjoining, owned by Paul Rothner, and occupied by the Steuben Wine Co. and Shibley & Co., cigar dealers, on the first floor; A. W. Hayward & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, and H. Wolf & Co. on the floors above, was slightly damaged, and the stocks of the occupants also suffered to a large extent. A heavy fire wall between the two buildings prevented more serious results. The origin of the fire is unknown. It had been evidently smoldering for a long time, and had gained much headway by the time the fire department arrived. John Dore, a hook and ladder man, was severely burned. He was completely covered with burning embers. Wolf & Co. carried about \$180,000 insurance. Their stock was valued at \$200,000.

INCOME TAX AGAIN.

Representative Hall, of Missouri, Has Introduced a Bill to Amend the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative U. S. Hall, of Missouri, who was one of the most active advocates of the income tax feature of the Wilson tariff bill, is determined not to abandon the fight for an income tax law. As a result of a careful inquiry into the subject, an amendment to the constitution has been prepared and introduced by Mr. Hall. It is to be known as the Sixteenth amendment, and is as follows:

All taxes, as well as duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States; provided, that all taxation tax shall, and any other tax may, be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

Such an amendment would remove from clause 2, of section 2, and clause 4, of section 9, of article 1, of the constitution, the inhibition against the imposition of "direct taxes" unless levied according to the population in the respective states, the supreme court having held that income tax was a direct tax.

NEW POSTAL SYSTEM.

An Order Putting in Effect the Post Office District Plan Will Soon Be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Postmaster-General Wilson said Saturday that the first order putting in operation the district system would be issued very shortly. The plan is to make the post office of a large city the head of a district embracing all smaller post offices within a considerable radius. The postmasters in the smaller offices will become superintendents of sub-stations or sub-districts. At the time they are changed from postmasters to superintendents they are to be put under the operation of the civil service law, like other subordinates in the post office. Instead of reporting to the department, as at present, they will act directly under the postmaster of the main office and be responsible to him.

FUNDS FOR INSURGENTS.

Capitalists Have Offered to Loan the Cuban Government \$15,000,000.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—A special from New York says: A syndicate of American capitalists has been formed in this city to aid the Cuban insurgents. To Marquis de Santa Lucia, president of the provisional republic, a representative of the syndicate has made a proposition to loan the Cuban republic \$15,000,000, contingent on the recognition of belligerency by the United States government. In exchange, the syndicate will accept \$45,000,000 in Cuban bonds, the same to be canceled from customs receipts immediately on the recognition by Spain of the Cuban republic, or a declaration of peace.

KILLED BY A BOY.

A St. Joseph Policeman Meets Death While Trying to Recover Stolen Property.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 9.—Officer William H. Frans, of the police force, who is a member of the big four, the city's detective corps, was fatally shot yesterday by Abe Leibowitz, a 12-year-old son of S. Leibowitz, a pawnbroker at 312 Edmond street. Constable Orin McCafferty, of Atchison, was here in search of a stolen watch, which Frans located at Leibowitz's shop, and wanted to take it to the Central station for identification. Leibowitz objected and Frans said he would take him along. A scuffle ensued in which Leibowitz and his wife got the officer down on the floor. The boy procured a revolver from behind the counter and opened fire on the policeman. Five shots were fired, three of them taking effect, one in the back of the neck and one in the right side. Both plowed their way clear through Frans' body, and the third went through his left arm.

WAR NOT IMMINENT.

No News in the Venezuela Matter Probable for Some Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Cleveland is not expected to return from his ducking trip before the end of the week, so that there is no prospect of any further action in regard to Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's Venezuelan note until next week, and as congress will adjourn for the two weeks' holiday recess about December 21, nothing may be done until next month, if the action of congress is required, unless the president should hurry the matter in and congress should act on it hastily just before the holiday adjournment. Until the president shall return it cannot be known what action he will take. It may be that the terms of Lord Salisbury's reply are of such a character that the president will not want to present the correspondence to congress, but will prefer to continue it with Lord Salisbury.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The Powers Still in Accord on the Extra Guard Ships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—The situation here on the question of the extra guard ships of the powers remains unchanged and continues to offer a tribute to the powers of delay and evasion of oriental diplomacy, as practiced by the Turkish government. Statements are constantly reiterated of the continued accord of the powers on the subject and their unyielding determination to insist upon a compliance with their demands. Opinion continues divided as to whether the delay in taking any action to enforce the demands is due to a fear of causing a fanatical outbreak against the Christians by the Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, or to a dread of a clash ensuing between the powers themselves.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

A Resolution to Be Put Through Congress When May Settle the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The first step in the direction of legislation to meet the Indian territory problem has been agreed upon. A resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to maintain no longer treaty relations with the five civilized tribes will be put through both branches of congress. It will probably go further, and declare it to be the intention of this government to incorporate the tribes in the citizenship of the United States and throw around their lives and property all of the protection any citizen of the government can enjoy.

BARNEY LANTRY DEAD.

The Well Known Kansas Democratic Politician Succumbs After a Long Illness.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 9.—Barney Lantry, one of the best known men in central Kansas died Saturday evening after a long illness. He was one of the wealthiest men in Kansas, being a contractor and a cattle grower. He ran for state treasurer on the democratic ticket in 1894, and was a leading figure in democratic politics. He was an Irishman of about 63 years. He had been in Kansas for about thirty-five years. He owned about all the spare land in Chase county and was the father of the town of Strong City.

DISMISSED FOR CAUSE.

Three Officials of the Post Office Department Removed by Mr. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Postmaster-General Wilson has dismissed William Hill, of Mississippi, assistant superintendent of the free delivery department of the post office department, Samuel Bright, of Indiana, clerk in the free delivery bureau, and another clerk named Sullivan, now of the free delivery bureau, for giving out official information "and conspiracy to belittle the department."

Three Men Killed.

New York, Dec. 9.—Three men were killed and two more were injured in a railroad wreck yesterday on the New York & New Haven railway in Harlem. All of the killed and injured were residents of this city. The accident occurred between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. The engine, No. 16, of the company's equipment, was used as a switching engine and was bound east to Van Nest station with its crew of five men. The location of the accident was at a short curve and no explanation of what was responsible for the trouble could be ascertained.

THE RIDE OF BETSEY.

BY JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

Miss Betsey Bennett was odd. That would not have troubled the village to any great extent had she been willing to take the advice in regard to every-day affairs which so many were eager to give her. But that was the last thing she was at all likely to do, for Miss Betsey was independent. She lived with a very dear sister in a neat little cottage at one of the town's. That is to say, it was reputed to be neat, although very few of her fellow-citizens ever saw it, as it was shut off from a front view by an exceedingly thick hedge. A vigorous board fence in the full three sides; and as to cellars, Miss Betsey never had any.

It is true Pelatiah November came at lengthy intervals, harmonious with his own length of limb—once in the spring to plow and lay out her garden; once in October to harvest the proceeds; once in November to stack away the stock of fuel which had already been tossed over the fence in short cuts of rock maple, stove-length-size. But Pelatiah the silent was not given to speech, and the extract of news thus acquired was singularly deficient in details. Even the boys of the town had ceased to consider that fence a defiance.

It was different once; but one day they raided some other places, and then spent some little time in the singular business of tossing a dozen or so of dead cats into the air, with great regard to where they fell. When they had acquired a commendable delicacy in handling the defuncts and could place them to a nicety, they all marched down to Betsey's in a body and began mortar practice. When they finished, 11 dead cats were suspended from the spikes on that fence. The 15th, by Dick Jones' unhappy miss, had landed inside the wall.

Miss Betsey came out, of course. That was to be expected. But—she had thanked them with civility; had tossed them with erratic aim an apple apiece, and then with a pitchfork had lifted down each cat and had planted it at the foot of a rose bush as a fertilizer. What could the boys do in the face of such sagacity? Her sagacity lost nothing in their estimation by the fact that those apples all proved to be of a kind that had no superior in acidity, and were not even worth considering as a "stump."

"Tell you what, fellows!" said Dick, sweetly, trying to get his teeth out of pucker, "if that's the sort she keeps behind her old fence, the longer they stay there the better I'm suited. I shan't cry if I never sink my teeth in one again. We're sold the worst kind." They all laughed at him, of course, but concluded that, on the whole, they had better cry "quits" with Miss Betsey, and for a long time afterward, when any scheme was proposed that bade fair to prove a boomerang, some square-headed youth would be likely to remark, dryly: "Yes, it's a pretty good plan; but hadn't you first better just eat a Betsey apple and sleep on it?" It is astonishing how many such plans stopped right there, buried out of sight in the laugh that was sure to follow. So, on the whole, they rather steered clear of the little old lady after that. No fellow likes to be laughed at—and, somehow, the girls got hold of the story, too!

But the boys couldn't quite keep out of her way altogether, for she was everywhere. Although she lived at the far end of the village, she by no means stayed there. On the contrary, in May, one was quite as likely to find her miles up the likeliest trout brook, with an apron full of the earliest water-side flowers. In June she would be botanizing in the foot-hills beyond the valley. In June she knew where the earliest strawberries were quite as well as the boys, and, as a rule, she got there first. In August the raspberries, and blackberries saw her, while more than once she was met pegging steadily homeward with a ten-quart pail in each hand filled with the ripest of chokecherries, so ripe, as to be black instead of red, and from the very trees that the boys had planned to visit when hay-making demands permitted.

After young days are over, we New England country people are great home-keepers, so Miss Betsey was a marked woman. Besides—and this, after all, was her one pardonable sin—years ago, when she was a girl, there had been a fashion of dress which she decided suited her exactly. When the fashion changed next year, she didn't twice since fashion's styles came round to hers again, as though to prove her wisdom; but, of course, the village reeked naught of that. It was enough that—save in those years of grace—as far as Miss Betsey could be seen she could also be known.

Because of this roving habit of hers, one day Dick Jones had an adventure. Dick owns a bicycle, and is immensely proud of it, as, indeed, he has a right to be, although it is only a second-hand machine. But in the beginning it was a good one, and it is just as good now. An hour has been spent very happily under the old gnarled apple tree in his yard. From a long, low limb two cords hang, just right to swing the machine a few inches up from the ground. There, with a box for a seat and some bits of cloth, Dick can sit and get a shine on the old poles and nicked hubs until no one would suppose they ever knew such a thing to rust; nor have they, since in Dick's possession. Then—to give the wheel a swirl and note how long it takes it to come to a stand, how it spins and spins and spins, and even at the end, when about to stop, seems to decide to have just one more revolution before settling back to the pedulum-like oscillation that proves how beautifully the oiled bearings run! Every boy will know, without telling, the fascination of that. So will some girls, too; although most of them seem to like to have their brothers do the polishing if they own the articles. Such ones lose a deal of fun.

Naturally, Dick is something of a rouser himself. Everyone is who rides a wheel. Still, he was none the less startled one evening, just before dusk, as he was homing homeward along a particularly lonely country road, to see Miss Betsey sitting on a rock beneath a tree. Her inevitable basket was by her side, half filled with botanical products. On these rested a shoe. The foot to which that shoe belonged was elevated across the neighboring knee, and stuck straight out like a semaphore or a railway signal, and bore evidence of extempore bandaging. Dick instinctively slowed down till he came to a halt, and then, of course, he had to dismount, whether or no. Bicycles, as a rule, refuse to stand up straight while at a standstill. "Why, Miss Betsey! What is the matter?"

"I've sprained my foot," said the little old lady, calmly, and relapsed into silence. Dick whistled and looked at her in amazed perplexity. "How are you going to get home?" "That's what I'm waiting to see," she replied, composedly. "There's always a way. I'm curious to see what this one will be." And again she took up sentence as an occupation. Dick looked at her some more, feeling around in his mind for something appropriate to say, without great success, and her silence did not help him any.

"Been here long?" he finally mustered up courage enough to ask. She looked at the low-lying crimson streak on the horizon, glowing through the trees with their gathering dusk, and replied, briefly: "About two hours."

Dick gave an exclamation of dismay. "Two hours! And no one came by in all that time? What a horribly lonesome road!"

"Very." More silence. "Well, see here, Miss Betsey," he cried, moved to something akin to desperation by the situation, "something's got to be done; and if I'm the only one that travels this road, I suppose I ought to be the one to do it. But what shall I do?" Miss Betsey eyed him with mild curiosity, and presently was impelled to ask a question.

"What can you do?" "Why, I can go for help. Do you know that it is all of ten miles from the village to here?"

"So I supposed," said Miss Betsey, with perfect serenity. "Yes, you could go for help. It would take a team two hours to get here. I don't know how long it would take you to go—"

"One," interjected Dick, at which she raised an eyebrow. "Say three hours, then; and half an hour to stir up some one who owns a team, answer all his foolish questions, and get him started. Well, there's the moon to keep me company."

Dick shivered. There was something so eerie in the idea of waiting so long on that lonely road, so far from habitation, in the night, with the sounds of the night sifting out through the trees of the neighboring forest. He looked at her doubtfully, and then up and down the road, as though in search of the team that never came. "I don't like to have you here alone so long," said he, at length. "Some things might happen. * * * Miss Betsey!" he cried, with earnestness. "Why not let me put you on my wheel and carry you right home? Won't that be better than waiting?"

Into his mind, meanwhile, there flashed a vision of himself wearily trudging along that long ten miles afoot, holding the wheel upright and Miss Betsey upon it. But then it could be done. And they might meet a team on the way. She looked at him a moment. He wondered if she would be angry at the idea; but she was not. Then she looked at the bicycle, and vouchsafed a response: "It'll break down."

"It can't!" cried Dick, indignantly. You can't break it if you try. It would hold us both at once. * * * Hurrah! I have it! I have it! Just see here! I'll set the saddle as far back as it will go; then I'll tie my coat on the back-board for a cushion, and you can sit side-saddle fashion on that close up to the handle-bar. My arms are good and long, and there'll be plenty of room for you right between me and the bar. You can't fall off, for my arms won't let you, and we'll go along just as easy!" This was better than walking!

In a twinkling the boy had his wrench out, all eagerness to reset the saddle. The handle-bar was already well up, for Dick had no use for the humped-up style of riding. His jacket was off in a second, and a string appeared from somewhere, as by magic. He did not wait to see if the offer was acceptable. Somehow he felt that Miss Betsey, being different from other folks, would not need convincing like other folks. And he was right, too. Possibly her "independence," before mentioned, was merely the fuller development of that rare faculty mis-called "common sense."

"—more's the pity that it is not common!" She simply sat in silence and watched his swift and simple preparations until the basket was caught up and fastened to the front of the machine, well out of the way, looking the while as though she were absorbing new ideas at as rapid a rate. When she straightened up and said: "Now I'm ready, Miss Betsey," she stood up in turn, and held out her hand. Well, it was a task that needed care. This was not a normal, "young Loch-in-var" business. The lame foot had to be looked out for, also. Dick took the wheel was unappreciated for safety. More string came into play right around the limbs below the knees, skirts and all tied tightly. A stirrup-like loop down from it under the feet and again to be knotted securely to the handle-bar, thus taking a little weight off the back—indeed, an inferior

make of wheel could have stood such a strain—a quick leap or two, a gentle rising into the saddle, and a cautious feeling of the feet, for the pedals as they rose, then Dick's heart leapt exultantly. The scheme was a success!—and he had not been altogether sure of it at first himself. Steadily he began to apply the pressure; he felt sure of his mount, he knew well it was no "crock," and that every nut and bolt was present ready for duty. Day by day his own careful oversight had seen to that. Hence all that could be fairly demanded of it would be fairly done. Slowly he moved at first to get accustomed to his burden. It changed the customary balance of things. Even the shift of saddle was a thing to adjust himself to at the first. But presently he settled down to that perfect feeling of satisfaction in the wings beneath him, as though they were a part of his own body, endowed with nerves like the rest of his ganglia—the state so familiar to the practiced wheelman.

Swifter grew the motion, and swifter; six, eight, ten miles an hour began to be the ratio as the great moon swung into space above the tree tops on the horizon and flooded the hard road with light, with lacework, here and there, of woven shadow. Overhead the night hawks were calling. Now a hare started up as the rubber tires swept noiselessly upon him, almost swifter in approach than the low whistling of the well-oiled chain around the sprockets, like the whispering twitter of wild birds migrating by night. With both her hands resting on the bar Miss Betsey gazed, and once she laughed aloud like a girl at the sudden prodigious leap of a scared "rabbit" as it sprang from a shadow and fled away along the road before them. "Once she said, in a low voice, as if to herself: 'This is glorious!'"

They topped a gentle rise at last, and before them lay the village lights. "Shall we go straight home, Miss Betsey, or would you like a team from here?" asked Dick, diffidently. Boy-like, he had raticled, and he did dread somewhat threading the streets of that gossipy town in this bizarre fashion. But Miss Betsey had no such fears.

"Straight home, please," she said, and on they went. But they went like the wind, for that, over those last few furlongs. Past teams, past foot passengers, past stores, from end to end of the village; and so swiftly that not one eye identified the flyers, though dozens of eyes were struck with a sense of something out of the common about that "tandem"—if it was a tandem!—and strove too late for another look. It was a lost opportunity.

"I'm very much obliged to you, Dick Jones," said Miss Betsey, serenely, as, red in the face with exertion, and covered with perspiration, he lifted her off her seat in his strong young arms and carried her right in through her door. "Very much, indeed. Come and see me next week. I want to look at you by daylight. Good night."

Dick did call next week. Perhaps you think that, after the manner of stories that are fiction, she gave him a brand-new bicycle; but she didn't. What she did do was to take him out into her garden, where no boy had been before—and it was a huge garden, too. "Dick," she said, "do you see that tree? It's a cherry. See that? It's an apple tree. See that? It's a chestnut. There's a red string round each. When one is out of season, it's picking time for the next. You can have what grows on them to eat, to give away, to sell. But come alone, and don't tell anyone."

No, she did not give him a wheel. But what she did do next was to get her foot well, disappear from the village for a month—"gone to the city"—to the wonderment of the village, and reappear, to the paralyzement of the village, clad in the most up-to-date cycling costume and mounted on a shiny wheel! She "had been away to school" was all the explanation that she vouchsafed.

As a matter of course, she finds her horizon much extended by her acquisition, and she is as independent as ever. Her latest exploit has set the whole town laughing. The roadmaster was lazily leaning over his front fence, chatting with the town clerk and the postmaster, when up rode Miss Betsey, with her favorite basket full of stones, which she carefully spilled on his front walk.

"I know you must value these, Mr. Stiles, or you wouldn't leave them on our roads with such care, so I've brought you a basketful. I'll bring some more next time I come this way, for I know where there are lots." And she did, too!

Of course the story spread like wildfire, and official inertia was for once goaded into efficient action. When he had picked up the third basketful out of his front yard, and was sure she meant business, Mr. Stiles harnessed up his team and mended his ways thenceforth, to the greater comfort of the community. It was easier to do that than to live at odds with Miss Betsey. For—Miss Betsey Bennett was odd!—Outlook.

Severe. The Texas prohibitionist is a prohibitionist indeed. The little son of a Waco prohibitionist said to his father: "Pa, I read in a book that a long time ago Circe turned men into swine; do such things happen nowadays?" "No, my son, it is no longer necessary. Men turn themselves into swine nowadays."—Texas Siftings.

Wide Open. "Had a wide open time at de game las evening." "Sho!" "Deed we did. Sam Johnsing opened de pot wiv a pah ob eight, Ebenezer Juneberry opened dat big mouf ob his to kiez, an' Petah Jackson opened Ebenezer wiv a razzar."—Indianapolis Journal.

Silk hats have a muslin body as a basis. From two to six thicknesses of muslin are employed for the brim and one or two for the top and sides.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Every Year Adds to Their Unique and Costly Attractions.

New York still leads the vulgar race with the most costly art gallery barroom, but the other cities boast what their saloon habitués would call "close seconds." Buffalo has such a place, and whereas New York has long had a bar-room with silver dollars let into the floor, Chicago led with the idea, and has five times as many dollars in the floor of the greatest and finest barber shop in Christendom. And Denver prides itself upon a saloon whose floor is studded with \$20 gold coins. There is no candy and soda water shop in America to equal one in Chicago, whose walls are coated with looking-glass cut to gleam like jewels. We pride ourselves upon our railway depot, but Philadelphia has two fine ones—the Pennsylvania and the Reading—and St. Louis' Union depot and the Illinois Central railway depot in Chicago are splendid stations. San Francisco has swimming baths that no other city parallels, and that city and New Orleans and Galveston have refreshing water-side resorts within their boundaries the like of which the people of other cities are put to trouble, expense and travel to get at. Chicago has a jewelry store second only to Tiffany's, and approached in only two other American cities—Cleveland and San Francisco. St. Louis has two jewelry stores nearly as fine. The most ambitious shop for the sale of brick-abc, outside of New York, is in Cleveland, and no city on the continent has such a book store as McClurg's in Chicago. Pittsburgh has one of the finest and most modern theaters in the world, wherein the actors are cared for as they are nowhere else while at work. The best theaters of Chicago are of the first class, and St. Paul, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Denver have each at least one theater that is finer than some noted ones on Broadway.

Many cities now display tall buildings, but the only dizzy ones—"skyscrapers," as the firemen call them—are in the only two cities in which there are need and excuse for them. Those cities are New York and Chicago, in both of which, for different reasons, the business districts are cramped. As for the club houses of the country, there are none of the conventional types here or in London that are of a higher grade than three in Chicago—the Chicago, the Chicago Athletic and the Union League. There are a few cities of the same size in the east that have better headquarters than the Detroit, Minneapolis, Pacific Union and Bohemian of San Francisco, and the Boston club, of New Orleans. The Jewish club, of Cleveland, should go in the same category. The Gärtenverein, or Garten club, of Galveston, is a unique institution, delightful beyond any form of variation of the country club in America. The modern plan of putting the kitchen in the tops of buildings has been adopted in certain clubs and hotels in many cities even of the size of Milwaukee, and still smaller Duluth. In their concessions to the women and their quarters for them the western clubs are far more progressive than most of ours in the east. A large, costly and attractive "academy" or interior court of shops in the business center of Cleveland, is said to be the finest, except one that is in southern Europe. The public parks which Chicago already possesses, and those which are in course of development in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and San Francisco, are among the noblest works of our people. Noble, splendid residence streets are among the possessions of Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Detroit and New Orleans. The finest ones of the semi-parkway type are in Buffalo, St. Paul and Milwaukee.—Harper's Weekly.

DEATHS FROM SKUNK BITE.

Numerous in Kansas Years Ago That Those From Rattlesnake Bite.

To eastern people, or people who live no farther than the Missouri river, the idea of a skunk's bite being venomous may seem preposterous. Indeed, it is the popular idea that these animals, having a much more potent weapon of defense, never bite. But in western Kansas it is different. Of late years not so very much has been heard of skunks biting out there, but in the early history of the settlements these animals were more seriously dreaded than either Indians or rattlesnakes. During many years' residence in western Kansas the writer personally knew of ten deaths from skunk bites to one from rattlesnake bite. In the year 1868 four United States soldiers were killed in one night by skunk bite while camped in the vicinity of Fort Hayes. As late as 1879 the young son of a sheep man living near Hays City died in terrible convulsions as the result of a skunk bite. The records of old Fort Dodge show a number of deaths from the same cause, and any earlier western Kansas settler can relate scores of incidents of a similar nature. The bitten persons were always seized with hydrophobia and died with all the attendant circumstances of horror which mark that malady.

For some reason, possibly climatic, the skunks of Western Kansas were mostly mad. Prof. E. V. Riley, United States entomologist, made a thorough investigation of the matter and departed no wiser than he came, except for the conclusion that most of the species in Western Kansas were running stark mad for some unexplainable cause. The hunters had a theory that they were made so by the poison set out for wolves, but Prof. Riley exploded this theory by demonstrating that the internal anatomy of a skunk was the same as that of a wolf and that anything which would kill the latter would also kill the former.—Kansas City Star.

Time Works Wonders.—"Who that that savage looking creature I saw you speaking to on the street?" "Oh, he's the native glass-eating Zulu at the museum. He used to be our cook."—Detroit Free Press.

TRACKING A HIGHWAYMAN.

Shrewd as the Criminal Was He Could Not Escape the Officers.

"Big Foot" Andrews was the hardest man I ever saw to track, said an up-country sheriff recently. "He left tracks enough for he had a foot fourteen inches long, but he had a way of mixing up his tracks so that we never could tell which way he was going. "Nobody but the stage drivers and passengers on the coaches ever saw Big Foot, and then he was always behind a Winchester. As soon as we would get word that a stage had been held up we would strike out for the scene of the robbery, and there we would find the tracks that told us who the perpetrator was, but the tracks would not indicate the direction he took. We always found his trails accurately retraced step by step, and by the time we would get things straightened out he would be out of the country. "Every officer in the northern part of the state was on the lookout for the robber, and every man with big feet was under suspicion, but no one could get so much as a glimpse of him. Finally I hired two Wyalackie Indian trappers, who could follow a cat track over the wildest country, but they could make nothing of Big Foot's trail. They would run awhile in one direction, then try the track the other way a while and finally gave it up in disgust. Like all criminals, however, he came to grief. Notwithstanding all his cunning, he was finally captured. One day I saw a natty little stranger of effeminate manners and appearance drop the wrapper from a roll of silver. I mechanically picked it up and immediately identified it as having been on the coin taken from the express box at the last robbery. I immediately sized up the stranger's feet, but he wore a No. five lady's button shoe. I asked him where he got the silver, and he became so confused that I took him into custody. When I searched his trunk at the hotel I found a Winchester rifle, mask, slouch hat and a pair of No. twelve boots, with heels on each end. The mystery of Big Foot's tracks was cleared up."—San Francisco Post.

WONDERFUL WHEAT YIELD. The yield of wheat and other grains in Manitoba and the other western Canadian provinces this year has been phenomenal. Thirty-five millions of bushels of wheat, 30,000,000 bushels of oats, 6,000,000 bushels of barley, besides large quantities of flax, rye, peas, etc., have been produced in Manitoba by only 25,000 farmers, some of whom settled on the prairies a few years ago with very little capital, and others almost totally inexperienced in and unaccustomed to farm work. This enormous yield seems almost incredible, but when one reads of a farmer selling a part of his crop for \$17,000 and having 4,000 bushels still on hand, it is easy to believe; and that another farmer, a Mr. Pruyn, near Emerson, Man., had 21,000 bushels, and many of his neighbors harvested 10,000 bushels and upwards. A Portage Plains farmer averaged 52 1-3 bushels on a 40 acre field, and near Neepawa nine acres yielded 600 bushels—an average of 66 2-3 bushels per acre. Another field of 16 acres on the same farm yielded 800 bushels, while the entire crop of 105 acres turned out 40,000 bushels. A Carman settler was rewarded with 36,865 bushels of 985 acres—an average of 36 1/2 bushels to the acre. In oats, one farmer raised 75 bushels to the acre by measurement, but by weight there were 106 bushels, the grain weighing 48 pounds to the bushel. Of course every farmer has not these phenomenal crops, but there are countless instances where the wheat yield was 30, 35, 40 and more bushels to the acre. Roots and vegetables, too, rivaled the cereals in their prolific yield. Stock is also largely raised, there being extensive ranches in Manitoba and the vast country to the west of it, and the shipments this year have aggregated 45,000 head, sheep being also raised in large numbers. Dairying is being rapidly developed, and the recent establishment of creameries has brought this new country prominently before the markets of the world on account of the excellence of its butter and cheese. But wheat raising is Manitoba's distinctive feature, the soil being particularly adapted for the production of No. 1 Hard, unsurpassed by any other grade, and it is safe to say that there is not any part of the continent where the yield has been so uniformly large and the grade so high as in Manitoba.

In these days the matrimonial match only seems to light on the money box.—Truth.

WONDERFUL WHEAT YIELD.

The yield of wheat and other grains in Manitoba and the other western Canadian provinces this year has been phenomenal. Thirty-five millions of bushels of wheat, 30,000,000 bushels of oats, 6,000,000 bushels of barley, besides large quantities of flax, rye, peas, etc., have been produced in Manitoba by only 25,000 farmers, some of whom settled on the prairies a few years ago with very little capital, and others almost totally inexperienced in and unaccustomed to farm work. This enormous yield seems almost incredible, but when one reads of a farmer selling a part of his crop for \$17,000 and having 4,000 bushels still on hand, it is easy to believe; and that another farmer, a Mr. Pruyn, near Emerson, Man., had 21,000 bushels, and many of his neighbors harvested 10,000 bushels and upwards. A Portage Plains farmer averaged 52 1-3 bushels on a 40 acre field, and near Neepawa nine acres yielded 600 bushels—an average of 66 2-3 bushels per acre. Another field of 16 acres on the same farm yielded 800 bushels, while the entire crop of 105 acres turned out 40,000 bushels. A Carman settler was rewarded with 36,865 bushels of 985 acres—an average of 36 1/2 bushels to the acre. In oats, one farmer raised 75 bushels to the acre by measurement, but by weight there were 106 bushels, the grain weighing 48 pounds to the bushel. Of course every farmer has not these phenomenal crops, but there are countless instances where the wheat yield was 30, 35, 40 and more bushels to the acre. Roots and vegetables, too, rivaled the cereals in their prolific yield. Stock is also largely raised, there being extensive ranches in Manitoba and the vast country to the west of it, and the shipments this year have aggregated 45,000 head, sheep being also raised in large numbers. Dairying is being rapidly developed, and the recent establishment of creameries has brought this new country prominently before the markets of the world on account of the excellence of its butter and cheese. But wheat raising is Manitoba's distinctive feature, the soil being particularly adapted for the production of No. 1 Hard, unsurpassed by any other grade, and it is safe to say that there is not any part of the continent where the yield has been so uniformly large and the grade so high as in Manitoba.

In these days the matrimonial match only seems to light on the money box.—Truth.

WONDERFUL WHEAT YIELD.

The yield of wheat and other grains in Manitoba and the other western Canadian provinces this year has been phenomenal. Thirty-five millions of bushels of wheat, 30,000,000 bushels of oats, 6,000,000 bushels of barley, besides large quantities of flax, rye, peas, etc., have been produced in Manitoba by only 25,000 farmers, some of whom settled on the prairies a few years ago with very little capital, and others almost totally inexperienced in and unaccustomed to farm work. This enormous yield seems almost incredible, but when one reads of a farmer selling a part of his crop for \$17,000 and having 4,000 bushels still on hand, it is easy to believe; and that another farmer, a Mr. Pruyn, near Emerson, Man., had 21,000 bushels, and many of his neighbors harvested 10,000 bushels and upwards. A Portage Plains farmer averaged 52 1-3 bushels on a 40 acre field, and near Neepawa nine acres yielded 600 bushels—an average of 66 2-3 bushels per acre. Another field of 16 acres on the same farm yielded 800 bushels, while the entire crop of 105 acres turned out 40,000 bushels. A Carman settler was rewarded with 36,865 bushels of 985 acres—an average of 36 1/2 bushels to the acre. In oats, one farmer raised 75 bushels to the acre by measurement, but by weight there were 106 bushels, the grain weighing 48 pounds to the bushel. Of course every farmer has not these phenomenal crops, but there are countless instances where the wheat yield was 30, 35, 40 and more bushels to the acre. Roots and vegetables, too, rivaled the cereals in their prolific yield. Stock is also largely raised, there being extensive ranches in Manitoba and the vast country to the west of it, and the shipments this year have aggregated 45,000 head, sheep being also raised in large numbers. Dairying is being rapidly developed, and the recent establishment of creameries has brought this new country prominently before the markets of the world on account of the excellence of its butter and cheese. But wheat raising is Manitoba's distinctive feature, the soil being particularly adapted for the production of No. 1 Hard, unsurpassed by any other grade, and it is safe to say that there is not any part of the continent where the yield has been so uniformly large and the grade so high as in Manitoba.

In these days the matrimonial match only seems to light on the money box.—Truth.

The Dejected Young Man. "Woman," said the dejected young man, "is a fake." "Yes?" spoke one listener. "Yes. It has not been so many moons since I saved up all my billiard money and lived on beans two weeks to blow myself on an opera and a supper for a young woman. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Unusual Opportunity. It would seem that no woman reader would fail to take advantage of the offer made elsewhere in this paper by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, to send their Shopping Guide, "The Shoppers' Economist," absolutely free to all who write for it. This firm has come to be known as "the quickest mail-order house in the world." It is one of Chicago's oldest and most reliable firms, its business is immense, and every representation made can be relied upon. They boldly announce: "Your money back if not satisfied with your purchase." Be sure to find and read the big display advertisement above referred to. By doing so you will probably be greatly assisted in deciding on purchases for Christmas, and the Catalogue has a fund of information that will be valuable at all seasons. And all you need do is to write for it to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 58 to 72 State St., Chicago.

It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily; and the natural and unforced results of such work will be always the thing God meant him to do, and will be his best.—Ruskin.

Take Care

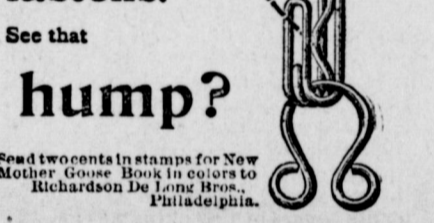
Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.66 for \$5. Hood's Pills meet harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Undo it yourself: then it's easy; otherwise the DeLONG Patent

Hook and Eye never unfastens.



See that hump? Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Gouse Book in colors to Richardson De Long Bros., Philadelphia. The SH&M BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING Guarantee skirt edges from wearing out. Don't take any binding unless you see "S. H. & M." on the label no matter what anybody tells you. If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

DROPSY

Treated free. Possibility of cure with Vegetable Broth. Has cured many thousands of cases. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear. For a one day's trial send a postcard to our office. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga. SAMPLE THIS PAGE every time you write.

FREE FARMS

If you want a FREE FARM in MANITOBA or ALBERTA, apply to the SARGENT & WATSON, apply for particulars to L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

St. Jacobs Cures Rheumatism, Oil. YES, TO BE SURE IS TO BE CERTAIN, AS WHEN THE CURE IS CERTAIN, USE IT AND BE CURED.

growing time.

That boy!—A little lad, all fun. A little chap, all coat. A round cipher, not knowing whether the stroke will go up and make him six, or down, and make him nine. It's growing time with him. He is burning up fat. This fat must be in as constant supply as the air he breathes. It has got to come from somewhere. If it does not come from his food, it must come from fat stored up in his body. He steals it and you say "He's getting thin—he's growing so fast." Scott's EMULSION will take that boy, set his digestion at work, re-build that body. His food may not make him fat—Scott's EMULSION will. Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute. Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

IMPORTANT.
Desiring that every subscriber to the COURANT should, by the 1st of January next, square up his subscription, we have concluded that, if subscribers will send us, by money order or call at the office and pay up all arrears, at the rate of \$1.50 per year they can do so, up to that date, at that rate; but if we have to force collections, after that date, we shall do so at the rate of two dollars per year, as is shown in our rates after six months' arrears. We regret to incur a cent of expense to any patron, but our own debts for paper, type, insurance, etc., compel us to collect up all accounts. By January 1st we wish to have all subscription accounts of two, three and more years running settled, and we hope to do so without lawsuits; but we must collect either cash or bankable notes. See the date on your paper, to which you have paid up; calculate, at the rate of \$1.50 per year, what you owe us, and square up with us, either by note or with the cash, and remain our friend.

The assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture says that the year 1895 is noted for "a restricted area and widespread failure of cotton and winter wheat, joined with a largely increased extent of corn and potatoes."

The Bethlehem Iron Works of Pennsylvania has been awarded a contract by the Russian government for armor plates for the battleship Rostislav, amounting to nearly \$600,000. This assures a large amount of American labor.

An agent for Japanese manufacturers has sold a big lot of first-class bicycles to San Francisco merchants at \$12. He proposes to visit Chicago, New York and other large cities for the purpose of competing with American manufacturers in the sale of Japanese goods.

The Executive Committee of the Kansas Editorial Association held a meeting at the Copeland Hotel at Topeka on Monday night of last week, at which arrangements for holding the next meeting were made. It will convene at Leavenworth on Monday, February 10th, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m. It will be a two days' meeting and may wind up with an excursion.

The Indianapolis Journal says a boy working in a factory in that city, laid aside piece at a time, until he finally had enough to build himself a bicycle. The firm discovered the fact and had the boy arrested on charge of grand larceny. The boy's lawyers proved actual facts, gleaned from the firm themselves, and from employees, that it cost but \$14.50 to put upon the market an \$80 bicycle, and therefore the material stolen by the boy did not amount to enough to convict him of grand larceny.

Some queer things hapen in Kansas. In 1877 Berry Stone was convicted in the district court of Clark county, of malicious cutting, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He has continuously resided at his home since that time, no officer ever appearing to take him to prison. He called on Gov. Morrill the other day and made a statement of the facts, backed by the signatures of his neighbors, and ask for a pardon, which Gov. Morrill promptly issued.

The number of people who own their farms is largest in the new states of the West, and the smallest number is in the South. This is due to the facilities which the cheap lands of the West and the homestead laws have given for acquiring farms. On the other hand, the more prosperous states of the South have comparatively few farms mortgages. The following is a table of the states having the smallest number of farm mortgages, with the percentage of farms under mortgage: Florida, 2.95; New Mexico, 2.99; Virginia, 3.38; Louisiana, 4.00; Kentucky, 4.06; District of Columbia, 4.13; Arkansas, 4.18; Alabama, 4.35.

A GOOD BILL.
It is to be hoped that Senator Peffer's bill for a cheaper and less cumbersome publication of Congressional proceedings will become a law. His bill provides for a journal of the proceedings of the House and Senate to be published at a cost to each subscriber of \$1.00 a year. The Congressional Record as now published comes at \$5.00 a year. The greatest publicity that can be given the proceedings and acts of public officials the better for the country, and this move of Mr. Peffer will enable thousands of persons in every State to get Congressional proceedings at a reasonable price. One hundred will take the Record at \$1.00 a year where only five would take it at \$5.00 a year.

J. G. Johnson, general attorney for the Modern Woodmen, while attending the late meeting of the Fraternal Congress (a body representing more than a million members of various organizations) was honored by being chosen vice president of that body the ensuing term. According to previous custom with this congress, this means that he will be chosen president next time. Mr. Johnson tells us that while attending the congress, at Toronto, he enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner just one week before our own day of Thanksgiving—the day in Canada being a week earlier than in the United States. So he was privileged to eat a regular Thanksgiving dinner twice this year.—Peabody Gazette.

Editor Watterson gives the following wholesome advice to his readers: "The rock-ribbed Republicans of Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa and Pennsylvania have lost those states, each, twice within the last thirty years without hurt to the Republican party or the public service. May not the rock-ribbed Democrats of Kentucky lose one battle in thirty years without going to pieces? We assuredly think so, and so thinking, we invoke all good Democrats to swallow their chagrin, to bottle up their resentment, cork the bottle tight and throw it in the bushes, and, having taken a good, pious swear to relieve the pressure and a chew of tobacco to soothe pain, let them pick their flint, pool their issues and try it again, trusting God, who is good, to do the rest."

DEMOCRATIC TIMES.
Records in iron production are quickly broken nowadays. When the weekly output went up to 204,414 tons, the largest ever known, around the latter part of September, most persons thought the maximum for the present year had been reached. This was an error, however. The Iron Age has returned which put the output at November 1st at 217,306 tons a week. This is at the rate of about 11,300,000 tons a year. That paper thinks from the new furnaces which have either started in operation or are getting ready to start that the weekly production will soon go up to 220,000 tons, and that this will represent the high-water mark for the season. As an evidence of business improvement this tremendous expansion in iron production is of high value.—Globe Democrat, November 13, 1895.

The above from R. republican authority we commend to the Republican papers of Kansas. It shows how the Cleveland administration and the Wilson Bill are ruining the country.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.
Self righteousness is as hard to cure as cancer.

The man who believes nothing never amounts to much.
Labor is drudgery only when we do not put our hearts in our work.
A stingy man can get religion, but he can't grow in grace and stay that way.
No man can be a leader who has not the courage to sometimes stand alone.

No hired man would be willing to do a millionaire's work for the pay he gets.
Convince people it pays to belong to the church, and you can't keep them out.
Nobody can tell what a man will do in a horse trade by the noise he makes in church.

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



DEATH OF BERNARD LANTRY.
At 5:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, December 7th, 1895, after a long and painful illness, and surrounded by all of his family, excepting the mother of his household, who is now on the verge of death, in a hospital in Chicago, where she has been for more than a year, under special treatment, the lamp of life of a noble character, a true friend, a Christian gentleman and a most excellent business man, a resident of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas, was extinguished, and the spirit of a man who was rugged in his constitution, kind in his disposition, ever befriending the poor and needy, encouraging the timid and adding strength to the strong, not only within the confines of his own locality, but going even beyond the borders of Kansas, in his good works for his fellow travelers over the path of time, and whose fame for all that makes life worth living was known from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean and from our northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, took its flight from its earthly tabernacle, the abode in which it had dwelt for sixty-three years, and soared on high to dwell in perpetual bliss in one of the many mansions prepared by our most loving Father for those to whom He could say at the end of this world's life's career: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." and all that was left on our earth, of Bernard Lantry, better and more familiarly known as Barney Lantry, was the mortal part of his existence that had been seen, known and appreciated by his friends, neighbors and kinsmen during a well spent life of more than three score years in their midst; and soon the news of his death was flashed, with electric speed, to the uttermost borders of the United States, and friends and relatives, from far and near, came to perform a most solemn duty and pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had loved in life, but who would dwell with them no more in time forever; but whose good example will ever encourage them to be true to their manhood and perform only such acts as make this life worth living and will prepare them to enter that better life beyond the grave.

In the death of Barney Lantry, who suffered nearly twelve years from diabetes, and who was unable to leave the house since September, this county, and especially Strong City, ya, even the State of Kansas, has lost a most material friend, whose worth as such has been known and felt ever since he came into our midst; and, as a tribute to his memory and a mark of gratitude for the good he had done, every business house in Strong City was draped in mourning and closed on the morning of his funeral, and many of the residences of that city were also draped in mourning, that morning, and flags draped in mourning were displayed all over the city, while a large flag draped in mourning was hung across Cottonwood Avenue, near the depot, under which the funeral cortege had to pass while en route to the special train on which the remains were to be carried to the home of his mother, at Madison, Wisconsin, where they will be laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery, to day.

Mr. Lantry was born of Irish parents Aug. 10, 1832, in the town of Brasher, near Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, and was raised on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years, without even the advantage of an education, he began the struggle of life, first starting in the marble business at West Rutland, Vermont. In 1851 he moved with his most estimable wife to the west, and as he often remarked, "to grow up with the country," and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked at stone-cutting for five years; from whence he moved to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he resided for twenty-odd years, spending his time working at his trade to give his children, two sons—Henry E. and Charles J.—and two daughters—Lizzie and Nellie, now Mrs. Jas. C. Farrington and Mrs. Wm. H. Cushing—an education that was denied him; which sacrifice made for his children was well rewarded, as the sons grew into strong, stalwart, well educated and model young men, filled with the ardor of American manhood, who could and did relieve their father of much of the toil and worry of his business, and his daughters, the pride of the home circle and models of female loveliness, both being well and happily married, the former to a large cattle dealer of this county, and the latter to a banker at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Eighteen years ago Mr. Lantry moved to Strong City, where he ever afterwards resided, and from which seemingly remote place he centered all his great movements and operations, his firm, B. Lantry & Sons, being the largest contractors in the west. The Santa Fe's western

branches and much of the main trunk line were built by him; ya, even the railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak. He was the owner of 13,000 acres of superb land, lying round Strong City, and was the owner of numberless fine cattle and horses, and still he took no personal account of his position, but walked among his fellow men as though he were the humblest of them all in fortune or station; and, therefore, his friends and neighbors loved and respected him in life, and will ever cherish his memory in death. The poor were never turned away from his door empty-handed, and many a silent gift is now remembered only by the beneficiary thereof, with a thankful heart, that Barney Lantry was able to give assistance when asked to do so. Twice was he made the recipient of the highest honor in the gift of his party, locally, being once its candidate for State Senator, and, at our last State election, its candidate for State Treasurer, a man who would handle the finances of the State, if elected, his politics being the faith of Jefferson and Jackson—a most precious heirloom he has handed down to his posterity.

On Tuesday morning last, his body lay in state in his palatial residence, on his farm, adjoining Strong City, where it was looked upon by the tearful eyes of his friends, neighbors, relatives, and the school children of both the Public and Catholic school of Strong City. The school children and their teachers forming part of the funeral procession to the church and to the depot. The members of the Public School Board—Messrs John McCallum, A. F. Fritze and J. C. Pettit, assisted the teachers with their children, and ex-Mayor Jas O'Byrne, assisted in the Catholic school procession. The room in which the remains were viewed, as was also the casket in which they rested were most beautifully decorated with the rarest and most fragrant of flowers.

At 10:15 o'clock the procession moved from the house, the bells of St. Anthony's church began to toll—bells and church being monuments to Mr. Lantry's munificence—and after reaching the church, the casket was placed in the center aisle, in front of the altar at which a requiem high mass was sung by the Rev. Father Hayden, of Topeka, assisted by the Rev. Father Shumaker, of Florence, and the Rev. Father O'Leary, of Abilene, as deacon and sub-deacon, and by the Rev. Father Jennings, the Parish Priest, as acolyth. The church was draped in mourning, the services were very impressive, and the Rev. Father Hayden delivered a most touching eulogium to the memory of the departed, which was listened to by a densely crowded church, with many on the outside who were unable to gain admittance.

The pallbearers were Simon Kinsella, of El Paso, Tex.; D. M. Ross, of Kansas City; S. A. Mailey of Ft. Madison, Iowa; H. H. Hower, of the Prescott and Phoenix R. R. Company; S. D. Lucas and R. F. Hughes, of Emporia; P. J. Norton and M. R. Dinan, of Strong City; and the honorary pallbearers were E. Wilder, D. B. Robinson and Eugene Hagan, of Topeka; Major C. Hood and C. S. Cross, of Emporia; Avery Turner, of Newton; S. F. Jones, of Strong City, and J. D. Minitok, of Cottonwood Falls.

the great summons. The tongue of love, the heart of tenderness, and the mind so quick to plan, have ceased their work; and yet, above the wreck, death wins no victory; for a life filled with good stands master at the gate. In the holy mission of a life, the flowers of tenderness often grow in greatest profusion in a rugged soil. Nature, strong in her mastering forces, often plants in the broken cleft of the granite boulder the sweetest blossoms. Where the bold headland divides the sea the precious pearls lie beneath the waves. Where the mountain lifts its head above the mists, the purest waters run laughing to the valley. In the brave, strong heart of our friend the truest feelings of tenderness and love found expression, and his rugged nature responded at once to these beautiful mind forces and his life, in doing good, and God's smile will not leave him in that stately portal where grief is never known.

When loved ones look on a silent face the fountains of grief are deeply stirred. This is the tribute the living pay to the mute forces of the dead—this is that: "Touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Men stand uncovered in the presence of the silent force and unspeakable majesty of him who was once a man, but who is now a sovereign, having conquered death, and left behind, the mere husk that once encased the immortal man. In the last weary hours, when the tired body sank under the mighty struggle of a soul to be free, he yearned for rest, as all of us will, when our time has come, and for

RESOLUTIONS.
On the death of Barney Lantry: WHEREAS, At a mass meeting of the citizens of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, held at Strong City, it was thought fitting and appropriate, in memory of the deceased, Barney Lantry, to appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the people, and the following named persons were appointed as such committee, with request to report resolutions to the newspapers of the county, to wit: Matt McDonald chairman, G. K. Hagan, A. F. Fritze, F. P. Cochran, W. A. Williams, Dennis Madden, J. L. Cochran and F. Sharpe, and

WHEREAS, The said committee assembled and reported the following RESOLUTIONS.
With bowed heads and sorrowing hearts, we, as members of the community and representatives of our fellow citizens, note the taking off by death of our respected and esteemed fellow citizen, Barney Lantry. We see the loss on every hand that his death has occasioned and perceive the sympathy and consideration of all who know him, and feel ourselves unable to express in fitting terms the sentiments press in fitting terms the sentiments in token of friendship we feel that some expression should be made of the affectionate regard in which Mr. Lantry was held by our people.

We recognize in him an exemplary American citizen; a broad, generous-hearted man, faithful to the obligations and duties of humanity, the poor man's friend, the rich man's counselor, he went through all the grades of life and had sympathy for them. He felt poverty and touched affliction. He retained his sympathy of manhood throughout and delicate consideration for all who came within his sphere. He was an ornament to the community to which he gave his wealth and energy to uphold. It is not likely that his like will be in our midst soon again.

In his memory we express to each other our heartfelt grief and record to the world at large our sorrows.
To his relatives we express the sympathy of the community in their great loss and bereavement, and say to them that while nothing can restore their loss that they can feel assured that their sorrow is shared by the members of the community.
MATT McDONALD, Chairman.

FT. MADISON, IOWA, Dec. 11, '95.
ED. COURANT: Express our thanks through your paper to the people of Strong City, as well as Chase county, for the sympathy and respect shown at last rights of our good father.
Same will long be remembered and cherished by the
LANTRY FAMILY.

Everyone who looked upon the face of the late Bernard Lantry, on the day of his funeral, remarked: "How natural he looks;" and the praise of the embalmer, E. A. Leonard, with Hardestle & Kenyon, undertakers at Emporia, has gone abroad in this county.

Many comments were made, last Tuesday, on the beautiful decorating of the Catholic Church, at Strong City, in honor of our beloved friend, Barney Lantry. It was the work of Herman Retschlag, of Emporia, who is known all over the State as the finest artist in his line.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER'S AUTHOR.
Most interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one 2-cent stamp for postage. This association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and every where, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th) this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the Flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

PHYSICIANS.
F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway, Roadstone, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Blue and Barton.
PHOS. H. GRISAM, J. T. BUTLER,
GRISAM & BUTLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
1897-11

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City,
STANDARD LIQUOR CO.,
OLIVER & O'BRYAN,
Established by H. S. Patterson 1868,
614 BROADWAY,
KANSAS CITY, - - MO.
Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.
Penn., or Md. Rye, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 per gallon.
Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel,
Alcohol, Rum.

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge for O. D. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.
First published in the Courant, Oct. 24, 1895.
Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase, ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said county, In the matter of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate.
CALVIN BALDWIN, Administrator of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased. Oct. 23rd, A. D. 1895. 4wks

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

Its Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Papers, Adventures, Travels, Pictures, Satire and delight all the children.
NO OTHER MAGAZINE FILLS ITS PLACE. \$1 a Year.
LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW VOL.: Boekers—A story of two city schoolboys. By Margaret Compton. (Serial.)
The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story. By Beth Day. (Serial.)
Animals with Minds. True adventure stories of animal sagacity. By W. Thomson.
Painters and Paintings of Child Life. Art Papers for children.
Where Mama Used to Play. True stories of two little country girls. By Percia V. White.
All Around a Doll House. How to build and furnish it. By Annie Isabel Willis.
The Whirling Globe. Glimpses of all the children in all the world. By Charles Stuart Pratt.
Twelve "Songs for Children's Voices." Stories and Poems by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Mary E. Wilkins, Edna Dean Proctor, Olive Hissin Seward, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth Wm. Chaffin, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Sophie Sweet, Sarah Orne Swett, Hazel Lathrop Butler and others.
NEW VOL. BEGINS NOV. NO. 1. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

ALPHA PUB. CO. 212 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Poor Farm Notice.
STATE OF KANSAS,
County of Chase, ss.
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, in full settlement of County Poor Farm, for one year from March 1st, 1896. Conditions: County to furnish one team for use on farm, and successful bidder to furnish all other team necessary to run the farm.
Bidder, also, to state, age and number in family. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of County Commissioners,
M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.
[SEAL]

Greatest Retail Store in the West.
102 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.
Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Baby 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 get you complete.
We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest.
Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once.
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, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
Bullene Moore Emery & Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MR. SHERMAN'S CHALLENGE.

Protectionists Preparing for a Forward Movement—Watch Them.

Senator Sherman on the morning after election threw down a gauntlet which the democracy, without hesitation and without fear, takes up. He said: "One thing can be counted on as a reasonable certainty. We will restore the duty on wool and probably revise other schedules so as to meet the conditions facing us. We will come to the subject in a spirit of patriotism and dispose of it as will best serve the interests of the whole country." This statement needs no emphasizing. It is a declaration that a return to McKinleyism will be the issue presented by the republicans next year. If it required any reinforcement, that would be found in Mr. Sherman's remark: "So far as Ohio is concerned, we understand thoroughly what we intend to do there. The tremendous majority of yesterday only adds to the indorsement by the state convention of the candidacy of Gov. McKimley for the presidency."

What this oldest and ablest of the leaders of the republican party predicts is a campaign for the revival of protection, and what he desires is the candidacy of the author of the tariff of 1890. He may not get his desire, though he represents very powerful interests that will use all the money and influence they can command to bring it about. But the prediction is a safe one. It is now inevitable that the objective of the republican campaign next year shall be "protection along the republican lines," as fixed in principle by the McKinley party.

The republican party is now not only committed to that course, but it is organized to pursue it by the same methods, with the same leaders, and though perhaps with a different candidate, yet with a candidate representing the same interests as in 1888. Pennsylvania is the strongest republican state in the union, with the greatest number of republicans who have profited or hope to profit from tariff legislation. In that state Quay, the most notorious and conspicuous corruptionist in national or state politics, has just been given a new lease of absolute control, followed by the heaviest majority the state has given in years. Quay is the man on whom the beneficiaries of the tariff have depended in state and national politics, in the senate and in the lobby at Washington, to do their work. It is his trade, and he is both expert and successful in it. The one man in public life who more than any other stands for the traffic in legislation, to whom, as to his employers and partners, tariff rates are matters of purchase and sale and bargain, is to-day the most powerful, most feared and most courted political manager in his party.

Next to him comes ex-Senator Platt, of this state, who has not been in a position to carry on the trade in legislation in which Quay has been engaged, but who has gained money and power by the same political methods and by the same kind of lobbying in the state legislature. Like Quay, he recognizes the policy of protection as the most fertile source of their kind of business, and will devote his utmost energies to secure that control of national legislation which is essential to an active and profitable commerce. These men are chief among the conspicuous managers of the party, but the minor ones in the various states are of the same kidney and form as compact, experienced, unscrupulous and hungry a band of professional dealers in federal legislation as the country has ever seen.

Is there any man to whom the republican nomination is likely to go who could be relied on or expected, if elected, to oppose this organized staff of mercenaries? Not one.

Any president the republicans can choose, then, would be an active or passive partner in the detestable traffic which precedes legislation for private interests.—N. Y. Times.

THE POTTERY TRADE.

Correcting Misleading Statements—What the Importations of Pottery Amount To.

In pursuing its vocation as a calamity howler the Press asserted the other day that the manufacturers of earthenware were threatened with "ruin" by the new tariff. To prove this it cited the testimony of pottery manufacturers that the value of their products does not exceed \$7,500,000 or \$8,000,000, and it cited returns of trade showing that the imports of earthenware exceeded last year \$9,000,000.

To this the Record responded with the census returns, showing that the total value of clay and pottery products amounted to \$22,000,000, and that it was safe to estimate the present value of these products at not less than \$25,000,000. The Record also responded that the great bulk of imports of earthenware consists of Sevres and Dresden china, bisque ware, plaques, ornaments, bric-a-brac and articles of vertu with which the products of the Trenton and Liverpool (O.) potteries do not compete.

Sticking to all its former assertions, the Press retorted that a large quantity of the clay products consists of other than pottery—a fact that nobody disputed. Among other things, it mentioned glassware, paper, ultramarine, gas retorts and lava tips. In a confused and innane way it mixed the materials in the census returns of the values of clay and pottery products. The materials of making paper and glassware are accounted for in the census in their proper place, and, of course, have nothing to do with the case.

But the census shows that the domestic products of china and fancy ware, porcelain, earthenware and stoneware in 1890 amounted in value to \$12,018,953. This, which is fifty per cent. above the figures of the Press and its witnesses (a mere trifle to a pseudo-panacea), is exclusive of \$2,244,790 of terra cotta wares, for which the tariff also provides. It excludes, too, the gas retorts and the lava tips of the Press, as well as a number of miscel-

laneous products which legitimately belong to the schedule of pottery.

Deducting the products (tiles, sewer pipe, etc.), in which there is no foreign competition, the domestic products of clay, for which the manufacturers claim protection, amounted in 1890 to not less than \$15,000,000 in value. It will hardly be pretended that there has been no increase in the value of these products in more than five years. There is here a vast difference between the actual output of domestic pottery and the \$7,500,000 or \$8,000,000 of the Press and its disinterested witnesses. But by thus disparaging the domestic output of pottery and grossly exaggerating the imports by including in them ornaments, toys and articles of luxury, with which American earthenware does not compete, the calamity howlers seek to make out a case of "ruin" for next congress. Thus, in the last year the imports of plain earthenware amounted in value to \$2,053,759. The decorated china, porcelain and bisque ware and plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes amounted in value to \$6,885,600. How much do these imports threaten the potteries of Trenton and Liverpool, O.? So far from exceeding the domestic output of earthenware, as the Press has asserted, the competing imports do not amount to 16 per cent. of the domestic production.

To show in another way how false is this cry of calamity, the imports of decorated and fancy porcelain, ornaments, bric-a-brac, etc., amounted in value in 1890 to \$6,821,092, paying \$4,092,653 in duties. In the eight months ended August, these imports amounted in value to \$4,705,649, indicating an importation of \$6,309,000 for the year. It is manifest that an increase of duty on earthenware would not materially lessen these fancy imports, but it would strongly fortify the pottery trust in its extortions upon the masses of the American people, who consume plain crockery. This is what is concealed in the false croakings of calamity.—Philadelphia Record.

STABILITY ASSURED.

The People Do Not Wish a Return to High Tariffs.

In an interview at Washington Senator Sherman says of the approaching session of congress that "if there is any tariff legislation it will include a duty on wool."

If Senator Sherman can speak for his party there will be no disturbance of the tariff for two years to come. The country would not sustain nor would President Cleveland approve a restoration of the tax on the raw materials of the people's clothing. Free wool is the foremost feature of democratic tariff reform. It will not be surrendered while any democrat has the power to defend it.

The policy of untaxing wool has already been vindicated by the results. Our woolen mills are running on full time under increased wages to operatives. Our manufacturers are at last able to command on equal terms with their foreign competitors the varied fibers necessary to the production of the best and cheapest fabrics. No other manufacturing nation, even though maintaining a protective tariff, has enacted the barbarous tax on wool. It will never be restored here. Three years' experience of honest, cheaper and more abundant woolen clothing will fix the people's determination on this point.

Senator Sherman's ultimatum on wool will insure the stability of the reformed tariff for two years at least.—N. Y. World.

AN EXAMPLE.

America's Control of the World's Iron Trade.

The Manufacturers' Record says: "The transfer from England to the United States of the control of the world's iron trade, which is now in progress, means far more than our English friends seem yet to have fully realized, and following this will come the transfer of the control of textile interests."

This is not a sentimental forecast in which "the wish is father to the thought," but it is based on hard facts. Not only are our resources for manufacturing iron and steel unequalled, but the actual production in the United States is larger than in any other country.

But if our supremacy in the world's iron and steel trade is to be profitable our export trade in these products must be systematically developed and vigorously pressed by American manufacturers without delay. The recent order by the Russian government of 1,100 tons of patent carbonized steel armor for its warships from the Carnegie Steel Co. at Homestead, Pa., is an encouraging indication of what some American exporters may hope for. Great enterprise and patience are needed to build up any trade with foreigners, but the reward is ultimately commensurate with all the energy expended to secure it.—N. Y. Herald.

Natural Trade Is Best.

When the new tariff went into effect the advocates of McKinley reciprocity loudly lamented the loss of trade which they said would be sure to result from the abandonment of their darling policy. They boasted especially of the advantageous reciprocity arrangement that had been made with Brazil in opening a market for American products in that country. Yet the official returns of commerce show that since reciprocity has been abolished the exports of the United States to Brazil are greater than ever before. In 1892 these exports amounted in value to \$14,291,873, in 1893 to \$12,388,124, in 1894 to \$13,866,006 and in 1895 to \$15,165,069. Thus one by one the humbugs of McKinleyism are exploded by the facts.—Philadelphia Record.

See This?

There are now in blast 238 iron furnaces, against only 172 this time last year, and the output from January to October 25 this year is 7,293,000 tons, against 4,850,000 tons for the same period last year. This ought to be democratic enough to suit those who have been calling for the democratic brand of manufacturing activity.—N. Y. World.

RECROWNING OF THE CZAR.

Speaker Reed is Now Making a Play for the Presidency.

The nomination of Hon. Thomas B. Reed for speaker by the republican caucus was foreseen a year ago, and only a languid interest can attach to that circumstance. What he would say in accepting the nomination, equivalent to an election, could not be anticipated. Reed is a humorist, as well as a despot, and is, or has been, capable of surprises. It was, therefore, by no means certain that a man of his nimble wit might not say something readable in his speech.

Power, however, brings responsibility, and responsibility begets conservatism. There is little of the flavor of the Romanoff in the czar's latest utterances. Not only has he a lively recollection of the manner in which he wrecked his party in the session of congress which began six years ago, but he is now a candidate for the presidency. Somehow it has come to be a sort of axiom among the republicans that only when the theological disputants of a former age, in their frank and free ecclesiastical billingsgate, called "dumb dogs," are available for presidential nominations. When it is not possible for them to be wholly dumb, they open their mouths to enumerate platitudes or deal in generalities that are absolutely uninnocuous, but also absolutely unintelligible in their application to current problems.

Mr. Reed was Delphic from the beginning of his speech. Returning thanks for the honor was purely perfunctory, and it was lukewarm, as became a man who knew that no real opposition could have been offered, and that all parties will maintain the right of the house to initiate taxation, which is true in a general way of everybody but the senate, which has frequently provoked remonstrance by originating measures of taxation under the pretext of proposing amendments. He says that no man can doubt that the majority of the house will furnish adequate revenue for the government, "according to our sense of public duty." This last clause makes the whole sentence ambiguous. Unfortunately, there are a good many men who not only can but do doubt whether the house will furnish revenue according to the sense of public duty of the majority. Most of us would move to strike out these words and substitute "according to their sense of personal or party interest."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Urgent Appeal for Good Government.

The practice of President Cleveland in confining his annual message to only one or two subjects of the greatest national importance is original and there is much to be said in its favor. His message to the congress which assembled in December, 1887, related only to the tariff. The message which he has just sent to congress related to two subjects—the relations of the government to foreign powers and the national finances.

President Cleveland sustains peculiar relation to the congress now in session. The house of representatives contains a majority of two-thirds against the party which the president represents. No party has a majority in the senate.

HERE HE IS AGAIN.



Mr. Reed resumed business at the old stand.—Chicago Chronicle.

who also doubted in his heart whether this nomination would make or mar him. But his next sentence was constructed with admirable art to leave the hearer in doubt. "History," said he, "will accord us praise for what we did in the 51st congress, and it may accord us praise in this for what we do not do."

This is not the note of the Reed of six years ago. "High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect." He talks now of a divided government, of small results, and warns his party of the danger of crude and hasty legislation. Can this be the man who thanked God that the house of representatives was no longer a deliberative body? But what does Mr. Reed mean by "history?" Has not the 51st congress already passed into history? Has not the judgment of the people been passed upon it over and over, and always in condemnation? Does Mr. Reed desire to appeal from the judgment of 1890, 1891 and 1892 to that of the next century? He cannot appeal to 1894 and 1895, for the work of his congress was not then in issue.

When Mr. Reed said that if the republicans had possession of all branches of the government they would possibly not create a perfect world, but that they would make a world more fit to live in than the one we have at present, we recognize a touch, faint, indeed, of his old humor. But even back of the humor there is a suggestion, not quite so faint, of that partnership with God which the republicans have always claimed as the peculiar characteristic of their party. Every intelligent man in the country knows full well that if this part of the world is not so pleasant to live in as it once was, the difference is due to the legislation of the 51st congress to a greater extent than to any other cause.

It would be interesting to know for what Mr. Reed thinks the country will accord praise to the 51st congress? Is it for the McKinley bill? If so, Maj. McKinley is the logical candidate for 1896, and Mr. Reed's aspirations to the presidency are an impertinence. Is it for the Sherman silver purchase act, which by confession of republicans brought on the panic? Then why did Mr. Sherman and Mr. Reed urge its repeal? Is it for the passage of the force bill by the house? If so, why do republicans now say there will never be another force bill? These were the measures which occupied most of the time of the 51st congress, and if they give it a standing in history, then history will be singularly deaf to contemporary evidence.

As to the question of revenue Mr. Reed is equally enigmatical. He says

that all parties will maintain the right of the house to initiate taxation, which is true in a general way of everybody but the senate, which has frequently provoked remonstrance by originating measures of taxation under the pretext of proposing amendments. He says that no man can doubt that the majority of the house will furnish adequate revenue for the government, "according to our sense of public duty." This last clause makes the whole sentence ambiguous. Unfortunately, there are a good many men who not only can but do doubt whether the house will furnish revenue according to the sense of public duty of the majority. Most of us would move to strike out these words and substitute "according to their sense of personal or party interest."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Urgent Appeal for Good Government.

The practice of President Cleveland in confining his annual message to only one or two subjects of the greatest national importance is original and there is much to be said in its favor. His message to the congress which assembled in December, 1887, related only to the tariff. The message which he has just sent to congress related to two subjects—the relations of the government to foreign powers and the national finances.

President Cleveland sustains peculiar relation to the congress now in session. The house of representatives contains a majority of two-thirds against the party which the president represents. No party has a majority in the senate.

HERE HE IS AGAIN.

Mr. Reed resumed business at the old stand.—Chicago Chronicle.

who also doubted in his heart whether this nomination would make or mar him. But his next sentence was constructed with admirable art to leave the hearer in doubt. "History," said he, "will accord us praise for what we did in the 51st congress, and it may accord us praise in this for what we do not do."

This is not the note of the Reed of six years ago. "High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect." He talks now of a divided government, of small results, and warns his party of the danger of crude and hasty legislation. Can this be the man who thanked God that the house of representatives was no longer a deliberative body? But what does Mr. Reed mean by "history?" Has not the 51st congress already passed into history? Has not the judgment of the people been passed upon it over and over, and always in condemnation? Does Mr. Reed desire to appeal from the judgment of 1890, 1891 and 1892 to that of the next century? He cannot appeal to 1894 and 1895, for the work of his congress was not then in issue.

When Mr. Reed said that if the republicans had possession of all branches of the government they would possibly not create a perfect world, but that they would make a world more fit to live in than the one we have at present, we recognize a touch, faint, indeed, of his old humor. But even back of the humor there is a suggestion, not quite so faint, of that partnership with God which the republicans have always claimed as the peculiar characteristic of their party. Every intelligent man in the country knows full well that if this part of the world is not so pleasant to live in as it once was, the difference is due to the legislation of the 51st congress to a greater extent than to any other cause.

It would be interesting to know for what Mr. Reed thinks the country will accord praise to the 51st congress? Is it for the McKinley bill? If so, Maj. McKinley is the logical candidate for 1896, and Mr. Reed's aspirations to the presidency are an impertinence. Is it for the Sherman silver purchase act, which by confession of republicans brought on the panic? Then why did Mr. Sherman and Mr. Reed urge its repeal? Is it for the passage of the force bill by the house? If so, why do republicans now say there will never be another force bill? These were the measures which occupied most of the time of the 51st congress, and if they give it a standing in history, then history will be singularly deaf to contemporary evidence.

As to the question of revenue Mr. Reed is equally enigmatical. He says

that body has 39 democrats. But it is probable that not over 25 of their number are in accord with President Cleveland on the principal measures which he advocates, including the finances and the tariff.

The president is isolated, therefore, in a great measure from the parties in congress. His tariff opinions separate him from the majority of republicans. His currency opinions separate him from a faction of the democratic minority. If measures relating to sound money only were the issue probably he would be supported by a majority of both houses. It is not impossible that before his administration ends both houses may support his policy alike in regard to the tariff and to the currency.

But at the present time the prospect is that partisan schemes and conspiracies will paralyze all attempts at financial legislation for the good of the country.

Yet the president will not be at fault for this miscarriage, if it shall occur. His message is nonpartisan in relation to the two main subjects which he discusses. He is not aggressive. He does not provoke nor invite opposition. Not a sentence nor word of the message is of such a character as to justify sinister criticism.

If the president shall be met by congress in this spirit the financial and industrial interests of the country may be promoted and the return of general prosperity may be assured. It would be a national disaster if partisanship in congress should be opposed to patriotism and a profound regard for the public welfare on the part of the president.—Chicago Chronicle.

—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.—Chicago Chronicle.

—John Sherman's recollections are remarkably good whenever it comes to dealing with men who have crossed his path in politics.—St. Louis Republic.

CLEVELAND ON CURRENCY.

The President's Views on the Free Coinage of Silver.

The president, in his annual message, gives at great length his views upon the currency question in which he strongly condemns the movement toward free coinage of silver. Upon this subject he says:

"It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share on financial panics, and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1873 and 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only furnished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

"While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar. Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous and that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money.

"No government, no human contrivance of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that the independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of sixteen to one would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

"A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit, which when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency and in association with the few weak and lagging nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

"All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers but the national immorality which follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

"Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the government or contracted by individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of congress that these debts shall be payable in less-valued dollars than those within the contemplation of the intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer by the fiat law and without compensation an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

"Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetalism, and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we should then establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world, and permits the only bimetalism now possible, or, at least, that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be.

"While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is, as a by-product, in free and unquestioned circulation, a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity, notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver. There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in diverse forms, and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money.

"I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech, because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by the multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal, submitted my thoughts upon this momentous question. I cannot refrain from begging them to reexamine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the conscientiousness of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us."

... The president's remarks on the subject of finance are interesting, and it is not surprising that he rejects the proposition that the pressure on the treasury might be relieved by the provision of additional revenue. With characteristic phrases the president once more places himself flatly on record against the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, and his utterances on this subject form one of the strongest features of the message.—Washington Star.

RIDICULES THE THEORY.

Free Coinage of Silver is an Absurd Proposition.

"The proposition that a promise of the government to pay money is money is just as absurd as the proposition that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse, and yet there are eminent men high in the public councils who believe that the United States promissory note is an actual note and that the statute which compels all the people to receive it as actual money is constitutional and ought to be continued in force. The agitation for the free coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio which would put only 50 cents' worth of bullion in a silver dollar is predicated upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender, but there is a practical difference between the two systems, which ought not to be overlooked in the discussion. The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the government, which the government promises to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, or at any other ratio not corresponding with the commercial value of the two metals, would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody.

"One loan was forced for the benefit of the government in a time of war, but the proposition of the advocates of free coinage is to force another loan for the benefit of private individuals and corporations in a time of profound peace. In principle the two measures are precisely alike, for they are both founded upon the false theory that the government has the constitutional power and the moral right to create money out of any material it chooses, however worthless, and compel the people to receive it in payment for their labor and products and in the discharge of antecedent debts contracted upon full consideration and upon a different standard, but the free coinage of legal tender silver, as now proposed, would be far more unjust in its practical results than the issue of legal tender United States notes."—Secretary Carlisle's Speech.

FLINGS AT FREE SILVER.

... Hon. Buck Hinrichsen has already lived to wish his sister had not made him such a rank silverite.—St. Paul Globe.

... Only one ticket was sold for ex-Congressman Bland's free silver lecture in Savannah, Ga., and the lecture was therefore declared off—same as the lecturer.—Chicago Tribune.

... It is true, as Senator Sherman says, that there will be no silver legislation as long as Cleveland is president, and it is equally true that there will not be any after his republican predecessor comes in. The silver question has taken its place in the category of political reminiscences.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

... If Texas will join hands with Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee, and Arkansas with Louisiana, in one determined effort to end once for all this craze for a debased currency, and so end it, we can turn with open countenances and welcome incoming capital, which will begin to flow steadily towards us as soon as this important question is settled and settled rightly.—Louisville Post.

... The director of the mint points out that the demonetization of silver really took place in 1853, when the weight of divisional coins was reduced about seven per cent., not by accident or oversight, but with the express declaration that the intention was to make gold the sole standard of value in large transactions, and restrict silver to subservient uses. Therefore, the "great crime" about which the free coiners howl so much is to be blamed upon men who are mostly in their graves.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Free-Silver Fizzle.

The "silver conference" of United States senators, called a few days ago in Washington, was a fizzle. Only eight senators were in attendance. They were Allen, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart, populists; Tillman, democrat, and Pritchard, Mantle and Teller, alleged republicans; while those last named were present but a few moments and took no part in the proceedings. It was evident that nothing could be done, except that Allen professed to hope that the meeting might be the prelude to something to be done in the future, and even this feeling was not shared by the rest. Peffer is related to have openly confessed his despair. He said parties were too strong to hope to organize a silver party in the senate, and it looks as if he has told the truth for once in his life. There is every reason to believe that the wreckers will find themselves powerless to do further harm. It ought to be so, for they have done far too much harm already. They were directly and solely responsible for the drain of the gold from the treasury which precipitated the first panic of 1893, and for an extra indebtedness of nearly \$16,000,000 on the bond issue of last February. Their dishonesty and malice have cost the country billions of dollars in the breaking down of business confidence in the integrity of the currency unit.—Chicago Tribune.

Worse Than Blind.

The money question we shall have in one form or another until it is settled upon an enduring basis. The treasury must be lifted out of the banking business. The banks must be given that stability which can only come through the common interest. Banks we must have; and we should build them in a friendly, not in a hostile spirit. Gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand lie at the foundation of a healthy fiscal system. The silver monometallic illusion is passing away. Those who persist in it are worse than blind; they are perverse. But the extremists who believe in fiat money will be left upon the scene; and the democracy of the future should avoid them as war, pestilence and famine.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895

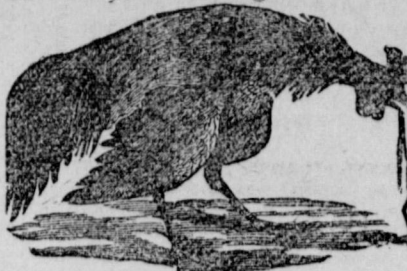
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No paper shall be... unless it be paid for in advance...



I CROW FOR THE MODEL BECAUSE IT IS ON TOP. We can afford to sell you cheaper than any one else...

CLARK & CO



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

A COMPARISON OF PRICES IS ALL WE ASK.

We are not making a spasmodic reduction on two or three articles, but have made a SWEEPING REDUCTION on every article in our Mammoth Stock...

WE MEET ALL COMPETITION. A Cash Price List.

- FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. 20 lbs. best granulated sugar... 81.00 Best 175 headlight oil, per gallon 1.25...

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1895. Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a petition signed by A. T. Rector and 13 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners...

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. A. L. X. COL. CH. L. CH. K. C. X.

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Hymar, 2 20am 7 45pm Mixed...

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths...

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 88—Meets first and third Friday evening of each month...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS: Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. John D. Minick has returned from Kansas City.

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

Miss Marian Tuttle, who has been in Chicago, for some time past, taking a course in music...

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale...

After a long and painful illness, Maurice Joice, of Prairie Hill, died, from cancerous affliction, on Friday, November 29, 1895...

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING. There will be a meeting of the old Settlers League held at the office of the probate judge...

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 11, 1895.

Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, Sunday. Geo. M. Hayden is again home from Colorado.

Chas. V. Evans, of Emporia, visited in this city, Sunday. Robert Relton, of Ellinwood, was at Strong City, Tuesday.

J. E. Perry moved into his new home, last Thursday. Lee Cochran, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Sunday.

S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jackson are here visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Eva Lucas, of Emporia, visited friends in this city the latter part of last week. J. H. Mercer went to Colorado, last Saturday, for the purpose of buying cattle to feed this winter.

The COURANT was the only paper in the city that published the President's Message to Congress, last week. James Ludy and family returned, last week, from Thatcher, Col., where he was at work for Duchanois and Jones.

The E. F. Holmes' boy band were out, last Friday night, serenading the families of the members of the band, and most sweet music did they discourse.

While hunting rabbits, last Saturday, Mr. Frank Yeager's horse fell down with him and sprained one of his ankles.

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle returned home, Saturday, from Sumner county, where she had been visiting her sick sister-in-law, who is now well.

The Presbyterian Sunday School of this place, will celebrate Christmas Eve, at their church, with a cantata, entitled "Santa Claus on Time."

CUR GENEROUS FAILINGS. This country acts So funny, Thro' loving facts, And money, It follows cranks, And dreamers...

Mr. Robert Cuthbert is still lying very low, but somewhat better as we go to press. A. E. Berry and wife, of Kansas City, visited friends in Strong City, this week.

D. B. Berry, of Council Grove, was in town, yesterday, and at Strong City, Tuesday. Miss Eva Lucas, of Emporia, visited friends in this city the latter part of last week.

J. H. Mercer went to Colorado, last Saturday, for the purpose of buying cattle to feed this winter. The COURANT was the only paper in the city that published the President's Message to Congress, last week.

James Ludy and family returned, last week, from Thatcher, Col., where he was at work for Duchanois and Jones. The E. F. Holmes' boy band were out, last Friday night, serenading the families of the members of the band...

While hunting rabbits, last Saturday, Mr. Frank Yeager's horse fell down with him and sprained one of his ankles. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle returned home, Saturday, from Sumner county, where she had been visiting her sick sister-in-law, who is now well.

The Presbyterian Sunday School of this place, will celebrate Christmas Eve, at their church, with a cantata, entitled "Santa Claus on Time."

After a long and painful illness, Maurice Joice, of Prairie Hill, died, from cancerous affliction, on Friday, November 29, 1895...

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING. There will be a meeting of the old Settlers League held at the office of the probate judge...

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 11, 1895.

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

RAZOR GRINDING & SHARPENING 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...

STAR BARBER SHOP, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES. The following editorial from Barney Sheridan's Paola Spirit makes a plain and lucid statement...

LITTLE BOY BLUE. The following poem has been by far the most widely quoted by the press during the past week...

SEE THE BEST DEMOREST'S An Unparalleled Offer. Demorest's cut paper patterns are the most practical on the market...

Demorest's Magazine Free! and what a magazine it is! For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before...

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

WANTED. Two Hundred Turkeys, Monday, December 16. Will pay 4 1-2 cents, live. JAS. O'BYRNE, Strong City.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. OVERTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

RIPAN'S TABLETS. REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD. RIPAN'S TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Liver Troubles, Bile Disease, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE RIPAN CHEMICAL CO., 119 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

FRUITION.

In life's morn we gaily reckon, while our high hopes onward beckon,
On a wondrous road of glory which our coming days await.
Shrink we from no thought of trial, dream we of no stern denial,
We will take the crown and kingdom, we will enter on our state.

Swift the life-blood leaps and dances, while each eager step advances,
All that's best of earth or Heaven claim we by a right divine;
From our glorious endeavor naught our true souls shall discover,
Though Orion veil his splendors, though the Pleiads cease to shine.

Oh, the purposes we nourish! Oh, the high resolves we cherish!
The world's fields are white for harvest, we'll be workers brave and strong;
Spotless is our soul's desiring; to the noblest heights aspiring,
We for truth and right will battle, we will conquer sin and wrong.

Solve the problem of the ages, which have puzzled saints and sages,
Purify the suffering earth from her misery and crime,
Burdens for the weak ones bearing, sorrow with the suffering sharing,
Through renunciation rising to an eminence sublime.

But the fate threads slow unwinding, on our lives harsh burdens binding,
Lo, we falter in our progress, for a brief space cease our quest;
Some fair maid of earth desiring, we forget our high aspiring,
By some Circe's spell enchanted sink into ignoble rest.

Little ill our lives perplexing, trifling cares our faint hearts vexing,
We to lower aims descending cease to struggle for the prize,
Lulled perchance in bliss Elysian we neglect the heavenly vision,
And heed not the holy voices calling to our souls: "Arise!"

Onward sweeps the vision splendid, by our angels unattended,
We befall our sloth and folly, for our goal may not be won;
To our tears, our prayers, our yearning, hope no answer is returning,
And the shadows close around us and the night comes slowly on.

Cast out in the utter darkness, in our misery and starkness,
Like the foolish virgins asking for the help that comes no more,
Who our bitter cry is heeding? Who will be our erstwhile pleading?
What can joy and hope and gladness to our broken lives restore?

Is there yet for us a morrow when this bitter cross of sorrow
We may cast aside forever, find a balm for all our pain?
Faint, but in God's strength confiding, in His tender love abiding,
Find the hopes, the blessed visions of our happy youth again?

—Mary B. Hussey, in Chicago Record.

WON AT LAST

By Bernard Dwyer.
Copyright 1911

CHAPTER XXI—CONTINUED.

Elsie, in her white robe and simple wreath of flowers, looked like a snowdrop which had tumbled into a gorgeous bed of tulips. She had one little shadow of disappointment. Frank, her darling Frank, was not flawless, he, all ungifted with the natural perfection of the beautiful, which his wife instinctively enjoyed, saw nothing incongruous, no lack of harmony in all the barbaric pomp around him, nay, even revealed in its very gorgeousness.

Mr. Woodgrove was, as he put it, "mad clean through."

"She might have founded a hospital with what to-night's sumptuary will cost her," he said indignantly, "and all in honor of a foreigner."

Two gushing girls passed at that moment, and Elsie was amused to hear them murmur:

"Oh, the dear, dear baron."

"Isn't he a love?"

"So distinguished looking!"

"Such an air."

"But his accent, they say, is not very good."

"Pshaw, dear, you couldn't expect a baron to talk like a college professor. Such a man sets the fashion of pronunciation."

"To be sure he does. Oh, isn't Mrs. Grindlay lucky to have captured him? Why, a hundred handsome girls with oceans of money would have jumped at him."

But see! The baron approaches our little group with his promised bride upon his arm.

Elsie was overwhelmed with confusion; but the older lady was too happy to be ungracious.

"My dearest," she gushed, "I am charmed to see you. Uncle, it is good of you to have come. Let me present the guest of the evening, Baron Albert von Thun of Carlsbad."

Elsie curtsied, the count bowed. They had met before; but Mr. Woodgrove scandalized his niece by seizing the baron's hand and shaking it heartily and assuring him of his pleasure in meeting him.

"My husband, Mrs. Grindlay!" Elsie blushing ventured, standing aside that Frank might come to the front.

"Ah, Mr. Grey," said that lady all smiles. "I am delighted to meet one of whom I have heard so much. Permit me to make you known to my friend Count von Thun."

The baron, who had scarcely condescended to glance at the new acquaintance and expecting the same provincial heartiness he had experienced at the hands of Mr. Woodgrove, held out his hand, when, to Elsie's horror, Grey, who had half-advanced his own, drew it back, bowed, and said:

"Sir, we have met before!"

Had a bombshell exploded, it could not have caused greater consternation among the little group.

The baron's face turned livid with rage. Elsie, whose brain was full of duels, pistols and all sorts of foreign abominations, felt on the point of fainting, but Mrs. Grindlay with exquisite tact, as though having seen nothing of concern, laid her hand on the count's arm and led him away, saying with a pleasant smile to Elsie, "You must go to the children, dear: they are just wild to see you."

"In heaven's name, man," gasped Woodgrove, inexpressibly shocked, "do you know what you have done?"

"Perfectly well do I know what I have done," Grey answered gravely but firmly. "That man is no more a German baron than I am. He is—"

"Who?"

"Herr Schlossinger, the socialist!"

The old man was so shocked that for a few moments he could not speak.

"Are you sure?" he asked. "May it not have been a case of mistaken identity?"

"Nay, I am certain."

"What is to be done?"

"I cannot say. I only know what Elsie and I are going to do; we shall start at once back to the hotel."

"But, Marion, surely we must not leave her in his clutches!"

"For to-night, at least, we must; for to risk a scene here would be frightful."

When morning came Mr. Woodgrove announced his intention of going at



"SIR, WE HAVE MET BEFORE!"

once to his niece, but meanwhile Frank had been up with the lark and prepared his batteries before he opened them upon the formidable German, whose hold on the enraptured widow he foreboded would be too tense to be shattered by any unsubstantiated testimony of his. A telegram to Col. Gilchrist, the reformer and editor of the Chicago Labor Times, had brought back the sharp response: "Schlossinger absconded some months ago with funds of our society. Warrant out for his arrest. Has left wife and five children here destitute. Cause police to detain him."

Armed with this important missive the two gentlemen made their way to the Fifth avenue mansion.

Early as it was, to Mr. Woodgrove's disgust, the widow was unapproachable, and Schlossinger had been delegated to receive them.

"Herr Schlossinger," Frank began at once, plunging in *media res* with a stern resolution to hurry through a disagreeable duty. "I have this day received a communication from Col. Gilchrist, of Chicago, concerning you."

"Bah! Gilchrist is one imbecile."

"Charging you with misappropriation of the funds of a society to which you belonged. Already the detectives are on your track and—"

The agitator's lip curled contemptuously.

"You let off firecrackers and think them bombs," he sneered. "I sent them the full amount of the discrepancy two days ago, and have received the treasurer's acknowledgment by telegram."

"Borrowed I suppose," Mr. Woodgrove intervened, "from your unfortunate victim upstairs."

"That is my business, sir."

"And so," Gray continued, "you are determined to marry Mrs. Grindlay?"

"Most certainly I am, if she will have me."

"Notwithstanding the little incumbrance of a wife in Chicago and five helpless children? Is Mrs. Grindlay expected to pension them, or will you take the whole happy family to your ancestral castle in Fatherland?"

The poor wretch's jaw dropped. He stood as though turned to stone.

"So, you see, man, your game is up. You had better throw yourself on the mercy of the court," Grey said, decisively.

"You hold the trump cards. I am beaten," was the spiritless answer, "so do your worst."

Now it was Mr. Woodgrove's turn to take a hand in affairs.

"Frank," he said, impressively, "we must not be too hard on this poor charlatan, for he has a grand excuse for his rascality in the phenomenal folly of my niece, who has gone about for years like a silly sheep shaking her golden fleece and crying to every adventurer: 'Come, shear me.' No, I don't think we must be too rough on Schlossinger."

So the end of it was that the German went his way contented with fairly full pockets, and Mrs. Grindlay registered a vow that she would never again put faith in living man, much to the satisfaction of her friends and children.

CHAPTER XXII HOME.

Deep in a wooded recess on the banks of the Derwent, in merry old England, lies the little village of Hetherton, slumbering in the noonday sun as it did when we saw it last twenty years ago.

Can you not see it? A broad common, yellow with buttercups, a few farmhouses, an ivy-clad parsonage, an ancient Norman church, a dozen residences of small gentility, a street with quaint shops, bow windows with diamond panes, a ruined monastery, a Saxon stone cross and the Bull's Head Inn with its big swinging sign, and you have the whole scene before you.

There is a bustle to-day about this old hostelry, for there have arrived a young couple from far-off America, whose advent has set every tongue a-wagging.

"This is reversing Rip Van Winkle's slumber and waking up hundreds of years ago," says the young gentleman, glancing around with honest admiration at the old-fashioned room with its oaken panels, waxed floor, and antique furniture. "But two weeks ago, Elsie, we were in the New World and now—"

"We are in the old—oh, doesn't it seem like a dream, Frank?"

"What a well-groomed country," Grey cried, going to the window and gazing with all the ecstasy of an American on his first sight of rural England. "One would think they combed the grass and brushed the trees."

But her voice with more enthusiasm burst forth in a perfect song of delight: "To me it is a vision of Paradise tinged with the hallowed essence of home."

Then Gregson came and spoiled the picture. He had traveled in hot haste from London to meet them at this rendezvous, and was, if possible, more objectionable in dress and manner than ever.

Elsie will never forget that little drive to Scarsdale Abbey. She used to declare that in that short half-mile she had at least a dozen originals of the daintiest *visettes* that ever graced the pages of the English poet's own painting.

At length the park gates were reached and the carriage swept up the broad drive under the elms, startling the deer, and when the old Elizabethan house rose to view, the enchanted girl could not repress a cry of pure delight.

Servants met the carriage as it dashed under the broad portico and they were ushered into a drawing-room, there to await the pleasure of the old man at whose request they had journeyed so far over land and sea.

Nor was their patience tried, for ere long an old servant entered and respectfully begged that Mrs. Grey would follow him.

"Guess we're not in it," sniggered Gregson, "an' as I'm not wanted to do the introduction, I guess I'll go back to the Bull's Head and wait orders. I ain't achin' for an interview."

Frank gladly excused him.

Meanwhile Elsie Grey stood in the great library facing her grandfather—stood on the same spot where twenty years before her mother's uncle had made the infamous compact that had condemned her childhood to the care of humble strangers.

She looked nervously at the tall, stooping figure before her. How different he was from the man she had pictured. His face wore so sweet an expression, his voice was so low and musical that all fear fled from her on the instant.

"My child! my dear, dear child!" he faltered.

"Grandfather!" Elsie cried, with quivering lips, as she flew to his arms.

Again and again he kissed her, and it was long before the first passion of the meeting had subsided and their nerves were sufficiently under restraint to enable them to sit and converse like rational beings.

It seemed a long time to poor Frank, who all deserted sat in the great drawing-room devoured with anxiety about his girl-wife, who had disappeared alone into the lion's den. In fact he had half made up his mind to rush to the rescue, when the door opened, and Elsie appeared leaning lovingly on the arm of her grandfather.

"And this is my husband, Frank Grey," she said proudly. "You must be fond of him for my sake."

"Nay, for his own sake, I am sure," said Sir Gordon Hillborough, grasping



"GRANDFATHER" ELSIE CRIED.

the young man's hand warmly. "But," he added with a little stare of astonishment. "I had been told he was an American."

"And so I am, sir," Frank declared stoutly.

"Yet, really now you look—"

"Oh," cried Elsie, merrily. "I do believe grandfather expected to see an American of the stage, with swallowtail coat and nasal drawl, who would seduce him into buying wooden nutmegs and sawdust hams."

"I am reproved, my dear, but surely this young man is not a type of his countryman, is he, child?"

"No, sir," Frank interrupted, laughingly. "there are tens of thousands of better men than I am in the land I came from."

"THERE IS NOT ONE," said Elsie.

[THE END.]

Very Much out of Place.

No limit has ever been found to the uses of a small boy's pocket. One day at school a little girl put up her hand to attract attention. "Teacher, Johnny's got a caterpillar!" Johnny was of course called to the desk, made to surrender the cherished possession and sent to his seat with a reprimand. In about two minutes the same small hand waved in the air again, and the same small voice exclaimed: "Teacher, Johnny's got another caterpillar!" A second surrender of the caterpillar and a second admonition followed. Hardly had silence once more settled over the room when a frantic waving of the hand was followed by a perfect shriek of dismay: "Teacher, Johnny's got a whole pocketful of caterpillars!" This time the teacher's dismay equaled her pupil's, and Johnny was promptly sent home with his brood of strange pets.—Youth's Companion.

Indians and Their Lands.

The Indian reservations amount to 212,000 square miles. There were 239,373 Indians in this country at the last census.

THE COTTON STATES FAIR

Many Lessons Learned at the Great Southern Exposition.

A Tale of Two Farmers and a Ruined Farm—Diamonds from Georgia—A Happy Negro Mammy—A Day for the President.

Special Atlanta Letter.

The Atlanta exposition has furnished a series of valuable lessons to the farmers, who have visited it in large numbers. This fact was plainly illustrated to me a day or two ago while in the Forestry and Mines and Mining building. I had unconsciously worked my way through the crowds in the wake of two Missouri agriculturists, finding it much easier to allow them to make a path for me than to do so myself. In this way I had found myself inspecting only such exhibits as they were interested in, so when they stopped before a series of relief maps, exhibited by the United States government, illustrating the ill effects to a farm of the cutting away of all the timber and underbrush on it, I stopped also, and there learned to appreciate the benefits derived from these great expositions.

The three maps represent, first, "The Farm Lost;" second, "The Farm Recuperated," and third, "The Farm Re-

gained." The first map shows the farm after the trees and brush have all been cut away from the small water courses and hillsides, leaving the heavy rains free to wash the black soil into the ditches, leaving exposed a surface of clay and rock. The second shows a new beginning, where trees and shrubs have been planted in the places where that supplied by nature had been so recklessly cut away. The third shows the same farm after the new trees and shrubs have had time to grow and become firmly imbedded, thus making possible the reusing of the barren fields.

My two Missouri friends had studied these maps for some minutes and I was rather wishing they would move on as I disliked the idea of losing their assistance in forcing my way through the crowd when my interest in the maps was again awakened by one of them exclaiming:

"By gum, John, that's just what's the matter with my back sixty."

"What's that?"

"Don't you remember my cutting all the timber off them hills six years back 'cause I wanted it for rails and stove wood, and now the top soil's all washed into the slough. I'm going to plant more trees there just as soon as I can, and time the boys come to take it it'll be a good piece of land again."

Judging from the maps I believe that

dialect, so I will not attempt to display my ignorance in that line, but the substance of her oft-repeated exclamation was:

"And to think the good Lord was so kind to a poor old negro as to allow her to see all these wonderful works of her fellow creatures."

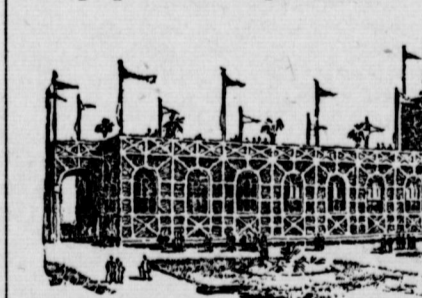
She was supremely happy.

There are hundreds of people, whose homes lie among the mountains of these states, who have not for many years, if ever, visited a fair-sized city where such electrical inventions as the trolley, the telephone or the electric light were common. To these people the Electrical building is of absorbing interest. The mysterious power that operates the many different inventions is to them the most interesting feature of the fair.

One odd character from the mountains of South Carolina, who, for aught I know, may have been a "moonshiner," though he was far from my ideal of such a citizen, watched a huge dynamo make its many revolutions every minute, generating as it did so a current that was supplying light throughout the entire grounds, for it was late in the evening, and then calling the attendant to one side as though ashamed to display his ignorance to the others near him, asked in a low tone:

"Say, mister, tell me what makes that thing go round?"

The many different classes of people



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

are in themselves one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds.

President C. A. Collier has been honored by setting aside Christmas day as C. A. Collier day, and the exposition authorities and the citizens of Atlanta are making every effort to make that the banner day of the fair both in attendance and interesting features on the programme. The fan lovers of the city propose to have a masked parade within the exposition grounds, in which over 2,000 people arrayed in every conceivable kind of garment will take part. The attractions of the midway will form a part of this parade.

But a few days more and the gates of this great exposition will close and the beauties of Piedmont park will fade away as did the beauties of the white city beside Lake Michigan. The Cotton States exposition, as the world's fair, will occupy a large place in the century's history, and its good effects will be felt for many years to come.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Who knows what the death rate is here?" asked the statistical boarder.

"Why," gurgled the cheerful idiot, "anybody ought to know that there is one death apiece for every inhabitant."

The statistical boarder began some remarks on the subject of the cheerful idiot's grammar, but the mad rush for food drowned his voice in the clamorous

The visit of that man had proven satisfactory both to himself and to the quarryman who got his order for marble.

There are none so wealthy or none so wise but what they can find a lesson here at Atlanta. The great buildings contain thousands of them, and each can find the one most adaptable to themselves by looking through the countless number of exhibits.

The Negro building has such a fascination for me that I wandered back into it yesterday, and I was glad I did, for I saw there a sample of supreme happiness. A little Tennessee colored boy has on exhibition there a miniature house built of cornstalks, that has attracted considerable attention. The boy's parents are very poor, neither of them having ever been farther from home than Nashville, near which city they live, until some kind friends had sent them to Atlanta that they might visit the fair in which their son had an interest. It was the sight of this old negro mammy, fondly explaining to a crowd of eager listeners how the boy built that house and how glad she was that she had been permitted to see all the wonders of this truly wonderful fair, that made me glad of my return to this interesting building. I never was good at repeating negro dialect, or, for that matter, any other kind of



PRESIDENT C. A. COLLIER.

gained." The first map shows the farm after the trees and brush have all been cut away from the small water courses and hillsides, leaving the heavy rains free to wash the black soil into the ditches, leaving exposed a surface of clay and rock. The second shows a new beginning, where trees and shrubs have been planted in the places where that supplied by nature had been so recklessly cut away. The third shows the same farm after the new trees and shrubs have had time to grow and become firmly imbedded, thus making possible the reusing of the barren fields.

MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

are in themselves one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds.

President C. A. Collier has been honored by setting aside Christmas day as C. A. Collier day, and the exposition authorities and the citizens of Atlanta are making every effort to make that the banner day of the fair both in attendance and interesting features on the programme. The fan lovers of the city propose to have a masked parade within the exposition grounds, in which over 2,000 people arrayed in every conceivable kind of garment will take part. The attractions of the midway will form a part of this parade.

But a few days more and the gates of this great exposition will close and the beauties of Piedmont park will fade away as did the beauties of the white city beside Lake Michigan. The Cotton States exposition, as the world's fair, will occupy a large place in the century's history, and its good effects will be felt for many years to come.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Who knows what the death rate is here?" asked the statistical boarder.

"Why," gurgled the cheerful idiot, "anybody ought to know that there is one death apiece for every inhabitant."

The statistical boarder began some remarks on the subject of the cheerful idiot's grammar, but the mad rush for food drowned his voice in the clamorous

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—CROUTONS.—Remove the crust from thick slices of stale bread, cut in small squares, and brown in the oven, or fry in hot fat.—Ohio Farmer.

—CREAMED CARROTS.—Boil two bunches small carrots until tender; drain off the water, add half-pint of milk, one teaspoonful butter, one teaspoonful flour, salt and pepper, and stew ten minutes.—Chicago Record.

—Boiled Coffee With Cold Water.—Cover the coffee with one-half the amount of cold water to be used, let it come to a boil, add the other half and bring again to a boil. Settle with cold water and serve.—Good House-keeping.

—Carrot Soup.—Put in a soup kettle a knuckle of veal, three or four quarts of cold water, one quart finely sliced carrots, one head celery; boil two and one-half hours, add a handful of rice and boil for another hour; season with pepper and salt and serve.—Home.

—After dinner or black coffee is made by using double the proportion of coffee, that is two heaping table-spoonfuls of coffee to one cupful of hot water. It should be served in small cups with loaf sugar and should be clear and strong.—Good House-keeping.

—Fried Bacon, Cream Gravy.—Cut the bacon very thin and fry on both sides until the edges curl up. Remove the bacon, keep it hot, and to the fat in the spider add one tablespoonful of flour and one-half pint of milk. Stir until very smooth and cook five minutes.—Chicago Record.

—Potato Puff.—Steam potatoes, peel and mash. For every six potatoes, while hot, add a tablespoonful of butter, half a pint of cream (or rich milk), and a bit of cayenne pepper. Beat until smooth and light, then stir in gently the frothed whites of four eggs. Heap by tablespoonfuls on a baking dish and brown quickly in a hot oven.

—Aspic Jelly.—Cover a half ounce of granulated gelatin with half a cup of cold water. Then into a saucepan put a slice of onion, two bay leaves, a tablespoonful of chopped carrot, a sprig of parsley and a stalk of celery, cut into small pieces. Put over this a pint and a half of cold water. Dissolve a teaspoonful of beef extract in a half cup of hot water; now add this to the vegetables in saucepan, cover closely and simmer for thirty minutes, add the gelatin and strain. Season with salt and pepper.—N. Y. Ledger.

COLORING SOUPS.

Culinary Idea That Helps in Giving Artistic Luncheons and Dinners.

The harmony of the color scheme is all essential for true elegance in table decoration. Even meats and entremets, as well as fruits and vegetables, should be arranged with the proper china and in harmony with the prevailing tone of color. The following recipes—some from a famous Philadelphia authority, others from a Virginia cuisine—may be of use:

—Amber Soup.—One soup bone, a slice of ham, a chicken, an onion, half a carrot, half a parsnip, a stalk of celery, two tablespoonfuls of butter, four cloves, and whites and shells of two eggs. Brown the bone or two pounds of beef in the butter, brown the onion and put the cloves in it. Add one gallon of cold water and boil all together for four hours. Take out the chicken when tender. Strain in a jar and put away until next day. Then remove the fat and bring all to boiling point again. Strain through a jelly bag and reheat when you wish to serve. If you wish a brown soup, brown a tablespoonful of brown sugar in a saucepan, let it boil with a little water, and strain into the soup. The whites of eggs and shells are better beaten into a spoonful of water and added at the second boiling.

—Red Soup.—One quart of starch, half an onion, half a can of tomatoes. Boil three-quarters of an hour, strain, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a cup of milk, a piece of butter, and pepper and salt. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into a smooth paste with a little cold water or milk. Parsley may be used for flavoring, but must be removed before serving.

—Green Pea Soup.—Boil one quart of peas in two quarts of water, strain through a potato-masher, return to the same water, adding a teaspoonful of butter rolled in flour, pepper, and salt. Boil two hours and serve hot.

—White Soup.—Boil one quart of very rich milk, or add either one cup of cream or a large piece of butter. If boiled with chicken bones it will have a nice flavor. Season with minced onion, pepper and salt, and garnish with parsley. You may use a little flour creamed with the butter to thicken. Instead of chicken bones or onion the white parts of celery may be used, chopped fine.

—Another Green Soup.—Boil three pounds of veal in four quarts of cold water, skimming carefully. Add three bunches of asparagus, except the heads. Add salt and pepper and a sprig of parsley. Boil four hours, remove the grease, strain and boil again half an hour, after adding the asparagus heads. Dissolve a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold water and stir it in a cup of boiling milk. Pour into the soup, let it boil one minute and serve.—Philadelphia Press.

Gifts For Her.

A hat pin, the head formed of two rings of rhinestones, interlaced.

A tag ball, in the form of a golden heart attached to a silver chain.

A silver mirror, circular in shape, with a miniature set in the center.

A lizard skin purse, supplied with change, and note books, a mirror and a memorandum.

A superb sash for her roba-deunit of white satin, painted with white and yellow orchids and lined with pale green.

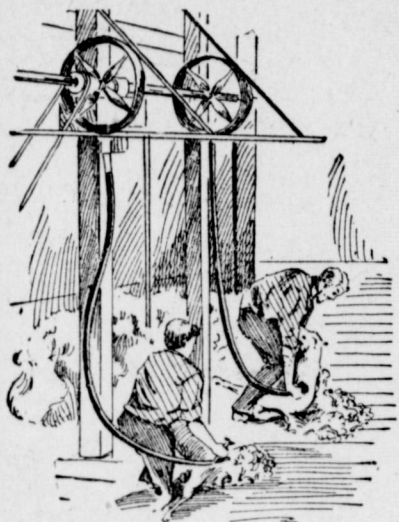
A belt buckle of gold and silver and colored enamel, with a design of the American flag, the Scotch rose, and the French fleur-de-lis.

A silk umbrella, the stick of cherry wood, the handle of deer-blue Dresden, etched with gold, surmounting a miniature of some fair court dame.—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE FARMING WORLD.

SHEEP-SHEARING TRIAL.

Superiority of Machine Over Hand Work Clearly Demonstrated. It is somewhat singular that in the production of a sheep-shearing machine the ready invention of the American should have lagged behind that of the Australian.



SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINE.

was the first turned off, but on his second sheep—a very bad one—the shearer made up his lost ground, and beat the machine. The trial was for half a dozen sheep each, and the shearer got through his lot in 48 minutes 22 seconds, while the Arab was 63 minutes while doing his half dozen.

The general opinion of those present was that though a highly skilled shearer had beaten the machine in the time test, the test for closeness of shearing, freedom of second cuts in the wool, and cuts in the skin, was decidedly in favor of the machine.

DISEASES OF PIGS.

Make Things Right at the Start, and You Will Not Have Any. We are often asked: "What do you do for thumps, scours, sore tails, etc. in your pigs?"

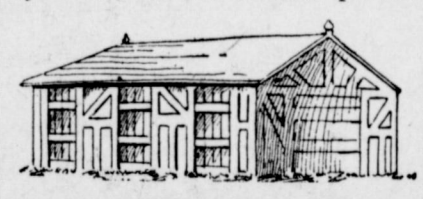
POULTRY PARASITES.

The Best Time to Fight Them Is During the Winter Months. The principal insect pest of the poultry-house, and the chief cause of all the troubles commonly brought about by the presence of so-called lice, is a little red mite, which is not a louse at all, but a species of red spider.

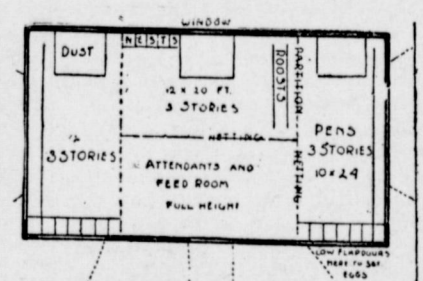
For the red mites heroic measures are necessary if they are present in any considerable numbers. The perches and all nest-boxes or other inside furnishings should be removed, and then the whole inside of the house should be drenched with boiling-hot water.

Two or three such treatments will about destroy the whole brood, as they only commit their depredations at night, retiring into hiding during the day.

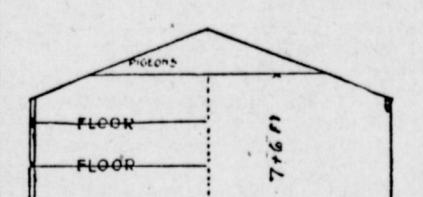
HAS ARTISTIC MERIT. A Convenient and Healthful House for Two Hundred Layers. It would seem that art and business might go together somewhat, and that poultry-houses might not be devoid of all artistic merit.



better than high ceilings. I inclose a plan, perspective view, and section. For convenience, my present breeding pens surround my vegetable garden on three sides, and all the houses have two stories, but for a home for 200 hens, I would make the yards and houses as shown in the accompanying designs, which explain themselves.



long lines of fence, each pen can have the range every third day. The cost saved and time saved in attendance is the great advantage of this method over others.



three inches from the floor, so that except for the weekly changing of leaves, nothing need be done that is troublesome, for the feed dishes and water pans can be kept on the edge of the chickens' floor.

Increased Use of Fertilizers. A manufacturer of commercial fertilizers told us not long ago that his sales in one county in Illinois were 12 times as many tons this year as they amounted to last year.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. Feed the swine pumpkins. A good way is to feed the pumpkins and then feed grain.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—It is said that electric lamps run by storage batteries last twice as long as lamps operated directly from dynamos.

—An experiment was recently made to determine the effect of magnetism on the hatching of eggs. It was found that those hatched between the poles in the magnetic field produced an unusual number of abnormal chicks.

—There are now 850 electric railways in the United States, with more than nine thousand miles of track, 2,300 cars and a capital of \$400,000,000.

—Some English electricians have recently tried the conduit electric road problem and produced something in the nature of a small tunnel and motor therein with a projection which reached through the slot and pushed the street car along.

—Polliwogs have been tested by electricity recently. One placed in a cell containing water and supplied with electrodes waggled his tail when the current was sent in the direction from head to tail, but kept still when it was reversed.

—Within a few months great improvements have been made in apparatus for electric heating which both reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of the apparatus.

—Electric alarms and time-keepers are coming into general use in business houses. The clerk, as he comes in and goes out, turns a key and registers the hour, thus keeping his own record and doing away with a human time-keeper.

SHE HAD TO STICK TO HER LIE.

Met Friends in New York and Used, as She Thought, Diplomacy. "If you tell a lie you must stick to it." This is old, and to some extent true, as a woman of my acquaintance proved recently.

While out shopping the other day she met a mother and daughter from her own town whom she doesn't know so very well or like so very much.

"Well, my friend just made up her mind that she'd do nothing of the sort. She wanted what little time she had for herself. So she replied—it was wrong, of course.

So up they all went to the depot, and that unfortunate woman bought a ticket to New Rochelle, and actually had to go there, as her friends upon the platform gave her no opportunity of escaping from the train.—N. Y. Herald.

Mitigating Circumstances. A New York drummer, who is not of a musical turn of mind, put up at a Texas hotel. He had been there before and knew the clerk well, so he asked:

"What room are you going to give me?" "Number 6." "No you don't. I had that room last time." "Well, what's the matter with number 6?" "In that room you can hear the landlord's niece playing on the piano in the parlor. Rather than sleep in that room I'd roost all night on a pole stuck out of one of the back windows."

"Why, she plays like a professional." "Worse." "But she is a very interesting lady." "Hah." "Her uncle died since you were here last and left her a cool hundred thousand."

"Send her up my card."—Texas Siftings.

Joke on Him. "These jokes about the young man staying so late," remarked Chollice at 11:58 p. m., "make me tired."

Congratulated. Miss Oldgirl—I always try to make myself plain.

Miss Pert—How admirably you have succeeded.—Philadelphia Record.

Monarchs of Leon and Castile was the brave on account of his knightly daring. The same title was given to Alphonso IV. of Portugal. Peter I. of Portugal was known as the severe, on account of the mercilessness with which he put down several attempts at insurrection.

What Made Him Think of It? Barber—Hair cut, sir? Customer—No, just a shave. Be as quick as you can, too.

"No. Got to go to a lecture." (Another pause. "Scientific lecture?" "No. Bob Ingersoll.") "Like to have your hair singed, sir?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Kodecke is a lazy scamp." "That so?" "Yes; Mrs. Kodecke takes in the washing and he does the rest."—Boston Courier.

Dropy is a dread disease, but it has less terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & S. ns, the Dropy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

TEACHER—"Emma, what do you know of the orchid family?" Emma—"If you please, mamma has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip."—Tit-Bits.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c. GENUS always gives its best at first; prudence, at last.—L'Avator.

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" will give effective relief.

If then desired case, in the first place take care of the case of thy mind.—Fuller.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POTATOES.

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

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

Royal Baking Powder. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ALL HE COULD DO.—The Wife—"Two weeks ago you said my husband couldn't live, and now he's nearly well." The Doctor—"Madam, I can only express my regrets."—Puck.

Disastrous Failure! We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys.

THE Lady—"Is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read?" The Salesman—"I don't know. I am not acquainted with your daughter."—Life.

BECHAM'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.

CALUMNY shall make me set a surer guard on myself, and keep a better watch on my actions.—Ben Jonson.

COURTESY swells the principal to no purpose, and lessens the use to all purposes.—Jeremy Taylor.

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.

Tickets good to return up to and including January 9th, 1895. Avail yourself of this opportunity to visit Canada and spend the Holidays with the 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 Agent, 103 So. Clark St.

My name and memory I leave to men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations and to the next age.—Bacon.

IT PAYS to do your shopping with "The Quickest Mail Order House in the World" BY MAIL. Illustration of three women in fashion.

A Cordial Welcome is assured these HOLIDAY BARGAINS—for the values are almost more than printers' ink can do justice to. No. 27. Box Coat—No. 50. Plaid Waist—No. 105. Box Coat—

Handkerchiefs—Ladies' half-inch hemstitched sheer union linen with hand embroidered initial, one-half dozen in dainty box—regular 25 cent grade, each, 15c.

A Black Silk Dress makes a gift that will give more satisfaction than any other. Black Satin Duchesse and black Peau de Soie are this season's two leading fabrics.

YOUR MONEY BACK if not satisfied with your purchase. "THE SHOPPERS' ECONOMIST" Mailed FREE! CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO. 58 to 72 STATE STREET CHICAGO

Timely Warning. The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations.

BEST IN THE WORLD. THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

FREE MIDDY'S new Ready Cut and new complete directions for cutting, making, fitting, stitching, trimming, making and finishing entire dress. K. C. LINSUM Co., 1033 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. H. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. SEND THIS PAPER every two you receive.

A. N. K.—D 1582 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SEVEN DROWNED.

The Crew of a Tug Lost on Lake Superior.

STABBED HIM WITH A HAT PIN.

A Jealous Woman Avenges the Transfer of Her Lover's Affections to Another—A Disappointed Sailor Shoots a Girl and Then Suicide.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—By the sinking of the tug Pearl B. Campbell off Huron Isle in Lake Superior, seven men, all of whom but one lived in this city, were drowned. The news of the disaster came yesterday in a telegram from the captain of the tug Castle at L'Anse, Mich., saying that the Campbell had been lost with all hands and that particulars had been sent by letter. The captain of the steamer which came in last evening from Marquette, Mich., says that on Saturday a terrible gale was blowing over the lake in the vicinity of Huron Isle and it is probable the Campbell, which was one of the stanchest tugs on the lakes, was caught in the hurricane. Huron Isle is about 40 miles from Marquette. The tugs Campbell and Castle had been at work there trying to raise two sunken vessels. The tugs parted company on last Friday, both then being in good condition. The captain of the Campbell was then warned not to try to face the wind that was rising, but he remarked that his tug could weather anything but an earthquake. That was the last seen of the vessel and its crew.

STABBED HIM WITH A HAT PIN.

SHERMAN, Tex., Dec. 10.—Young Fowler, colored, took a girl to the colored Baptist church Sunday night. The couple happened to sit down in front of Maggie Jones, Fowler's former sweetheart. In a fit of jealousy the Jones girl stabbed Fowler in the back with her hat pin. The pin penetrated 2 inches, curving around the spinal column. Fowler fainted. He was carried from church and the pin extracted by a physician. He lies in a critical condition.

A DISAPPOINTED SUITOR.

PESHIGO, Wis., Dec. 10.—When Annie Bundy, aged 16, refused to marry August Nobben, he drew a revolver and fatally wounded her. He then fired three bullets into his own breast and fell dead beside the body of his victim. The mother of the girl witnessed the tragedy.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Arrest of Frank Ridze for a Crime Committed Near Atchison, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—The finding of a dried and shriveled human body, little more than a skeleton, hanging by a chalk line passed several times around the neck to a tree in a little thicket in Atchison county, Kan., resulted in the arrest of Frank Ridze, a teamster residing at 2912 Fairmount avenue, on a charge of murder. The body was identified as that of Jacob Funk, Jr., who disappeared in April, 1894, while working a farm on shares in partnership with Ridze at Skidmore, Nodaway county, Mo. The circumstantial evidence against Ridze indicates a terrible crime. He will be turned over to Sheriff H. W. Shackelford, of Atchison county, Kan., to be taken to where the body was found for examination.

OPEN CONFESSION.

A Wealthy Iowa Farmer Owns Up to Being an Army Deserter.

OTO, Ia., Dec. 10.—At a Methodist revival now in progress here Daniel McLaughlin, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, arose during the testimony meeting to announce that his name was not McLaughlin, but McKenna, and that he was a fugitive from justice, having deserted from the United States army twelve years ago. He had borne the strain as long as he was able and was now going to ease his conscience whatever it might cost him. McKenna came to Oto soon after his desertion, married, and had always been considered one of the solid citizens of the place. No action has yet been taken by the United States authorities, but his arrest is expected to follow within the next few days.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

Popular Senators Will Interpose No Objections to Republican Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The populist senators have changed their former decision concerning the organization of the senate, and have now agreed among themselves to interpose no objections to the republicans taking control. They will act together, but will withdraw as a body and allow the republicans to elect their candidates for the senate offices. They may possibly nominate a candidate for president pro tem, but they will not press his claims nor continue his candidacy so as to materially delay organization.

POISON IN WHISKY.

The Burlington Railroad Agent at Lathrop, Or., Killed by Otis Jackson.

LATHROP, Mo., Dec. 10.—A. W. Stevens, the Burlington railroad agent here, died this morning at 1 o'clock. His statement before death was that Otis Jackson, a farm hand, gave him poison Sunday night about 9 o'clock in a drink of whisky. His wife was absent from town. Jackson got the whisky at Elder's drug store Sunday, but where he got the poison is unknown. At the inquest the jury held Jackson for the murder. He is under arrest.

An Explosion of Dynamite.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 10.—The dynamite packing house of the Ottawa Powder Co. blew up and John Reynolds, of Thoms Falls, N. J., an employe, was fatally injured by flying splinters.

Sent to Prison to Retire.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Don Cameron has announced formally that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances for re-election.

KANSAS STATISTICS.

Facts About Her People Deducted from the Agricultural Secretary's Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—F. D. Coburn, secretary of the department of agriculture, has issued a statement presenting deductions and summaries from the Kansas state census returns, made to the state board of agriculture by township assessors. The total population is 1,334,734, and the number of families 279,816, which makes an average number of persons in each family of 4.77. The male population is 51.99 per cent, or 693,938; the female population 48.01 per cent, or 640,800.

Other figures in the summary follow: Native population, 90.38 per cent, or 1,206,332; foreign population, 9.62 per cent, or 128,402; white population, 95.33 per cent, or 1,285,749; colored population, including Chinese and Indians, 3.67 per cent, or 49,985; persons of school age, 37.41 per cent, or 499,323; persons under and over school age, 835,411; males of military age (18 to 44 years inclusive), 40.45 per cent of the male population, or 280,693.

KANSAS PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Accountant Challinor's Statement for the Four Months Ended October 31.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—State accountant J. E. Challinor, has made a report to Gov. Morrill about the expenditures for charitable institutions for the first four months of the present fiscal year ended October 31. The appropriation for the period named was \$145,133.07. Of this amount \$118,796.72 was spent, leaving a balance on hand of \$26,336.35. Of the amount spent \$11,342.90 represented liabilities carried from the preceding year, and \$8,233.56 went for extraordinary repairs.

The appropriation for the first four months of the preceding year was \$136,223.26. The expenditures were \$139,076.74, the expenditures exceeding the appropriation \$2,853.48. The salary and expense account of the present board of charities for the first four months of the present year is \$1,231.10 less than that of the old board for the same period, and the maintenance and repairs account is \$39,511.85.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Famous Texas Fever Case from Lyons County, Kan., Appealed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The famous Texas fever damage case from Lyons county is before the supreme court. The defendant is the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad and the plaintiffs number about 150, who claim damages in the aggregate of about \$40,000, which they charge were caused by the introduction into the county of a herd of cattle south of the quarantine line. The cattle belonged to Lozier Bros., of Kansas City, and were unloaded at Hartford and driven into Chase county. It is charged that they scattered the germs of the fever all along the road and that in consequence the farmers lost many cattle. The plaintiffs obtained judgment against the company in the district court of Lyons county, and from that court it has come to the supreme court on a bill of exceptions.

KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Emma Trounder Chosen President—Co-Operative Enterprises Recommended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The annual convention of the Kansas State Farmers' alliance was held here yesterday with about thirty delegates present. Mrs. Emma Trounder, of Carbondale, was elected president, to succeed John Willits, and Ab. Smith, of Topeka, was chosen vice president. J. B. French, who has been secretary and treasurer of the alliance ever since it was organized, was re-elected. Joel Price, editor of the Pratt Union, was elected lecturer. Resolutions were adopted recommending that members engage in co-operative enterprises, and that all reform parties combine for the campaign of '96.

FIGHTING THE TAX.

Insurance Companies Fight the Requirements of the Kansas Department.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The insurance companies operating in Kansas are fighting the tax of 2 per cent. levied upon their Kansas business for the support of fire companies. George T. Anthony, state superintendent of insurance, recently sent all of the companies a blank form, to be filled out, showing the amount of insurance in each city, who the insured are and the premiums collected. Most of the companies are protesting against making this report. They claim that the information required by the commissioner will compel an expenditure of an additional 1 per cent. on premiums, making a total of 3 per cent. to be expended on Kansas business.

WALKED OFF A TRAIN.

Fatal Accident to Abraham Bradley, an Aged Somnambulist.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 6.—Abraham Bradley, aged 75 years, a resident of Topeka, Kan., was found 3 miles south of town at an early hour yesterday morning in a dying condition. He was en route to Kingfisher, Ok., to visit his son, Judge Bradley, and while walking in his sleep fell off the fast Texas train of the Rock Island railroad. He cannot possibly survive the shock.

A Bank at Pratt, Kan., Gives Up.

PRATT, Kan., Dec. 6.—The First national bank of this city has gone into voluntary liquidation. It was the oldest and most popular bank in this place. All depositors have been paid in full and the stockholders have enough assets to pay out if they can realize on them.

Murder at Hatchedon.

HATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 6.—At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, near the Midland hotel on Main street, Bud Hatch shot and killed Tom Mullen, of Sterling. Both are colored. Hatch and Mullen had had some trouble in the forenoon and parted with threats to kill each other. Hatch got a revolver, and, meeting Mullen, shot him. Mullen replied by swearing at Hatch, who pulled his revolver and shot four times at Mullen, all the shots taking effect. Mullen died in a few minutes. Hatch was arrested.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Morgan Speaks on the Behring Sea Controversy.

PECKHAM CONFIRMED FOR JUSTICE.

Elmer B. Adams Confirmed for Judge of the Eastern District of Missouri—A Short Session of the House—One Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The feature of the senate yesterday was a speech by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations and a member of the Paris Behring sea tribunal, upon a resolution offered by him last week instructing the foreign relations committee to investigate the question of the liability of the United States for seizures of British ships in Behring sea in 1890. Mr. Morgan took the position that the settlement of these claims by the payment of a lump sum of \$125,000, as recommended by the president, was neither wise nor proper. His remarks on that occasion were the subject of some sarcastic comment from the British ambassador here in the latter's official correspondence with Lord Kimberly. That correspondence was printed recently from the British blue book, and most of Mr. Morgan's speech yesterday was devoted to paying his respects to Sir Julian Pauncefote. His resolution, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted at the conclusion of his speech:

Resolved, That the message of the president, received by the senate on February 13, 1895, and his message read in the senate to-day (meaning December 9), relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Behring sea controversy, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions that said committee examine into the question of such liability to Great Britain, and the amount thereof, if any, and of any liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada, arising out of said controversy, and that said committee shall have authority to report by bill or otherwise.

A large number of bills were introduced, the most important of which were:

By Senator Berry, to provide a territorial form of government for Indian territory with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indianola.

By Senator Palmer, giving a uniform pension of \$50 per month to all who lost a hand and foot in the late war and of \$60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Senator Voorhees, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in confederate prisons during the war.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Elmer B. Adams, of Missouri, to be judge of the Eastern district of Missouri; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The house held another short session yesterday and devoted most of its time to discussing the appointments of house officers. Resolutions were presented by the republicans calling for the correspondence in the Waller case, and for lists of pensioners who have been stricken from the rolls since March 4, 1893, or reduced, but both were objected to by the democrats. The first business proposition brought forward in the house was a bill by Mr. Hopkins (rep.) of Illinois, to amend the statute fixing the customs district of Chicago so that the district would embrace all of the states of Illinois and Indiana. The bill was passed by unanimous consent.

The memorial adopted by the National Wool Growers' association calling for higher duties was presented by Mr. Danforth, of Ohio, but Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, objected to its reception.

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:
By Mr. Bailey, of Texas, prohibiting senators or representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office the appointment of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

By Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, making all fast freight lines, express and car companies, whether operated by corporations, associations, receivers or individuals, either in connection with, or independent of a common carrier, etc., subject to the act to regulate commerce.

A STRAY BULLET'S WORK.

Colored Woman at Nevada Fatally Shot at Her Home Gate.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 10.—Just as old Aunt Rachel Holmes, a respectable colored resident of this city, was stepping into the gate at her home, on her return from church Sunday night, a bullet fired from another section of the town struck her in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. It is not known who fired the shot, but Sherman Lindley and William Hurt, both young negro men, are under arrest.

Bucket Shop Men Go Free.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 10.—The cases against W. A. Michael, F. P. Futvoje, L. A. Wood and E. J. Street, grain brokers and alleged operators of bucket shops, were dismissed in the criminal court on the ground of insufficient evidence. This is the first definite effort to stop gambling in wheat in this city.

Carl Ring Was Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—An inquest over the body of Carl Ring, the insurance man who was found dead on the street in front of his home Saturday morning, resulted in a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of some person unknown.

Drowned While Skating.

OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Fred Penny, 10 years old, son of Mr. Charles Penny, broke through the ice while skating on the river here and was drowned. His body was recovered after two hours' search.

CONGRESS.

Meeting of the National Lawmakers—Mr. Rice, Chosen Speaker.

SOON after the senate met on the 3d the president's message was read. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) then offered a resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine. Several other similar resolutions were offered and Mr. Call (Fla.) offered a resolution recognizing the Cuban revolutionists. Many bills were presented, among them several by Senator Peffer (Kan.), one in regard to the presidential term—one repealing all laws permitting the issuing of bonds, and other bills. The senate in executive session confirmed Mr. Olney as secretary of state and Mr. Harmon as attorney-general and referred the nomination of Rufus W. Peckham for the supreme court. The session of the house was brief. After the reading of the message the body adjourned until Friday.

The house was not in session on the 4th. The senate was in session but most of the work was of a routine nature. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution denouncing the recent atrocities in Turkey and assuring the executive branch of the cordial indorsement by congress of a vigorous protection of all the American citizens in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christianity. In a speech Senator Allen (Neb.) urged the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of Cuba and the promotion of the American citizenry in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christianity. In a speech Senator Allen (Neb.) urged the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of Cuba and the promotion of the American citizenry in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christianity.

The senate session of the senate was brief on the 5th. Its only features, beyond the introduction of a bill by Senator Chandler (N. H.) for the free coinage of silver when England, France and Germany should enact similar legislation, were a resolution by Senator Gallinger declaring it to be the sense of the senate that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks, and a short speech by Senator Call (Fla.) in favor of the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. The house was not in session.

The senate transacted no business on the 6th. The house was in session but half an hour and no business was done. Several resolutions were introduced, one by Mr. Walker (Mass.) in regard to the Armenian massacres, but objections carried everything over. Adjourned until Monday.

HOW ANCIENTS MADE GLASS.

Workmen at Thebes Were Experts in the Art Many Years Ago.

The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been so proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of forty centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rossellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be four thousand years old, both in tint and design. In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half inch to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmaker's art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and the imitation of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now, after they have lain in the desert sands from two thousand to four thousand years, it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine article from the spurious. It has been shown that, besides being experts in glassmaking and glass coloring, they used the diamond in cutting and engraving glass. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass, with an engraved emblazonment of the Monarch Thothmes III., who lived three thousand four hundred years ago—Jeweler's Circular.

Favorite Child of the Prince.

The Princess Maud, whose engagement to her cousin, Prince Carl of Denmark, has just been announced, is the favorite child of the prince of Wales. The prince speaks of her as "a good chap," and in the family circle and to the intimate friends she is known as "Harrie." The princess is quite a determined young lady, as the following little story will show: Some two or three years ago the Wales girls were somewhat restricted as to dress allowance, and Princess Maud grew so tired of a certain costume that wouldn't wear out that one day she applied a brush and the garment came to a brilliant if untimely end. Latterly the princesses have dressed well. The bride-elect affects a certain "mannishness" of attire, and has been known to sport a single eye-glass with chief effect. The princess is three years older than her affianced husband. It is undoubtedly a love match, as there is no money on either side.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Idiosyncrasies of Fish.

Another example of the idiosyncrasies and cleverness of fish was discussed at a recent meeting of the Piscatorial society in the Holborn restaurant. The leading powers of river fish formed the subject of debate, and instances were given of the heights which salmon, as well as the meaner kinds, are capable of clearing. One gentleman mentioned a fish which once, when it was pursued by a voracious pike, leaped from the water to the bank, where it remained for a considerable time squinting round a bush watching its enemy's movements. When it saw the pike start away after another victim it still waited until it imagined the foe to be a reasonable distance off, when it quietly dropped itself into the river again, and swam in an opposite direction. This concluded the debate, and without comment the kettle was handed to the narrator.—London Daily News.

No Reward.

"Well, my little boy," said the urbane visitor, "what does mamma give you for being good to-day?"
"She doesn't give me anything," said the youngster in an injured tone, "I am just good for nothing."—Detroit Free Press.

He Couldn't Forgive Him.

"I thought you and Jorkins were great friends, Spooner?" "We were." "What broke your friendship?" "We both courted the same girl." "And did he marry her?" "No! I did."—Detroit Free Press.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

Opinions of Democrats on the Important Document.

The message speaks for itself. I think the latter half of it very good.—Sen. Gray Del.

It is a good, sturdy message; an argument well preserved and a complete statement of the facts and figures showing the president's position and his reason for the position he has taken.—Sen. Vilas, Wis.

It is a reiteration of the president's well-defined stand on the currency question, and taken in connection with Carlisle's speeches, represents the gold standard theory in its entirety.—St. Louis Republic.

While the proposition of the president (cancellation of legal tender notes) may with moderation be thus emphatically indorsed, he does not insist on its details, he urges only its principle, which is imprudent.—N. Y. Times.

Politicians will quibble and cheap money freaks will howl over the president's stern devotion to an honest currency for the maintenance of public and private credit, but honest and patriotic people of every political faith must heartily commend him.—Philadelphia Times.

The president seems to have anticipated all the criticisms and complaints which the friends of either party are likely to make in regard to the foreign policy of the administration, and disposed of them in advance by a simple, clear and candid statement of the facts.—Baltimore Sun.

The party to which the country will turn with the most satisfaction is the discussion of the finances and currency. On this score the message leaves nothing to be desired. As was generally anticipated, the president earnestly recommends the permanent retirement of the greenback debt.—Philadelphia Record.

The (Mr. Cleveland's currency plan) is not widely different from the Carlisle plan submitted to the late democratic congress and rejected. It is not likely to find greater favor with the existing republican congress, indissolved as that body naturally is to the democratic president's suggestions. It is one of the most vitally important legislative proposals.—N. Y. World.

Fully half of President Cleveland's message is concerned with a discussion of the financial situation and of the remedial measures which in the president's view may be adopted with benefit. He makes an admirable summary of the causes leading to the present conditions and gives exhortations to the wisdom and foresight of the policy of "energizing paternalism," holding it responsible for curtailing healthful trade relations. The abolition of extreme tariffs and of the free-coinage law he regards as side measures paving the way toward prosperity, but holds that the reform of the currency system is now the question of most imminent concern.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

The president's discussion of the national finances, and of business interests connected therewith, is comprehensive and cogent to the last degree. The reasons for the permanent cancellation of United States notes and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in the payment of silver purchases under act of 1890 may be summed up in a word, if these notes were not made out, it would be the whole problem of redeeming them would vanish and the business of the people would right itself by a perfectly natural process. Confidence would be increased, assaults through fear that the gold fund may be insufficient and that it may not be replenished in time to avert disaster.—N. Y. World.

In its broad and comprehensive grasp of the questions dealt with the message is one of the strongest state papers that Mr. Cleveland has ever written. While it is diffusely and might be condensed with corresponding improvement to its literary style, it is not nearly so ponderous in its rhetoric as certain others of Mr. Cleveland's papers, whose diffuseness is pardonable. When we consider the president's earnestness and his desire to make his meaning plain to the average intelligence. This is particularly the case in his discussion of the financial and revenue questions, where he reiterates both his facts and his arguments.—Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.).

REPUBLICAN BOSSES.

They Flourish Better Than Do Those in the Democracy.

All the rebuking of bossism that has been or is being done is the work of democrats. The political boss is a product of the times, but it is not to be denied that he flourishes better in republican than in democratic politics.

Present conditions afford striking proof of his assertion. Last year the democrats of New York city and state dethroned Hill and Crocker, two men standing as conspicuous types of that form of compact political organization, which has come to be known as bossism. This year that verdict has been emphasized, without reference to the accession of Tammany in the control of a few minor municipal offices against a divided and apathetic majority of the electorate. Last year in Philadelphia, Senator Quay, the sublimation of Bossism, won a sweeping victory for municipal debauchery over the protest of the better element and this year the victory has been confirmed in his absolute control of the Pennsylvania republican convention and his continuing domination of the republican party organization in that state.

In Maryland the democratic party has repudiated Gorman's authority by defeating the ticket he helped to make. In Ohio, where the work of the republican state convention was cut out and put through by "Boss" Cox, of Cincinnati, it was indorsed by an overwhelming majority of the Ohio republicans. This man Cox, proprietor of a saloon at "Dead Man's Corner," is, next to Crocker, the most odorous specimen of bossism in evidence. It is certainly eloquent of his power in Ohio politics that his failure to attend a conference of Ohio republicans held the other day to promote the McKinley boom should be regarded as ominous to McKinley prospects. There are already ghosts at "Dead Man's Corner." Is the political wrath of William McKinley to be added to the number?—St. Louis Republic.

John Sherman tells the republicans to go to school with their dazed old nomination. When he wanted it he couldn't get it, and now he won't have it.—Atlanta Constitution.

TOLD IN FIGURES.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men. Eighty-ninth of the sudden deaths are those of males.

More than 185,000 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ending September 30, 1895. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

The report of the inspectors of lunatics in Ireland shows that the number of persons confined as insane at the 1st of January last was 17,655, as compared with 17,476 a year previous.

THE TREASURY.

It Is Likely to Be Depleted by Large Gold Withdrawals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The present condition of the foreign exchange market, and the commercial situation generally, it is said on the best authority, point unmistakably to further large withdrawals of gold, and unless something shall be done by congress to prevent the usual heavy exports during January and February, which, during the last two years, have forced issues of bonds to recoup the depleted gold reserve, a similar situation will confront the treasury before the next year is far advanced.

The available cash balance in the treasury to-day, including the reserve, is approximately \$975,000,000, and as the government has realized from its three bond issues about \$182,000,000, it appears that but for these issues the government would now be without one dollar in the treasury, and, in addition, would have outstanding obligations amounting to about \$6,500,000. In the meantime, the excess of expenditures over receipts amounts to about \$130,000,000.

The exports of gold during the last four months have been as follows: August, \$16,267,000; September, \$17,424,000; October, \$2,163,000; November, \$16,000,000; so far during December, \$3,540,000—a total of \$55,396,000. So far this calendar year the exports of gold amount to about \$95,000,000. In 1894 the exports amounted to \$101,819,924. From the best information obtainable it is believed that the present month will show a surplus of at least \$1,000,000, which will leave the deficit for the fiscal year to January 1 about \$15,000,000. It is expected that this amount will not be materially increased during the remaining months of the fiscal year.

TARIFF INCREASE.

Representative Hepburn Suggests a Scheme to Provide Additional Customs Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Although the republican majority in both houses is divided upon the question of whether it is incumbent upon congress to raise revenues, and, if so, what plan ought to be followed, the impression seems to prevail that an effort will be successfully made to send the president a tariff bill. Already quite a number of members have come forward with propositions looking to an increase of duties on woolen goods, tin plate, china, earthenware, etc., restoring the rates to the old McKinley figures. There is a feeling, however, that if the tariff is attacked piecemeal there is no telling where the work will stop.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, suggests a scheme which will show no discrimination, and yet will provide additional customs duties. He proposes a horizontal raise of 25 per cent. on every item in the bill, and believes that a proposition of this character, stated in the fewest possible words, can be passed without unnecessary debate and without causing any ill-feeling among classes of manufacturers who might feel ignored in case a few items were selected for legislation.

KANSAS REDEMPTION LAW.

Supreme Court Decision Will Invalidate Foreclosures Made Since 1893.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—The supreme court of Kansas, at its sitting Saturday, handed down an opinion of vast importance to the debtors of the state, sustaining the constitutionality of the law of 1893, which gives eighteen months to the debtor to redeem on all sales on execution or foreclosure of mortgage, whether the mortgage was made prior to the passage of the law or not.

The importance of this decision to loan companies and mortgagors may be realized when it is remembered that under the law of 1893, the mortgagor may redeem his land for the amount for which it was bid in and not for the amount upon which judgment was taken, or the amount of the money which he had borrowed. It forces the loan company to bid up the full amount of the loan when buying in securities at sheriff's sale or else stand the danger of having the lands taken from them by repayment of a less sum than was originally loaned. The loans in Kansas affected by this decision amount to many millions, and the full force of it will be felt by companies which have loans in the western part of the state.

A NOTED WRITER DEAD.

George Augustus Sala, the English Author and Journalist, Passes Away.

LOXTON, Dec. 10.—George Augustus Sala, journalist and author, died yesterday. He was born in London in 1828. In the early part of his career he became a contributor of articles to newspapers and magazines. He founded and was the first editor of the Temple Bar Magazine. He visited the United States in 1863 as special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, and in the latter part of the following year he published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He was afterwards a well known war correspondent and wrote a number of novels that gave him a high standing in literature.

OUR SHEEP BARRED.

The British Government Will Exclude All Live "Outions" from England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A cable from London reports on good authority that the British board of agriculture has resolved to prohibit the importation into the British Isles of live sheep from either the United States or Canada. Mr. Lotze, the president of that board, will make an announcement to a deputation of English sheep raisers which will wait on him next Wednesday. The ostensible reason for this action is the prevalence of disease among North American sheep.

What Is Improving.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—Frank Elliott, of Denton, Kan., who was assaulted and robbed Friday night at the Walnut street entrance to the post office, is improving rapidly at All Saints' hospital. His skull, which was at first thought to have been fractured, has been found not to be injured.