County

Courant.

W. E I'IMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

NO. 11.

DECEMBER-1895. Sun. Mon. Tue. Wed. Thu. Fri. | Sat. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 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.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON has announced that he will enter the race for congress next year in his old district in West Virginia.

THE deficiency in revenue as reported by the United States treasury for the five months of the present fiscal year ended November 30 amounted to \$17,000,000 against \$29,000,000 for a year

THE secretary of the navy has made his annual report to President Cleveland, in which he strongly urges the increase of the navy. "We are not in want of ordinary unarmored cruisers or of gunboats," he says, "but we are lamentably deficient in torpedo boats, and we certainly need more battle-The entire expense of the navy department for the year ended June 30, 1895, was \$12,148,376, of which more than half was for the pay of the navy. The appropriation for the current year is \$29,334,025, and the estimate for next year \$29,311,166.

THE comptroller of the currency in his report urges congress to enact legislation which will induce national banks to pay greater attention to note issues. Mr. Eckels says: "The advantage accruing to the government by the substitution of a bank note for a treasury note currency would be immeasurably great. The need of maintaining a gold reserve to meet the recurring demand obligations would, within a reasonable time, be obviated, and, delivered from this vexatious and expensive difficulty, the treasury department could return to its legitimate function of collecting the revenues of the government."

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT has submitted his annual report to President in labor circles at Toronto, Ont., by a Cleveland. The feature of it is a showing of the tardiness with which the plans for coast defenses are being the general assembly and form a purecarried out. The expenses of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were \$52,987,780. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$46,466,571 and the estimate for the following year, \$51,945,643. The number of enlisted men in the army is 25,706 and the effective list is placed at 20,584. The army, the secretary said, was better fed, clothed and housed than ever before.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH, of the interior department, in his annual report to the president, dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs and making all Indians self-supporting and citizens as soon as possible, freed from the paternal care of the government, by allotting them lands. After reviewing in detail the work of the land office the secretary takes up the question of the disposition of the arid lands and preservation of the forests and suggests the advisability of patenting the lands to the states after it is fully determined that the selections made by them under the Carey act are

E. C. BENEDICT, the intimate friend of the president, stated that under no circumstances would Mr. Cleveland accept the nomination for a third term. That the president intended to make a tour of the world when his second term expired and that he had already asked a personal friend of his to accompany him on the tour.

An investigation in the interior de partment has resulted in the discovery that autograph fiends have been at work among the files. It has been discovered that scores of signatures of many great men, long since dead, espepresidents of the United States, affixed to papers in the land office have been cut off and carried away. Abraham Lincoln's autograph has been especially sought after. The papers have been, in many instances, rendered practically valueless by this mutila-

GENERAL NEWS.

Two sailors, S. K. Richards and Benjamin Nugent, were recently asphyxi-

FIREMAN HALPIN on the 28th discovcharred wood and other debris. Neither body has been identified.

THE report sent out from Paris to Dardanelles and had been fired upon

by the Turkish forts has been denied. AT Detroit, Mich., John J. Quinn, Peter Maher's manager, said that he

THE Alpena (Mich.) Hide & Leather Co. has started to work its new plant, one of the largest hemlock tanning concerns in existence. The plant will tan 1,000 hides a day to start with. This is only one of a great many plants now building in the pineries of Michigan, where bark is cheap and where 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 hides can be tanned as advantageously as they were in Pennsylvania and western New York ten years ago. It this concern to get rid of their hides without selling them to the trust.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL'S lecture tour of the northwest proved a failure and he canceled all future engage-

THE leading sewing machine agencies of the country have organized an asso-ciation, the object of which is to control the sale of sewing machines in the United States and keep prices up.

Lackawanna & Western railroad was jured. wrecked 26 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., early on the 2d. The siding at Preble had been left open and the train crashed into the freight cars, completely telescoping three of them. The engine and tender of the time to get out before the whole train was in a blaze.

FATHER EDWARD A. KELLEY, a Roman Catholic divine of Chicago, has been consecrated bishop of the diocese of Concordia, Kan.

voted to co-operate with the American Baptist Home Mission society, the Home Mission Board of Southern Baptists and the Colored Baptist convention of South Carolina in missionary work among the colored people of South Carolina.

In Cass county, Minn., seventeen townships seceded and decided to become a part of Crow Wing county. The trouble arose over a bond issue which the county officers had ordered and which was opposed by the seceders. Gov. Clough will issue a proclamation formally announcing the new deal.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused report from Montreal that the Knights of Labor had decided to secede from eral assembly, in which event they will join Quebec and form a Canadian order. CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended November 29 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 8.0: in New York the increase was 8.7; outside New York the increase was

CHARLES N. SMITH was hanged at Decatur, Ill., on the 29th for the murder of his child and sister-in-law. On spoke in a faint voice, but otherwise seemed unaffected. Asked if he had a statement to make, he said: "I am sorry for what I have done."

DURING the progress of a church fair packed into the city armory, when a lamp in one of the booths exploded, setting fire to the draperies of Miss Myrtle Elser, an attendant. A rush for the single exit occurred and many the windows, many being badly cut by glass. Mrs. Carrie McKee was thrown through a window, sustaining injuries try. which will likely prove fatal. Jennie not help herself and received internal

injuries which will cause her death. AT Savannah, Ga., ex-Congressman Bland was to lecture on free silver on the night of the 28th, but at 1 o'clock been sold Mr. Bland declared the lec- referee gave him the decision.

ture off. REV. F. F. PASSMORE, formerly pastor of a church at Breckinridge, Col., ing in New Orleans in 1903 of an interhas been cited for trial on December 6 national exposition to commemorate before the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, being Louisiana by the United States. A charged with falsehood and dissen- committee of 100 will be appointed to sion. In articles published by the examine into the movement, select a minister he alleged that the bishops site and devise ways and means. and ministers of the Methodist church Sabbath breakers, saloonkeepers and series of 1891, check letter C, plate No. harlots" and were supporting "every 41, J. Fountilman, register; S. D. N.

from his shoulders and Ambrosto is much smaller in every way than the ered the bodies of two men in the ruins Ciabani received fatal injuries at the genuine. of the fire which occurred at the old Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. Volks building on the Bowery in New | The men were engaged in blasting ore York. They were partly covered by and went to examine a blast that hung fire when it exploded.

WHEN Frank Brown, a night railroader, left his home at Cleveland, O., which is accounted for by the decrease the effect that a British warship had on the evening of 27th his wife set of \$2,541,611 in the cash in the treasury. attempted to make the passage of the about clearing away the supper table. Frankie, their 15-month-old baby. pulled the cloth off the table, and with were called to order, the house by it'a coal oil lamp. There was an explosion and flames burst forth. Mrs. President Stevenson. Mr. Reed, rewas ready and anxious to contest Fitz- Brown hurried three of her chil- publican, of Maine, was elected speaksimmons' claims to the middleweight dren out of the house, and then found er of the house by a vote of 234 against

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON has ofhension of the murderers of the three men and a boy whose bodies were found on a boat in the Red river, in

the Indian territory, a short time ago. PETER LIND, a miner employed on the night shift in the Doctor mine at failed. Cripple Creek, Col., was arrested as he went from work, and in his pockets were found nine pounds of ore, worth is understood that Kansas City and at least \$10 a pound. A search of his other western packers are backing cabin revealed over 100 pounds of ore, the value of which will run into the day while coasting. He ran against a thousands of dollars. Other arrests lamp post. were likely to be made.

THE executive committee of the reto hold the next netional convention devoured by wolves. in Chicago on the first Friday in April,

AT Canterbury Hill, W. Va., on the wreck occurred the other evening. bread for \$1. THE New York and Philadel-phia express on the Delaware, fatally and several others seriously in-Engineer Walter and a brakeman were

vember 29 (Dun's report) were 279 in the supply them. United States, against 289 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 36 last year. An accident resulting in the loss of thirteen or fourteen lives occurred at Mo., \$400 and costs, \$610 in all, for pass express were completely demolished, the Tilley-Foster mines at Carmel, N. ing a counterfeit silver dollar. the engineer and fireman killed and Y., on the 29th. A vast weight of a dozen passengers badly injured. No earth and rock slid with the force of of public schools at Atchison, who desooner had the wreck occurred than an avalanche from the mouth of the frauded many poor people and skipped the baggage car caught fire. The pit to the bottom, a distance of 300 to England with \$20,000 of stolen panic-stricken passengers had hardly feet, and the earth crashed over the money, has been found guilty by a men working at the bottom.

On the night of the 29th Joe Robinson and Ozias McGahey, both negroes, had been tried for attempted criminal What may be the first step in the assault, convicted and sentenced to the long-desired union of the northern and full penalty of the law. Gov. Turney southern Baptist churches was taken received a telegram from the sheriff by the Baptist state convention at calling for troops, but soon after a Greenville, S. C., recently. The body telephone message was received by the voted to co-operate with the American governor stating that the jail had been stormed and the prisoners lynched.

WILLIAM KAATKA, a farmer residing ax. He brained her, and proceeded to chop her into pieces. His 13-year-old daughter and 14-year-old son were present. The son, armed with a Winchester rifle, prevented his escape until help arrived.

THE long drawn out impeachment proceedings against L. C. Perryman, the retiring chief of the Creek nation, terminated at Okmulgee, I. T., in his conviction of maladministration of office. The only penalty is incapacity for holding office.

THE football games played on Thanksgiving day were as follows: At Pennsylvania. At Kansas City, between the Missouri and Kansas universities, score 10 to 6 in favor of Missouri. At Chicago the Boston and Chicago Athletic associations played a match game which ended in a tie of 4

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE Kansas meeting at Chicago on the 2d did not come up to public expectation on account of the absence of ex-Senator Ingalls. J. Ralph Burton the scaffold Smith was calm, and he was present and made a speech. Gov. Morrill also spoke.

THE republican senators were in caucus for half an hour after the senate adjourned on the 2d, but adjourned until Wednesday without taking any at Wooster, O., an immense crowd was action on the reorganization of the senate. Mr. Sherman was elected chairman of the caucus and Mr. Dubois secretary.

DISTRICT assembly 25, K. of L., of New York, adopted resolutions advowomen and children were trampled cating the formation of a new interupon. Fully 100 persons jumped from national organization, to be composed of the socialistic element of the Knighs of Labor throughout the coun-

AT the Empire Athletic club at Mas-Putnam, a 10-year-old cripple, could peth, L. I., Joe Walcott, Tom O'Rourke's colored protege, and George Lavigne, the "Saginaw Kid," fought fifteen fierce rounds before one of the largest crowds ever seen at the club. Lavigne fought gamely and was the in the afternoon as only one seat had aggressor in the last round when the

THE New Orleans chamber of commerce has decided to favor the hold-

A NEW counterfeit \$2 silver certifihad "joined hands with gamblers, cate has been discovered. It is of the Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Winated by gas in a boarding house at 100 sin and crime of the age."

Morgan, treasurer; portrait of WinLa Salle avenue, Chicago.

Joseph Branca had his head blown dom; small scalloped seal. The note

> THE monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that on November 30, 1895, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$948,477,611, an increase for the month of \$2,046,503,

PROMPTLY at noon on the 2d both houses of the Fifty-fourth congress Clerk Kerr and the senate by Vice and heavyweight championship and that Ruby, 6 years old, was missing. She was found dead, burned horribly, in her father's dead, whither she had fled for shelter.

The found the nouse, and then found that Ruby, 6 years old, was missing. She was found dead, burned horribly, in her father's dead, whither she had fled for shelter.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

O. L. Moore has resigned as regent of the state university. The large millinery establishment of

Mrs. J. M. Tressler, at Fort Scott, has The Western Supply Co., of Law-

rence, a heavy produce commission house, has failed. The 14-year-old son of Ben Hutchins, of Atchison, was killed the other

Farmers in the vicinity of Piper and Maywood, Wyandotte county, report

The local bakers of Leavenworth are engaged in a bread war, and the publie is now privileged to buy the staff of Norfolk & Western railroad, a bad life at the rate of forty-four loaves of

soldiers' home were treated to a grand Thanksgiving dinner. It took 310 THE failures for the week ended No- turkeys, or 2,900 pounds dressed, to Samuel Weinberg, a Kansas City,

Kan., merchant, was recently fined in the United States court at Kansas City, R. C. Meade, former superintendent

S. S. Peterson, sheriff of Wyandotte

county, who was recently stricken were taken from the jail at Fayette-ville, Tenn., and hanged. The negroes party in the Indian territory, died at Bartlesville, I. T., a week after being attacked. Four prisoners escaped from the jail

at Columbus the other night by digging through the wall with a piece of iron wrenched from a bunk in one of the cells. They were all Indian territory criminals. Attorney-General Dawes has decided

near Menomonie, Wis., is in jail on the | that the claim of State Superintendent charge of murdering his wife with an of Insurance George T. Anthony for expenses while attending a national meeting of state superintendents of insurance is not authorized by law. A wreck took place on the Kansas

Central road near Easton, Leavenworth county, the other night which resulted in the smashing of a mail and express car and the injury of the conductor, James Lake, who jumped from the train. A young Atchison woman attended

the Leavenworth apple carnival of some weeks since, and a young man undoubtedly just from Kansas City's carnival, took the liberty of hugging Chicago, between the Ann Arbor and her on the street. Now he is defend-

universities, score 42 to 2 in favor of ly shot at Superintendent Bedwell. He was disarmed. He had been considered harmless and had secured an old pistol. He had in his pocket a list of persons he thought it necessary to kill.

In the game of football between the Kansas university and Missouri university teams, played at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day, Missouri won by a score of 10 to 6. Ten thousand people witnessed the game. The defeat of Iowa by Nebraska on the same day, however, gave the penant to Kansas.

Interest in the cases of Harvey and Arnold, the murderers of Mayor Marsh, of Kinsley, a year ago, continues great in Edwards county and it is reported that the county attorney, aided by Judge Vandivert, who sentenced the prisoners, is at work on a case to be taken to the supreme court to test the validity of the present law in regard to capital offenses.

The clerk of the United States court at Topeka recently received a draft for \$1,000 from a man named Back, a farmer in the northern part of the state who had been arrested for fraudulently cutting several bills in halves and having them redeemed by the treasury department. He had pleaded guilty in the United States district court at Leavenworth. In anticipation of a fine of \$1,000, he sent the clerk a draft for the amount

Gen. Frank J. Marshall, who figured prominently in Kansas in early days and was a candidate for governor under the Lecompton constitution, died at Denver the other day at the age of 80 years. He located in Colorado soon after the Lecompton collapse, where he became prominent as a doctor. He made a fortune at Leadville, but lost a large part of it in suc-

ceeding investments. The official count of the vote at the late election has been compiled. The total vote on chief justice was 167,470, of which Martin received 124,272; Holliday, 42,888; scattering, 310. The republicans elected judges in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twentyninth districts, and the opposition in the Eighteenth district. The four vacancies in the state senate and two in the house were won by republicans.

In some counties in western Kansas school children are so scarce that in some cases a family will not only furthe teacher and pupils. The story is told of a school district in Meade county in which a man is a member of the school board, his daughter is hired to teach school for six months, at \$30 per month, and her only pupil is a little brother. Other instances are given of an abundance of material for school boards and teachers with no pupils except children of the official families. A Wichita dispatch to the Topeka Capital is authority for this.

CONGRESS OPENS.

Mr. Reed Promptly Chosen as Speaker of the House. Washington, Dec. 2.—Promptly at

noon to-day both houses of the Fiftyfourth congress were called to order, the house by Clerk Kerr and the senate by Vice President Stevenson. The galleries and corridors outside were crowded. The crowds at the capitol came through drizzling rain, mist and mud, in all sorts of conveyances and in long lines afoot, pouring through the many entrances, choking the corridors and elevators and besieging the galleries far beyond their capacity. All were orderly and the largely augmentpublican league of college clubs voted that their poultry and pigs are being ed force of officers had little trouble in preventing confusion. By 10:30 o'clock, an hour and a half before the time of meeting, the public galleries in both houses were filled and an eager crowd overflowed into the outer corridors. Many ladies were in the throng, The veterans at the Leavenworth but there was a noticeable lack of the color and fair weather costumes which usually give a touch of brightness to

the chambers. In the new house the republicans control thirty-one of the forty-four state delegations, which will insure to them the next presidency should the election be thrown into the house. They have twenty solid delegations while the democrats have but four.

Under the direction of Mr. Kerr, the roll of members elected to the Fiftyfourth house was called. Mr. Kerr announced that 341 of the 356 members were present, and also that no credentials had been received from the Tenth New York and the First Nevada districts.

Mr. Kerr then called for nominations for speaker. No speeches were made and Mr. Reed, republican, of Maine, was elected speaker of the house by a vote of 234 against 95 for Mr. Crisp, democrat, of Georgia; 6 for Mr. Bell, populist, of Colorado, and 1 for Mr. Culberson, democrat, of Texas.

Without a roll call, the officers of the house nominated by the republicans in caucus Saturday were then formally elected, the democrats presenting the names of the officers of the last house. The swearing in of these followed: Alexander B. McDowell, of Pennsylvania, as clerk; B. F. Russell, of Missouri, as sergeant-at-arms; William B. Glenn, of New York, as doorkeeper; Joseph B. McElroy, of Ohio, as postmaster, and Henry B. Couden, of Michigan, as chaplain.

The decorum of the upper branch of congress is seldom disturbed even by the opening of congress, and with crowded galleries there was the same quiet which characterizes that body. All of the galleries, public and private, except that reserved for the diplomatic corps, were filled to overflowing by 11 o'clock and the outer corridors were crowded with those unable to

gain admission. Senators began to gather early, exchanging greetings and renewing acquaintances. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, were among the first arrivals. They were soon joined by the venerable Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and his colleague, Mr. Lodge. Mr. Peffer and Mr. Allen showed special attention to the acquisitions to the populist senatorial ranks. Mr. Martin, of Virginia, was introduced to his associates by Mr. Daniel. Mr. Sherman crossed the chamber and greeted his Ohio associate, Mr. Brice. who was in a group with Messrs. Gorman. Cockrell and Harris.

A NOVEL DIVORCE SUIT.

Man Asks for Separation from His Wife and the Restoration of His Bachelor

PAWNEE, Ok., Dec. 2.-A novel divorce suit has been filed by John L. Dawson, in which he asks for separation from his wife and the restoration of his bachelor name. During the great real estate boom in Wichita, Kan., in 1887, John L. Purdon arrived there selling smoothing irons. Marie. the only child of Christopher Dawson, a wealthy speculator, fell in love with him, and inside of three weeks he was the husband of an heiress to \$600,000 in town lots. Mr. Dawson consented number of passengers killed indicates Dawson, which he willingly did. When the bottom fell out of the real 14,229,101,084 in 1893, being an increase estate boom Dawson lost everything, went back to selling smoothing irons. He gained a ninety-day residence in Pawnee and asked for the divorce, alleging as a cause incompatibility of temper and abuse from his wife.

SHOT HIMSELF ON A TRAIN. Suicide of a Traveling Man En Route to Chicago from St. Louis.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 2.-A stranger, vidently a traveling man, committed suicide yesterday on Wabash train No. . He was on his way from St. Louis to Chicago and occupied a seat in the smoking room of the dining car. Just as the train pulled out of Blue Mound he shot himself in the right temple with a 38-caliber bull-dog revolver. The man is 35 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, has a light brown musnish members of the school board but tache, curly light brown hair, slightly mixed with gray, and combed pompadour. He is fine looking and was neatly dressed in a black cutaway suit and black stiff hat, size 71%. Nothing on his person disclosed his identity.

Silverware Factory Burned.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3.-Fire yesterday destroyed Theodore Schmitt's silverware factory at Bay Ridge, causing damage to the amount of \$29,000. Loss | tended for the Christmas market in the fully covered by insurance.

MONEY NEEDED.

Estimates as to Appropriations for Expenses of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments. These aggregate \$418,091,073. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to \$412,753,264. The estimates are recapitulated by titles as follows: Legislative establishment, \$3,880,581; executive establishment, \$20,103,242; judicial establishment, \$923,920; foreign intercourse, \$1,649,058; military establishment, \$24,-526,968; naval establishment, \$27,583,-675; Indian affairs, \$8,750,458; pensions, \$141,384,570; public works, \$28,-574,028; postal service \$5,024,779; miscellaneous, \$36,635,631; permanent annual appropriations, \$119,054,160; grand total, \$418,091,073.

Among the appropriations asked for by the secretary of war are: Reconstruction of the Rock Island bridge, Rock Island, Ill., \$390,000; construction of gun and mortar batteries, \$1,-885,000; sites for fortifications, \$250,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; armament of fortifications, \$4,876,443; improvement of Watertown arsenal, Mass., \$31,000; for the use of the board of ordnance and fortifications in making needful purchases and experiments and tests of most effective guns, armor plate, etc., \$100,000; United States military academy, \$185,447; construction of buildings, etc., at military post, \$1,000,-000; improvements in the Yellowstone national park, \$30,000; Chickamauga and Chattanooga national parks, \$75,-000; Shiloh national military park, \$75,-000; Gettysburg park, \$50,000. The estimates for the improvement of rivers and harbors aggregating \$23,271,600 have been made public. For artificial limbs, apparatus, etc., \$575,000 is asked. The surgeon-general, in a note explanatory of this estimate, says there are on file in his office 9,930 cases entitled to benefit under the laws relating to artificial limbs; 3,161 cases are of amputated legs, the commutation for which is \$75 in each case, and 6,879 cases of other amputations and loss of use of limbs, the commutation for each of which is \$50.

Among the appropriations asked for by the secretary of the interior are: To meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands, etc., \$150,000; surveying public lands, \$881,560; education of children in Alaska, \$30,000; reindeer for Alaska, \$7,500; expenses of United States courts in the Indian territory, \$210,600; international boundary commission between United States and Mexico, completing survey, \$35,000.

REPORT ON RAIL ROADS

The Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Some Official Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - The report of the interstate commerce commission of the railway casualties for the past year shows that 1.823 employes were killed and 23,442 were injured. As compared with the previous year this shows a decrease in fatal casualties to employes of 904 and a decrease of injuries of 8,307. The first explanation of this marked decrease in casualties to employes which occurs is that the number of employes on June 30 of the year covered by the report is 93,994 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year, so that the number of men exposed to accident is less. While this may be accepted as a partial explanation of the decrease of casualties, it is not satisfactory, inasmuch as the decrease in the roll was but 10.76 per cent.

The number of passengers killed during the year was 324 and the number injured was 3,034, being an increase in the number killed over the previous year of twenty-five, but a decrease in the number injured of 195. As compared with previous years, however, and when considered in connection with the character of passenger traffic covered by the report, it cannot be said that the increase in the to the marriage on condition that Pur- greater liability to accident for normal don would assume the family name of passenger travel. The passenger mileage in 1894 was 14,289,445,893, as against of 60,334,809, an increase in the and in due time Purdon left Marie and passenger mileage of 4.24 per cent. and an increase in the number of passengers killed of 8.36 per cent. As will be remembered by one who recalls the current events of the year covered by this report, the increase in the number of passengers killed is due to a few unusually serious accidents in connection with excursion traffic.

A BEEF CATTLE DEAL.

A Large Shipment of Fancy Beeves for the English Christmas Market.

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.-J. C. Cardwell, president of the Farmers' national bank, of this city; J. T. Hugley, the trotting horse breeder, and one or two other extensive stock breeders of Boyle county, have just sold to M Goldsmith, of New York, 650 head of fancy export beef cattle at 4 cents a pound. The cattle will average nearly 1,600 pounds, and bring about \$65 a head, making the purchase money aggregate nearly \$45,000. This is one of the largest single deals of beeves ever made in this state. The cattle have been fattened in blue grass pastures, with finishing touches put on with corn. They will be shipped to England, via Newport News, and are inold country.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

LEMUEL JONES ON "MEN."

"The man 'at gives up, he hain't no man,"
Said Lemuel Jones to me,
"Of the kind of the sort of the make of a

man
That it's good for a man to be.
Fur the man 'at gives up, he worries himself,
An' worries his neighbors, too,
An' he loses time 'at he might 'a' used,
Jest a-pushin' the old thing through.
The man who gives up when he fails, to The man who gives up when he fails to

From the gal that he loves, a smirk, Is the man who 'll resign after one good look At a job that looks like work.

When his store burns out, or his burns down, Or the sheriff shuts him up,

Or his first-born dies, or a note come

due, Or he's bit by a brindle pup, He'll fold his hands an' set up a howl, An' say that his luck's no good, An' go an' lay down in the shade of a tree While his wife splits up the wood. I tell you, that sort of a make-b'lieve man Might jest 'bout 's well be dead,

For a man can't win when his back ! Hold up the back of his head.

"The feller who jumps up quick and laughs, Whenever he gits knocked down.

An' pitches right into the scrap agin'
'Til he does his man up brown,
Or, maybe, gits licked by the other chap, An' admits it, fair and square,
Is the kind of the sort of the make of a

That 'll eventually git there.
The man that loses his wife or child
An' suffers his hurt alone, That sees a hull year's savin's go
With only half a groan;
An' launches some brand-new schem

afloat Before the dust is done A-settin' round the ruins of The latest busted one;
He never gives up, an' he's the man,"
Said Lemuel Jones to me,
"Of the kind of the sort of the make of

That it's good for a man to be."

-Charles N. Hood, in Puck.

A RACE FOR A LIFE.

In 18- I was first mate of the Monico. one of the Red Ring line, and then one of the best going boats in the Atlantic service.

I had run across (while the ship was in dock) from Liverpool to my home near Doncaster to see my sister Patty, before her marriage. She was engaged to a young lieutenant of the name of Rupert Rowling, the nephew and heir of old Jonathan Rowling, a wealthy, ecentric country squire in Yorkshire, and it was not only a good match for her, but Rupert, whom I had known from childhood-we were at school together-was one of the heartiest and most genuine fellows you'd find in a day's walk.

When I arrived at Doncaster I was surprised to find things all in an uproar. Old Rowling had, it seemed, taken some offense at an inno-Rupert's, and had flown into a terrible passion, swearing he would disinherit him. Rupert, who was a high-spirited young chap, gave the old man a bit of orbidding him to ever show his face there again. That was on Thursday, a fortnight before my visit.

On the evening of the quarrel Rupert called on my sister and told her of what last, and he subsequently turned my had taken place, and they agreed to parents and myself out of the farm postpone the wedding for the present. in the middle of winter. He then left, as he stated, for London, where he was due to join his regiment delicate state of health, and the evicon the following Saturday.

The next morning (Friday) everybody was startled at hearing that old Jonathan Rowling had been found dead in a plantation on his estate. He was lying face downward, and had evidently been shot in the back by some one, the bullet having penetrated to the heart and killed him instantly; and, on a medical examination, it was ascertained that the murder-for such it doubtless was-must have been committed on the previous night, for death had taken place many hours before the body was found.

The fact of the quarrel between the deceased and his nephew was already public property, and suspicion at once pointed to Rupert as the probable cul- and my ruin and emigration. prit. The police soon ascertained Ru-London, the time between his leaving ing him plenty of opportunity to comand, moreover, his road from my sister's to the station took him alongside the plantation in which his uncle's body was found.

had a revolver of the same caliber as the shot found in old Rowling's corpse, and the upshot was that he was arrested and brought before the magistrates at Doncaster.

The assizes were just approaching, and, when I arrived on the scene, Rupert stood committed for trial on the charge of murdering his uncle.

I could do nothing to help him, but I but the evidence was overwhelming. to New York. The station master at Doncaster spoke a great flurry, and looking wery upset; a ghastly dream.

9

don't mind telling you that I sobbed the Monico, well knowing I was leav-like a child. I shouldn't have felt it so ing behind me an innocent man to be powerless.

My sister, of course, was in a terrible way, and I hardly liked leaving her, but my whole future depended on my keeping my position in the Red Ring line, so I wrenched myself away and was on board the Monico the next morning. We sailed the following day, which was a Wednesday, and the last thing

I heard before leaving Liverpool was that poor Rupert's execution had been fixed for Thursday in the next week. We had a heavy cargo of goods and a lot of passengers; but, I tell you, my heart seemed heavier when we started

on that voyage than the ship, cargo,

passengers and all. The Monico was considered a fast vessel at that time. She generally took just over seven days to do the passage, and we were due in New York on the Wednesday evening before Rupert's

execution. Everything went well till the Monday afternoon, when one of the steerage passengers, a man of the name of Charles Cappermole, fell down a hatchway, breaking his back and receiving internal injuries, from which the doctor said he was bound to die within four or five hours. It was very sad, of course, but couldn't be helped, and although anything of the sort puts a gloom over the ship, I was too much

engrossed in my own trouble to think

much of it. But just after one bell

(6:30 o'clock) the captain came to me. "Sparton," he said, "you were telling me about the trouble your sister's fiance had got into. It's a most extraordinary thing, but this man, Cappermole, has been telling the doctor a tale about his having shot his father's landlord in Yorkshire, and that he believes this accident is a judgment on him. I have seen him, and he says the name of the man he murdered was Rowling, which is the name you mentioned, I think, and if you will come with me to the hospital, where the poor wretch is lying, you can hear his yarn

for yourself." I was thunder-struck. I got the third officer to take my place for a short time, and hurried off to the side of the injured man.

His statement was somewhat rambling, but with the help of a clergyman, who was a passenger, we reduced it to writing in a tangible shape, and it was about something like this:

"L, Charles Cappermole, lately residing at Marten's Hole, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, but now a passenger on board the steamship Monico (Capt. Marner) in mid-Atlantic, having met some 150 passengers, to say nothing with an accident by falling down a hatchway, and being, as I well know, within a short time of death, do make this solemn statement and declare the same to be true, so help me God. "I am a farm laborer, and until re-

cently was living with my father and mother at Marten's Hole, where my father rented a small farm under Mr. Jonathan Rowling. The same farm has been in the possession of my father cent but misunderstood remark of all his life, and of his father before him, and it was our whole living.

"Mr. Jonathan Rowling had a disagree ment with my father last year but one, just before Michaelmas, about some his mind, and they had a violent quar-hedges which he insisted my father rel, which ended in Mr. Rowling turn-should renew, but which had always ing his nephew out of the house and been replanted before that time at the and the risk of collision was every along in an interesting manner. There expense of the landlord. My father refused to replant them at his own expense, and Mr. Rowling gave him notice to quit, which expired at Michaelmas

"My mother was in a very feeble and tion caused her death, and my father, being broken-hearted and ruined, was compelled to go into the workhouse.

"I determined to emigrate to America, and, with the assistance of a benevolent society, I obtained my passage money and outfit and enough cash in my pocket to prevent my being turned back as a pauper on landing in the United States. I booked my passage on the steamship Monico, but before starting on the voyage I saw my father in the workhouse. His misfortunes had so shattered him that he was dying, and, exasperated and filled with indignation, I determined to be avenged on Mr. Rowling, who had been the cause of my mother's and my father's deaths,

"I had bought a revolver to take with pert's movements, which showed that me, and, tramping to Doncaster, I laid he had called on Patty, as I have stated, in wait for Mr. Rowling on the evening and that he caught the next express for of Thursday, the 24th of May last. I knew that it was his habit to walk Patty and the starting of the train giv- through the plantation, which adjoins a lane called Dank's lane, every night mit the crime had he been so minded; between eight and nine o'clock-his purpose being to see if any rabbit snares had been laid by poachers-and I hid myself behind some bushes in this plantation, close to the path. I The London detectives were put to presently heard footsteps, and directly work, and they ascertained that Rupert afterward I saw Mr. Rowling walk along close beside where I was hiding. As soon as he got past me I stood up and, aiming the revolver at him, I shot him in the back. He lifted up his arms and, with a great cry, fell face forward, dead.

"It was nearly dark, and I crept out of the plantation into the lane without anyone seeing me. I walked that night to Wakefield, along by-roads well went to the assize town and saw him in known to me, and from thence, on folprison. He denied all knowledge of lowing days, to Huddersfield, Ashton, the crime, swearing to me that he was Manchester, Newton and Liverpool, absolutely innocent. A believed him, from which port I was to take passage

"In Liverpool I heard the murder of Rupert's rushing into the station in spoken of for the first time, and, to my surprise, I found that Mr. Rupert Rowand the revolver, which he admitted he ling (Mr. Rowling's nephew) was had used for some days, had one cham- charged with it. I never thought for berempty. Many other things, trivial in a moment that they could find him themselves, but awfully black when put guilty of the murder he had not comtogether, were brought out at the Irial, mitted, and I took no steps to let the and before I left I had heard him found truth be known. When I afterward guilty by the jury and sentenced to learned that he was convicted of the death by the judge. It all seemed lik. murder and sentenced to death, I knew I ought to go back and own the deed I was due to return to my ship, the and save him, but I could not bring Monico, and I bade Rupert good-by. I myself to do so, and I went on board

if I could have done anything, even to hanged for the murder I had committry and help him, but I was perfectly ted. The revolver with which I shot Mr. Rowling is in my box. All which is true, as I declare.'

Cappermole signed this statement, The Republicans Will Have Things Their and the clergyman, the captain, the doctor and myself witnessed it, and shortly after five bells (10:30 o'clock at night) Cappermole died, being buried at sea the next day, Tuesday.

I had been melancholy and depressed, without hope, before, but now began my anxious time.

Cappermole's statement was of no of it to the authorities in England in pire, and the terms of all newly elected use unless I could get the knowledge time to stop my friend Rupert's execution on Thursday morning, and it was a race against time. We were, in ordinary course, due at New York on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock, which would be about nine o'clock at night in England. We had favorable weather and had made good way, and if we kept on we should be in on time, if not before; but on Tuesday morning we ran into a dense fog, and our course was impeded and the engines were slowed down.

I sought the captain, and told him exactly what was depending on our not losing time. He was a fine fellow. was Capt. Marner, and he fully sympathized with me. We debated the matter, and considered it all around for a few minutes. To get full steam ahead was terribly dangerous, as the lookout men could see no distance to speak of, owing to the fog, but the captain at last determined to do it.

"I'll do it, Sparton," he cried. feel that this man was sent on board my ship and injured so that he felt himself dying and bound to confess, by Provpert Rowling, I shall consider that ! have been the cause of his being hanged. If I do try, and anything happens to our ship, then may God preserve us!" To which I answered solemnly: 'Amen!"

Rushing off to the chief engineer. I briefly explained matters to him and gave him the captain's orders. The engineer was a big, hard-headed Scotchman, and, gripping my hand in a grasp like a vise, he cried:

"I'll mak' the ship go, Robert. But It'll be a bad thing for onything we run into, I'm thinking. It will that."

Well, we tore along through the fo all day Tuesday. I was in a dreadful entitled to participate in the delibera-state of mind. On the one hand I was all anxiety to reach port in time to cable to England and stop the execution of Rupert, while on the other we were risking the lives of the crew and of the ship and cargo. I didn't leave the deck for a moment

all day. I promised the captain I would not leave a stone unturned to insure the safety of the vessel. We put three times the ordinary number of men on the lookout and kept fog-horning and keeper and postmaster. Although whistling all day long, but by a mercifull providence we had a clear course. We only sighted one vessel, about midday, but I could not discern what she Lx-Congressman Henderson, of Illiwas. Toward night the fog lifted and the stars shone. McGreig, the engineer, tion of clerk of the house. That office now had the coals piled on at a fearful rate, and we shot through the water of power because the clerk makes the like an arrow; but early next morning the wretched fog came on again.

minute more serious. We kept on our mad career. The passengers knew there was something queer about steaming so fast through a fog, but I answered them

"Oh, we're all right. We're on our usual track, and nothing gets in our way."

This was true to some extent, but the risk was enormous, and every mile that we got nearer land I got more and more

However, to cut a long story short, we gained New York harbor at 3:50 on Wednesday afternoon, after nearly running down an outgoing steamship some 20 miles out, and which we avoided by the skin of our teeth.

As soon as we arrived I hurried ashore, by the captain's permission, and hunted up the British consul, whom I dragged off to the cable company's office, and we sent a joint telegram from him and the captain to the home secretary in London. I also wired to the governor of the jail where Rupert in Washington, because they are accusself, and to my sister. The message to the home secretary was a long one; 1 and because they do not like to remain

I waited at the cable office for a reply. It came within four hours, which was pretty quick work, as my message would not reach London till about nine o'clock at night, English time being shuffle and scuffle for position and about five hours ahead of New York.

Rupert was respited till our evidence could be brought home and inquired into, and in less than another month hand as an acknowledged innocent man, her majesty having, in the pefor an offense he had never committed. men.

However, all was right at last. Ru-pert succeeded to his uncle's property

But the two days following Cappermole's confession were the most anxious time in my life. I was thoroughly upset and almost prostrate for a week afterward, which is saying a great deal not to be printed in large numbers at for a strong-nerved sailor.—Tid-Bits.

-The "Era of the Olympiads," or the years, the games being celebrated every fourth year. When it was first proposed to use the Olympian era the earliest record that could be found was that of the victory of Choroebos, who won the great foot race long before horse racing and chariot racing were introduced. His victory was taken as the starting point of the Olympiads.

-The greatest bell is that long fa-Moscow. Its weight is 443,722 pounds, and sends them to his constituents. As

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Organization of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Own Way in the House, 2 at in the Senate There May Be a

Deadlock. Special Washington Letter

The organization of the senate and house of representatives will attract universal attention. Every two years, according to constitutional provision, the terms of all the representatives exmembers begin. The constitution, however, provides that only one-third of the senators shall be elected every two years. Therefore, although the terms of 356 representatives expired on the 4th day of March, and the terms of 356 new representatives began the



same time, only one-third of the senaidence, and if I don't try and save Ru- tors closed their terms at that time, and two-thirds of their number continued to hold commissions.

It is because of this constitutional arrangement that the senate is called "a continuing body." The house of representatives, as a body, expires every two years; but there are always twothirds of the senators ready for legislative duty.

Each state is entitled to two senators. There are now 44 states in this union, and they are entitled to 88 senators But, inasmuch as the state of Delaware failed to elect a successor to Senator Higgins, there is a vacancy existing, and therefore there are only 87 senators

Usually, when the house of represent tatives convenes, there is a spirited contest over the speakership; but on this occasion there is no contest. Everybody concedes that Big Tom Reed, who was called the "czar" during the 51st congress, shall be the speaker.

In organizing the house of representatives the first business is the election of officers, consisting of the speaker, the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorthere will be no contest over the speakership, a lively canvass is going on by the aspirants for the other offices. nois, and McDowell are after the posipays \$5,000 per annum; and it is a place appointments of numerous assistants. The candidates are both good men, We were, of course, nearing land, and their friends are booming them appears to be no prominent candidate for the office of sergeant-at-arms, a position with a salary of \$4,500 per annum. This is because of the generally admitted fact that Henderson and Mc Dowell are looked upon as the coming men for the best offices; and the one who shall be defeated for the clerkship will be made sergeant-at-arms. looks to me as if Henderson will be made clerk and McDowell sergeant-atarms; but the reverse may be the result. It is impossible, even a few days before culminations in Washington, to predict conclusions. This is because of the humanitarian fact epitomized

y Shakespeare in the little line: Lord, how this world is given to lying. The doorkeeper is usually an ex-congressman; and that rule will probably be followed in the selection of a man for that office. When the people of congressional districts make changes in their national representation, the fellows who get left usually seek places tomed to living in this beautiful city, remember it cost me about five pounds, at their old homes after suffering defeat. There is a bond of sympathy existing between statesmen, and they usually give some good office to the best fellows who get left in the political power by the people.

The position of doorkeeper is a good one, and there is considerable patronage connected with the office. had the pleasure of shaking him by the doorkeeper appoints a score of assistant doorkeepers. He also has charge of the folding-room, where many men culiar feshion of the English law, been are employed folding public documents pleased to grant him a "free pardon" to send to the constituents of congress

By the way, you know that hundrads of thousands of dollars are annually and married my sister Patty in due wasted in printing and mailing public documents? It is a fact. pamphlets, speeches and other matters are printed and paid for out of the public treasury, and sent to the people by their congressmen, when they ought all. The people do not need them; but their publication is authorized in order to enable congressmen to send docu-"Olympian Era," began July 1, B. C. ments to their constituents to create 776. An Olympiad was a period of four the impression that the statesmen are doing something. It is an abuse of power, but it has long continued, and

will long continue. If discrimination were used, the documents would be a good thing for the people, in an educational way. If the money were wisely used, only the distributed. Only the best speeches should be printed. But every member mous as the giant of the Kremlin, in of congress makes one or more speeches,

a matter of fact very many of the speeches are never delivered. members of congress arise and say:

"Mr. Speaker I do not desire to take the time of the house at present, and will ask leave to print my remarks in the Congressional Record.

In compliance with that request, permission is granted, and on the following morning the Congressional Record appears with an alleged speech by Hon. John Doe, although the speech was never delivered. The members of congress do not read such printed speeches, and there is no excuse for their publication, except to mislead the people. A speech thus published in the Congressional Record may be sent through the mails, at government expense, and thousands of people receive copies of a speech which they suppose their congressman delivered in Washington; when, as a matter of fact, their congressman never made a speech at all. When you receive such speeches, you really made a speech, or whether he had "leave to print."

Of course only the obscure congress many obscure men in congress. The real leaders never ask "leave to print." They speak, and are heard with great respect by their colleagues.

But to return to the organization. After the speaker and other officers are elected the house transacts business after the committee on rules report a cordance with those rules.

ganized and ready for the transaction of public business in an orderly man-

The organization of the senate is an president is the permanent presiding officer of the senate, and is elected by the people every four years. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is now vice presdent and presides over the senate with discretion and decorum.

The rules of the senate are seldom changed. The senators are men of distinction, and great courtesy prevails in that body. The hurly-burly, noisy and exciting scenes which are frequently enacted in the house are never duplicated in the senate. The rules of the senate permit every day, and as long as he pleases, New Hampshire, talked for ten days on the Blair educational bill. Senator Al. Bits. len, of Nebraska, talked 15 hours continuously on the silver purchase repeal bill. In the house of representatives the rules limit debate, and no man is permitted to talk more than one hour which rarely occurs.

The speaker appoints the committees for the house; but the senators themselves, in caucus, appoint their own committees. Every two years, when changes occur in the senate, the committees are revised and places made for newly-adors. Great inter mitted senators. Great interest attaches to the reorganization of the senate because the two leading political parties are so evenly divided, and they must reach some harmonious conclusions. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is must reach some harmonious conclusion concerning committee memberships. This can only be done by mutual concessions. A great struggle will be made over the membership of the finance committee. It is to be a finish fight between the silver men and the



COL. HENRY A. DUPONT. Will seek admission to the senate from th state of Delaware. 1

gold men for a majority of that important committee.

republicans, 39 democrats and 6 populists, and thus it appears that the populists hold the balance of power. It is questionable whether or not the secre. cause squeamish feelings at first. tary and sergeant-at-arms of the senate will be changed. If the republicans and democrats can come to an agreement, there will be a republican secretary and a democratic sergeant-at-arms. If the republicans should unite with the populists, both of those great offices will be changed. I am unable to make

any prediction of what will be done.

One thing is certain, and that is that neither the democratic party nor the republican party appear to be anxious to assume control and responsibility for the legislation of the senate during the months preceding a great presidential contest before the people. It may seem strange that there should thus be exhibited a shunning of responsibility by public men, but they are great men wise men, all of them good politicians, and they are playing a great game for printing and dissemination of public national supremacy. You are as able to guess what they will do as I am; for, although you are far away from the seat of political controversy, you read best documents would be printed and the papers and thus learn almost as much of the drift of sentiment on such matters as a man may learn right here in the midst of the melce.

SMITH D. FRY.

WHERE GRAIN GROWS.

Manitoba's magnificent crop of 1895 demonstrates the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the soil of that western Canadian province. The yield of wheat on 1,145,276 acres was about \$5,000,000 bushels; of oats, nearly 30,-600,000 bushels on 482,578 acres; of barley, 6,000,000 on 153,839 acres, and there were besides 1,250,000 bushels of flax, 65,000 bushels of rye: and 25,000 bushels of peas. This is: an average of over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, of 60 bushels of oats, and of 39 bushels of barley; and this immense erop was safely harvested by 25,000 farmers, many of whom settled in Manitoba within the past ten years with very little capital except industry and energy, and some with little or no experience whatever in farming. In the aggregate these 25,000 farmers have averaged 2,880 bushels of grain of all kinds; and besides this have produced may ask your congressman whether he magnificent crops of roots, potatoes, cabbages, onions and garden vegetablesof all kinds. They have shipped toeastern markets, in addition, thousands men resort to this trick; but there are of head of sleek cattle and large numbers of sheep. And all this has been accomplished without the expenditure of one dollar for artificial fertilizers and with a very small outlay for wages.

Beyond this Province are fertile lands. and a ranching country stretching miles to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. These are divided into the under general parliamentary law. Mountains. These are divided into the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan a committee on rules. Very soon there- and Alberta. The eastern part of the former is also admirably adapted for set of rules for the guidance of the wheat raising and mixed farming, and house, and when the rules are adopted the western part of the district and all debate and procedure must be in acto furnish the great cattle ranches of The next thing is for the speaker to the Northwest, there being countless. appoint the committee of the house. acres of prairie land on which to grow This is an arduous and difficult task. the most nutritious grasses on the conand the speaker usually takes three tinent. Northern Alberta, to which weeks to complete it. Then, and not have flocked in recent years thousands until then, is the house completely or-ganized and ready for the transaction Washington and other states, is the poor man's paradise, and although it has only the advantages of railway communication since 1891, is rapidly entirely different matter. The vice filling up. There is practically no taxation in these districts, except for educational purposes, and each one possesses every requisite-in climate, soil, fuel, water, etc.—that the most favored old settled countries enjoy. No country is more prosperous than this Canadian Northwest, and to none will therebe a larger immigration, as its wonderful productiveness becomes known.

-"Here, Jim, take these two cakes, and give the smaller one to your brother." James examined the cakescarefully, appeared undecided, and finally took a heroic bite out of one of unlimited debate. A senator may talk them, which he passed over to hisbrother with the remark: upon any subject. Senator Blair, of Tommy, I've made you a smaller one; they were both the same size."-Tit-

-Disturbed Him.-Miss Palisade-'I don't understand, Mr. Clubberly, why you crossed over when you saw me coming along the street the other without unanimous consent, a thing Probe, who was with me, was very day. It isn't a bit like you, and Dr. much disturbed about it." Clubberly -"I should think likely. I owe Probe about a hundred."-Detroit Free Press.

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A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes. In the present senate of 87 members
44 will be a majority. There are 42
Bowels. This is caused by the ducts be-

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

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Diacking of a state of the sun PASTE:
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L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner,

NONE TRUSTWORTHY.

Republican Presidential Aspirants All Un-Senator Sherman in the role of the

secrets, is rather interesting. The assertion, already referred that the republicans were afraid to trust Mr. Harrison to veto a free-coinage bill in 1890 is one which may be left to Mr. Harrison himself to determine whether this distrust was well founded. Mr. Harrison would have a large and appreciative audience if he would now come forward and say that he would have vetoed a free-coinage bill in 1890, if congress had passed one. He would also be heard with some interest if he should say he would have signed such a bill. There is a third topic on which he could get a fair hearing. Why did be sign the Sherman bill? Was he afraid that he would otherwise sign a one? With unlimited facilities for settling all these questions, the silence of the ex-president is painful to contem-

But there is on this point no ground of objection to Mr. Harrison that does not equally apply to his competitors for the nomination. There is Mr. Mc-Kinley, who voted for free coinage, voted and spoke for the Sherman law, and has denounced the democrats for the repeal of the latter law. Mr. Mc-Kinley is tainted with all the financial heresies of his party, and at this time is trusted by no party so far as the silver question is concerned. No party can say with any degree of certainty whether he would sign or veto a free-coinage bill. No one can say whether he would sign or veto a bill similar to the Sherman silver-purchase act, if presented to him on its own merits. If presented to him as a condition precedent to the reenactment of the tariff act that bears his name, he would, of course, sign it, as he voted for it in 1890 in pursuance of the terms of the bargain.

As to Mr. Reed, there is nothing known of his attitude which ought to win the confidence of sound-money republicans. He voted for the Sherman law, and doubtless was concerned in the trade by which it was passed to get votes for the McKinley bill. A man who will thus give his assent to panicbreeding measures is not worthy of confidence. But Mr. Reed has gone farther. He has approved a proposition to impose discriminating duties on imports from such countries as will not go into an agreement to rehabilitate silver. As the Courier-Journal has repeatedly shown, this would entirely destroy our foreign market for agricultural prodnets without accomplishing anything for bimetallism. A man who is willing to conciliate the silver miners by a policy that would put down the price of wheat to 20 cents a bushel, of corn to ten cents, and of cotton to two cents a pound surely cannot be trusted by any convention that has any regard either for sound currency or the interests of the most numerous class of our popula-

Mr. Allison is handicapped at the beginning of the race by the connection of his name with the Bland-Allison bill. The republicans have said so often that this act was worse than the Sherman law that it would be hard for them to take it back now. The truth is, Mr. Bland is misrepresented when this bill has his name attached to'it. Mr. Bland's Free Press. bill was for free coinage pure and simple, and Mr. Allison's bill was substituted for it, so that it ought to have been called the Allison law. Now, even admitting that it was a worse law than that which bears the name of Sherman. Mr. Allison is responsible for it. The contrary, of course, is true; the Sherman not relieve Mr. Allison in the least; he voted to repeal his own bill by substituting a worse one for it. It is clear that he will not answer the demands of sound-money republicans.

It is plain that if sound-money men dictate the next republican nomination some other than the four leading candidates must be selected. There is considerable republican authority for the statement that republicans of this class are looking to Grover Cleveland. The Globe-Democrat some months ago demonstrated that he is far more trustworthy on the silver issue than any prominent republican candidate. William E. Chandler, who is coquetting with the silverites, says he would get a republican vote for every democratic vote he would lose. Republican newspapers all over the country have been predicting that he will be again a candidate and this in the face of the fact that the democratic party is pledged against a third term. It would appear that these men were paving the way to tendering a nomination to Mr. Cleveland. but they ought to know that he would emphatically refuse to be their candidate. Not even their agreement to indorse him if nominated by the demoerats would induce him or his party to violate the anti-third-term tradition.

Unless the republicans abandon the sound-money idea and thus insure the election of a democratic president, their quest of a candidate will be attended with many difficulties. - Louisville ·Courier-Journal.

-In the six states of New York New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsy vania and Kentucky 466,000 democrats -compared with the last presidential selection, did not vote at the late elections. The republican pluralities in these states aggregated 333,000. So that the democratic stay-at-homes ex--ceeded the republican pluralities by 133,000. The republican vote fell off 78,000 in New York and Pennsylvania. It increased 92,000 in the other four states.-N. Y. World.

-If the republican party expects to remain in power for any great length of time it would do well to begin warning l'latt, Quay and their assistant bosses to keep their hands off the congress.-Chicago Record (Ind.).

-The Hartford Courant (rep.) packs "the whole strength and philosophy" of Benjamin Harrison's candidacy into these ten words: "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER. Resolutions Which Furnish a Problem for

Abraham Lincoln's pithy declaration that "you cannot fool all the people all "enfant terrible," giving away family the time" is commended to the protective tariff league with the substitution of the farmers for the people. It is possible that the league has already made the discovery. Its officers are

to convey to the dullest minds the idea | that make silver sound money? hinted at. The resolutions referred to were

not need to be told, is composed of farmers and apparently they belong to be world-wide in order to make sound Their action certainly shows soil. free-coinage bill, or that he would veto that they do not intend to take for granted, as some of their brother farmers at the east do, that the protectionists are their friends simply because they claim to be. The preambles and resolutions, however, will best explain the attitude of the California farmer.

Here they are: "Whereas, report 1,999, house of representatives, 53d congress, third session, page 13, contains the following:

"First. The American protective tariff league requested Brother David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., to contribute to the fund in aid of the work of said league.

"Second. A contribution of \$1,000 was handed to the president of the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., with instructions to pay same to league provided a committee of five, impartially selected, would decide (a) that the present system of protection by tariff on imports is just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples as long as there is a surplus of these to exlong as there is a surplus of these to export; (b) Or that a bounty on exports of agricultural staples would be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports. And,

"Whereas, the said league refused to submit to the above offer; and, whereas, on September 4, of this year, 7,000 farmers gathered at the interstate harvest home executing at Mayerville. Mo did submit

meeting, at Marysville, Mo., did submit the issue of principle in the above proposi-tion to Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, to which no reply was made: and,
"Whereas, the American Protective Tari?"

league is assumed to be the representative exponent of protection, therefore be it "Resolved, by the state grange of Cali-fornia at its annual session held at Merced, that we respectfully request said tariff league to forward to the secretary of this state grange, replies to the following ques-

"First. Is the present system of protec-tion by tariff on imports, just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples as long as there is a surplus of these to ex-

port?
"Second. Will a bounty on the exports of agricultural staples be unjust or inequitable as long as there is a protective tariff on imports?

"Resolved, that a copy of this preamble

and resolutions be at once mailed to the president and secretary of the American Protective Tariff league at No. 135 West 23d

street, New York city."
The answer of the Protective Tariff league will be awaited with lively interest, not only by the state grange of California and the 7,000 farmers of Missouri-who asked the same question of McKinley, from whom they have not yet heard-but by all thoughtful citizens of the republic who are interested in the subject as good citizens must be. If the league can answer in good faith that the tariff benefits the farmer and can show wherein, it can render not only the farmer, but the entire community, a great service. If it cannot so answer, it ought to have frankness and honesty enough to say so .- Detroit

DEMOCRACY'S PROSPECTS. A Bulwark of Strength When Placed in

Those democrats who for some weeks have been hearing the triumphant assurances of the republicans that the campaign of 1896 is virtually no longer law was immensely worse. This does in doubt should not be too easily downcast. The late election unquestionably makes the republican prospect rosy. A snap judgment of the situation at the present time would be that the next national administration will be under the control of the republicans.

But if there is one thing certain in American politics it is the element of uncertainty. The quickness with which the people withdraw their support from one party in favor of another has been shown in recent years with startling clearness. They are remarkably sudden in administering rebuke. The republican party has at present to confront the prospect of a congressional session in which it is practically powerless to do any signal benefit to the country, while it may undertake measures which will make it unpopular. A single blunder-the bungling of the tariff bill -sufficed to give the democracy a crushing defeat a little more than a year ago. The republicans are not likely to make any such error this time. Should they enact vicious legislation they would but share the responsibility with the democratic president unless they chose to over his veto. But the chances for tactical errors are numerous and ever present. Either the Cuban question or finances, or even the tariff itself, might easily be made the occasion for as unhappy an exhibition as that attending the consideration of the Wilson bill.

Poor though the democracy's present prospects may look, the party will still have in its favor the advantage which may come from the blunders of opponents. And the democratic party, weak as it often is when in power, is a bulwark of strength when placed in the

opposition .- Chicago Record (Ind.). -"The democratic tariff law has come short of supplying sufficient revenue by an average of over \$4,500,000 per month," says a republican organ. It has supplied more revenue than was raised during a large portion of the Mc-Kinley period. The trouble has been with the expenses, and they were incurred largely through republican legislation. But there will be no deficit to report at the close of the present fisca! year, nor at the close of the next one, unless congress starts another panic .-St. Louis Republic.

-Sherman has taken every pains to show that he has belonged to a cor. pocket and strode out of the room, withrupt and venal party ever since the out leaving a tip for the waiter or a has given a new meaning to the expresidential bee found a buzzing place in his bonnet .- Detroit Free Press.

SOUND MONEY.

Some Questions and Answers Concerning the Currency.

Q. What is meant by sound money? A. Money that is good for its face value; money that is equally changeable at its face value with any other money in the world.

Q. I have seen money defined as "anything that circulates freely and customwrestling just at present with a set of arily between man and man in exchange resolutions which are well calculated for services and merchandise." Wouldn't

A. It would if silver would circulate freely, but that is the trouble. If you adopted by the state grange of Califor will consider a moment you will see nia, at its last annual meeting, held at that confidence in being able continu-Merced, during the first days of Octo- ously to pass silver as money would be ber. The grange, as our readers do a condition precedent to accepting silver as money, and that confidence must the level-headed class of tillers of the money. Right here let me say that a sound currency, with a real and not a fictitious purchasing power, is more necessary for the happiness of the farmer and the wage-earner, since traders, capitalists and speculators get quicker information of fluctuations and can shape their business accordingly with greater facility.

Q. Wouldn't free coinage of silver help the mine-owner and the man in debt?

A. Temporarily. After the panic already alluded to and before silver was down to its bullion value, it would help the mine-owner. But if afterwards it depreciated the value of the dollar then it would not help the mine-owner, and the man in debt would have failed before the panic resulting from a sixteen to one victory was over. It is perfectly plain that if free coinage of silver raises the value of silver, it cannot at the same time raise the value of property; and if it depreciates the value of the dollar, that means a period of financial anarchy and a long period of depression. Take either horn of the silver question and it only does our country harm.

Q. Do you really mean, from the statistics you give, that England has more cash and credit circulation per capita than any other nation on the globe?

A. It is the truth. Q. Well, suppose congress should meet and pass a law absolutely giving free to every man, woman and child in the country \$100 in greenbacks, wouldn't that give us more than England?

A. Oh, yes, that, added to what we have now, would give the country a eash and credit circulation of about \$14,-000,000,000, and I suppose you think that would be a good thing for the country? Q. It would look so, though only \$100

for each one of us doesn't amount to so A. That is just it; \$100 for each one

of us isn't so very much property; but put that much money in circulation and your money will go down hill in value, something like the confederate money did toward the close of the war. Q. How is that? A. Your questions only show that

you, like most people, are not familiar with the science of money. Money in itself is intrinsically worth little or nothing, except the value of the gold and silver, which their use in the arts or as jewelry would give. The total business of all the clearing house banks of the country is not over \$50,000,000,000 year. With nearly \$9,000,000,000 of actual cash currency circulation, as you propose, currency would become so redundant that the same condition of affairs would be brought about as happened in the Argentine Republic. All money to enable us to get what we want without actually bartering. For instance, I have some merchandise a farmer wants, and he has cotton a cotton dealer wants, which cotton the manufacturer wants from whom I get my merchandise. Money enables us each to make an exchange without making a triangular barter, as would have been the case in olden days, before currency, checks, drafts and due bills were invented. If the country has more currency than is needed to enable us to effeet exchanges, our desire for currency will diminish as it grows more plentiful and so more difficult to part with in exchange for real values. That would bring us to just such a condition as existed recently in the Argentine Republic, a period of inflation, of cheap money and high property, of much money for which there was no corresponding need. and a desire on the part of the holders of the surplus currency to put it in some investments that would return a dividend, as no one can make anything out of currency just by locking it up in a safe and keeping it there. After awhile everyone was trying to get rid of his currency for property, and a stampede set in which caused the collapse of the Argentine Republic and more misery all over the world than any similar panic in the world's history. They are gradutake the extreme measure of passing it ally getting back some of their credit, but one of our paper dollars to-day will buy as much in their own country as four of theirs.

Q. You believe, then, our condition would be better if our credit was un-

questioned? A. Yes; kill the silver question absolutely, and our country will rise on the advancing wave of prosperity and become the richest and most powerful nation in the world .- Sound Currency. One on a Silver Senator.

Senator Stewart was a day or two ago the victim of an amusing practical joke. The patriarchal champion of silver went into Page's cafe and had luncheon. When the waiter presented the check for 60 cents Senator Stewart handed him a ten-dollar bill and patiently awaited his change. It was some time in coming, but when it arrived a single glance told the senator there was plenty of it. There were five half dollar pieces, 20 quarters and 19 crat. dimes. The prophet of free silver was about to utter an indignant protest when he caught the eyes of two or three bystanders and noted the twinkle of amusement in them. Then he swept the glittering pile into his big right hand, rammed it down into his trousers smile for the audience.-Chicago Times- pression, "done to a crisp."-St. Paul

A CALL UPON "COIN." Something for the Apostle of Free Silver

to Explain. We desire, most respectfully, to remind the followers of "Prof. Coin" that cotton has had a great increase in value without a corresponding advance in silver. We should like to know what this means, since the prices of all commodities must be measured by the pur chasing power of the white metal People who remember reading "Coin's Financial School" can now turn back their well-thumbed copies-if they have not been thrown away long ago-and scan the long table of wheat and cotton values which showed such wonderful correllation with those of silver ounces. It is true that of all "Coin's" figures in this table only once in 21 years were they correct for wheat and but twice for cotton; but let that pass. Harvey's "reputation" was staked on the correctness of this fundamental proposition of populist finance; and here under a crucial test of the markets made before an interested and attentive world its falsity is demonstrated.

Silver is worth 67@67% cents in New York. It has been hovering around these figures every since last February when the prospect of the Chinese loan and the Cuban war caused a considerable advance. But cotton has gone up 33 1-3 the rules of "Coin" silver should have pective shortage in the cotton crop, on the ground of increased consump-In addition to the amount which Russia and France have agreed to furnish China will have to borrow at least \$115,-000,000. This has caused a steady demand for silver, but it has not added to its price for some months.

Had silver risen in proportion to cot ton it would now be worth at least as much as it was in 1891. The export price of cotton was then 8.6 cents and of silver 99 cents. It is true that in 1893 when cotton brought the same price does not alter the case, for "Coin's" die tum admitted of no exception.

It may be, however, that in the gen eral revival of prosperity these "natural" laws of correllation between the white staple and the white metal have been suspended. Or perhaps the socalled bimetallists have had their attention directed so strongly to politics that they have suffered commercial transac tions to pass unheeded. Now that the matter has been called to their attention we may be pardoned for expecting an immediate advance in silver. In the words of Elijah to the priests of Baal we call upon "Coin:"

"Cry aloud; for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awakened."

-Louisville Courier-Journal. SENATOR VEST ON SILVER.

Points on the Question Where the States man Is at fault. the recent elections to an interviewer wheat grower and his foreign com-The silver question fills his eye to a petitor, and in order to delude their large extent. As regards the silver

question Mr. Vest says: The president, unfortunately, rejected all offers of compromise from those of us who differed with him on silver and refused positively to use the power given him by law to rebuke the gold speculators and protect the gold reserve by tendering yield per acre is far larger than here. silver, even as part payment, when green- But the former country cannot bear while the New York Tribune, the at the treasury for redemption. I believe that Carlisle at one time contemplated such action, but the president, who just before his inauguration talked reasonably and conservatively, suddenly became ob durate and ordered the payment of gold exclusively. This, of course, placed the treasury at the mercy of the speculators and the logical result was the veto of the seigniorage bill, the issue of gold bonds and the paying of tribute to a foreign syndicate."

To have tendered silver as part pay ment would have been to create a premium on gold, and that was exactly what was required by law to keep the two metals at a parity. To have done otherwise would have smashed the government's credit, thrown all private business into confusion, and have reopened the gold room that was closed when specie payments were resumed in 1879 It was the fear of something of this kind -lest the democratic factions represented by Vest, Bland, Morgan, Harris and Blackburn might come into power -that led to the crushing defeat of the party in the recent elections. At all events that was a potent contributing cause among others. Mr. Vest acknowledges that the party is divided on this question and that the differences are ineradicable. Very well. Then the party must take the coasequences of division. He comforts himself with the thought that the republicans are equally divided, and that when they get control of the senate, the line of cleavage will show itself among them with equally disastrous consequences. This is a gross error. The division in the republican party on this question is not line of cleavage in the center, as it is among the democrats. It threatens at most to take off a shaving or a splinter. It does not touch anything east of the Missouri river and it does not seriously affect the states bordering on the Pacific. At most it can produce disturbance only in the Rocky mountain states, and these may be easily exchanged for Maryland, Kentucky, and eke Missouri, for Mr. Vest cannot count himself certain of reelection .- N. Y. Post.

FROM SOUND MONEY SOURCES.

.... The ships that carry silver away from our shores are doing a useful serv ice in the way of simplifying the currency problem .- St. Louis Globe-Demo

....It is enough to make the silver men weep to see Colorado forgetting the white metal in an almost South African craze for gold .- Kansas City

.... By getting on to the free silver band wagon just as it was receding from sight, theex-speaker from Georgia SCARING THE FARMERS.

Same Old Yell from Protectionists
About "Free Trade" England.

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

publicans appealing to British authority in support of what they falsely call 'the American system," this attempt to make capital for protection out of the depressed condition of the English farmers is a choice specimen of protectionist cheek. Everyone who has the slightest knowledge of the question knows that it is her bad system of land ownership, and not free trade, which is mainly responsible for the per cent. since that time, and by all decline of farming in England. The land is owned by a small number of advanced too. It is true there is a pros- aristocrats, who, until recent years, were enabled to charge enormous rent but silver has had its chance for a boom to the men who cultivated the soil. In many counties the annual rents were tion and it has boomed all that it can. \$20 per acre, and in some instances far more. This did not represent a return on capital invested in draining, fertilizing, or otherwise improving the land, but was a monopoly rent, pure and simple.

With millions of acres of fertile prairie lands in the United States, which cost from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre, and with millions of acres of wheatgrowing lands in the Argentine Republic which were even cheaper, it is clear that English farmers could not silver was worth only 78 cents, but this continue to pay annually ten times as much for land as their competitors paid but once when they bought their farms. New inventions in machinery and vastly cheapened methods of transportation brought foreign wheat to British markets at a price far below what it cost the English farmer. The result has been that the latter has been driven out of the market.

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

Under natural conditions wheat could be ground as cheaply in England the burden of monopoly rents and compete with cheap lands. Lower rents, and not protection, is the remedy.

B. W. H. edy.

BECOMING HIRELINGS.

Remarkable Republican Confessions—How Protestion Has Robbed the Farme In spite of the warnings of the democrats that the protective tariff was steadily crushing the farming industry of the country, the farmers continued to vote for the party which was plundering them by indirect taxation. keep the big Baldwin works busy for the president was bound to prevent. He plundering them by indirect taxation. For thirty years previous to 1894 a high tariff policy has been in force, and during all that time the republicans have been telling the farmers that the 'home markets" built up by protection was making them rich. farmers themselves knew better but allowed their partisan bias to prevent them overthrowing the system which was responsible for their condition. Finally they revolted, and in 1892 elected an administration and congress

With the repeal of the McKinley tariff the eyes of even the most bigoted then no longer necessary to conceal of the Manufacturer's club of Philadelphia, a body which includes about one tariffites say trade is impossible. thousand prominent Pennsylvania protectionists. The Manufacturer is an ardent advocate of the most extreme McKinleyism, and favors practically the prohibition of foreign goods. Yet in its issue of November 2 that paper makes the following editorial statement in regard to the American farmers:

"The prices of farm stuff have been falling, almost without interruption, for twenty years. But taxes have been advancing and the indebtedness of the agriculturists has not been decreasing. What is to be the conclusion of this remarkable movement? Is it not plainly indicated by the fact that between 1880 and 1890, in this one state of Pennsylvania, the number of men working their own farms decreased by 11,000. while the number of tenant farmers increased by 9,000? The Americans who cultivate the earth are becoming hirelings instead of owners. The land is passing from the hands of the men quoted within thirty miles of this city, more cheaply than in the patents of N. Y. World.

William Penn, or even the deeds of conveyance to him, signed by the Indian chiefs.

This is the deliberate assertion of a protectionist organ. If it had been made by a democratic paper two or three years ago, the republican press would have called it a free trade slander. But coming from one of themselves, how can the republicans answer it? They cannot say that the state of affairs described by the Manufacturer is due to the Wilson tariff, for the record of increasing tenant farmers is taken from ten years in which protection was in full operation. And the decline in prices of farm products is stated to have been going on for the past twenty years. Certainly tariff reform had nothing to do with what occurred under a high tariff.

It is not often that a protection organ gives away so completely the home market" humbug, as does the Manufacturer. If, as that paper says, farms within 30 miles of Philadelphia are sold at less than the cost of improvements, or more cheaply than by the Indians to William Penn, what becomes of all the boasted benefits of the home markets for American farmers? What is the matter with the great home market of Philadelphia? Why do not the Pennsylvania farmers sell their products at higher prices in Pittsburgh, Johnstown or some other manufacturing city? Can it be possible that the result of thirty years of protection in the state which is the hot-bed of McKinleyism, has been to reduce the value of farm lands and drive men who formerly worked their own farms into becoming tenant farmers? Such is the assertion of the Manufacturer, and in this case it tells the truth. But what a confession for a republican paper.

This admission of the effects of protection on Pennsylvania farmers could be repeated in every state of the union. The same causes have produced the same results, and the American farmers are to-day confronting everywhere a condition into which they have been forced by republican legislation. It cannot be expected that the wiser democratic policy will at once restore the prosperity which was lost through thirty years of robbery by tariff taxes and monopoly prices. But if the policy of lower taxation and freer trade is continued, the condition of the farmers will steadily improve. The national election next year will decide whether the independent farmer is to hold his ground, or to become a tenant on the land of some trust-enriched monopolist. If protection is restored it will mean, as the Manufacturer says, that the Americans who cultivate the soil will become hirelings instead of owners. Is that what the people want?

WHIDDEN GRAHAM,

HOW THE NEW TARIFF WORKS. motives Being Made in This Country for Russian Railroads.

While protectionist politicians are solemnly expressing in convention resolutions their conviction that American manufacturers need a high protective tariff in order to maintain their hold on the home market, protectionist newspapers are publishing facts which must chill the hopes of their political friends. Of what use is it for Gov. McKinley and his followers as in this country, for the average the high taxation policy our manufacto declare that without a renewal of turers cannot continue to do business. gan of the most faithful McKinleyites.

is flatly contradicting them? Thus in a recent issue the Tribune gives a detailed account of a contract just made by the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia with representatives of Russian railway companies for the construction of forty locomotives, twenty each for passenger and freight service. Together with other orders already on hand, some of them from Central and South Amerithe rest of this year.

Here is an industry which not only can supply the domestic demand but which undersells the products of England, Germany and other countries in neutral markets. In spite of the handicap of long-distance freights, American skill and improved machinery turn out locomotives which secures an entrance into markets formerly controlled by other countries. Protectionists are going up and down the pledged to establish a tariff for revenue land preaching the cowardly doctrine that we cannot make things for ourselves unless we prohibit the importation of foreign products. And while protectionists were opened to the truth they are talking our manufacturers go about the farming industry. It was right ahead and ship their goods into countries which our dreaded competithe facts, and instead of picturing the tions have long held undisputed conprosperity of the farmer, republican trol of the market. This may be inpapers began to talk of his poverty. A considerate on the part of our busiconspicuous instance of this change is ness men but they can hardly be exfound in the Manufacturer, the organ pected to forego profitable openings for trade, merely because the high

Something Wrong.

The McKinley organs are endeavoring to show that the wool manufacturers of this country, since wool has been put upon the free list, thereby giving them the advantage of from 30 to 50 per cent. in the cost of their material, are using a thousand per cent. more shoddy than they did before this reduction was made. Either there is something wrong in the information of these journals, or else they are trying to show that the woolen manufac turers of this country are fleecing the public in a most reckless manner. Are they trying to persuade the public that if they want honest woolens they must purchase British-made-goods That is what it looks like. - Freehold (N. J.) Democrat.

Trade in Lead Pencils.

The American trade in lead pencils is increasing at such a rate that German manufacturers, accustomed to who till it. Prices for farms are now control the world's markets, complain that they are being "swamped" by our in localities nearly in touch with rail- competition, not only in the United roads, as low as \$20 an acre, and even States but in Mexico, Australia, India \$15. This does not represent the value and other countries. If Mr. McKinley of the buildings and other improve- has no objection, we may now proceed ments. The land itself is given away to control the German market itself .-

Issued every Thursday.

IMPORTANT.

Desiring that every subscriber to the COURANT should, by the 1st of January next, square up his subscrip tion, we have concluded that, if subscribers will send us, by money order or call at the office and pay up all arrearages, at the rate of \$1.50 per yearthey 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 is our rates after six months' arrearages. We regret to incur a cent of expense to any patron, but our own debts for paper, type, insurance, etc.. compels us to collect up all accounts. 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 our friend.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COM

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, at the COURANT office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 1 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895, for the purpose of settling up the expenses of the late campaign and making report to the County Clerk, as required by law; and it is, therefore, very important that every member of the committee be present at the meeting, without fail-If impossible for you to attend authorize the Secretary on a postal card to cast your vote. This business is the imperative duty of a committeman after he has accepted that office.

C. S. FORD, Chairman. A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

It appears that the world has been doing injustice to the crow, and that he is really a friend of the farmers. That is to say, such is Agriculture. Nearly 1000 stomache of the birds were examined and it was found that corn formed only 25 per cent. of the food of adult crows, and that little cultivated fruit was eaten by them. On of politicians and personally interestform over 25 per cent. of the en- verdict of the supreme will of the peotire food of crows; and they also ple has once more been manifested. pests of that sort.

counties in the state show that only Chase county, regardless of our per-167,280 votes were cast for Chief sonal preferences Justice. Of this number David Martin received 124,350 and Char- Charley Cowley, elected for Treasurer; les K. Holliday 42,880. From this Mart C. Newton, elected for County it appears that the vote on Chief Clerk: J. R. Jeffrey, elected for Surveyor; and last, but not least, our pop-Justice was very small, and many ular and successful surgeon and phyof the voters declined to vote for either party. Notwithstanding And if everything had went as it had the light vote, Mr. Martin's mafority is 81,470, fully equalling old time Republican majorities. Charles K. Holliday received an average of over 400 in each of the lob counties, a remarkable vote for an sition, and are ready with their preindependent concludete and one mature advice. To a Democrat they independent candidate, and one that which Mr. Holliday ought to be proud of.

Council Grove has the best "tubor" player in the state, so says the Guard. If a "tubor" is any kind of a brass instrument, the performer on the same should surely be in great demand in some mus eum -- CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

The Courant man, perhaps, thinks the boys meant to say "tub by," but there is nothing certain about that. It requires various kinds of instruments to play all kinds of music to please all parties according to their attempt - Council Grove Courier.

Well, if the Guard had said the washing of clothes in a tub made music, that would have been all right, but hereafter call things by their right names, go to night school and learn how to spell them. Tuba player was evidently meant.

Becretary Olney has decided that the trial of ex-Consul Waller was fair in every way to the ex-Consul on the face of the evidence as forwarded from Paris, and that this government has no substantial grounds upon which to base a demand for indemnity, at least for irregular trial. An invimation has been received from Paris that Wal
by John W. Cook, President of the Illinois State Normal, and Rev. Robert McIntyre, of Denver.

An hour has been set apart known as the ear the mount and the state Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphile, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Commander J. P., Harris.

Needed school legislation, philosophical methods in teaching and kindergarden work where, where it is a steachers make an effort to accomb habit. Any person wishing to be curred of either of the above distance on which is get our share of the good things to be had at such a meeting, and I am sure we will be curred of either of the above distance on the process of the curred of either of the above distance on the process of the curred of either of the above distance on the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the good things to be had at such a meeting, and I am sure we will be curred of either of the above distance of the good things to be had at such a meeting, and I am sure we will be curred of either of the above distance of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of the process of the curred of either of the above distance of the process of t

ler would be set free it he disclaimed any intention of attempting to secure indemnity for alleged illtreatment. Mrs. Waller has been advised by the State Department, as also by her counsel to accept the proposition but she pointedly refuses to do so. Waller has not been consulted in the matter. If Mrs. Waller does not accept the proposition in a reasonable time it is probable that the State Department will instruct Minister Eustis to notify the French government that the United States will make no attempt to collect an indemnity if Waller is at once released.

These days we hear a great deal about the national debt. It will be well for some people to study this question before they do so much talking about it. Evidently the condition of things have a great deal to do with it. We find that a great deal of ignorance is used in By January 1st we wish to have all talking about the debt at this time and some people labor under the impression that the debt was all made under Cleveland's administration. Looking back over the history of the country we notice the rate of \$1,50 per year, what you that there has been a debt since owe us, and square up with us, either we were a nation. During the by note or with the cash, and remain eight year reign of Andrew Jackson as President the debt was nearly wiped out. Mr. Jackson was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and the day he assumed the responsibilities of the great office the national debt was \$58,421,413.68 and when he went out of office March 4, 1837 the debt was \$291.098,.05. This shows that during Jackson's term the debt was reduced \$58,130,324.-62. From that time on the debt increased until 1853, when Franklin Pierce assumed control of the affairs of the country. At this time the debt had grown to \$64,340,-628.78. Mr. Pierce during his term reduced it to \$29,060,386.90. From March 4, 1857, the debt has increased up to a few years ago when it reached the \$4,000,000,000 mark. This was caused by the war. Since that time it has been reduced down to \$1,126,379,106. We believe with proper legislation and an economical administration of the affairs of the government in the conclusion of a special investi- ten years the national debt will be gation made by the Department of payed off. There is no reason why the United States should owe one dollar after that time.

AFTER ELECTION.

CLEMENTS, KAN., Nov. 30, 1895. MR. EDITOR: The animated spirits calmed down down to real facts. The

In relation to our Chase county podestroy rabbits, mice and other litical emergencies, we, from a fusion standpoint, have no apologies to make. Neither are we making any accusations in any way, shape or form. We, Complete returns from the 105 and especially I, for one of the many.

The fusion ticket-an experimental trial-has been a grand success, viz: within our own ranks, noble John Campbell would be Sheriff of Chase county for two years to come.

The main trouble now is, the discomfert of some Republican tricksters. They realize their helpless po-

"You see, the Pops did not stand

firmly by you."
To a Populist they say:
"You see, the Democrats did not stand firmly by you." By so doing they desire to antagon-ize the friendly elements that stand

in opposition to their obnoxious political doctrine. My advice to all these Republican peace-disturbers is simply this: Take care of your own family troubles and we will take care of all consequences that derive from a contract consum mated between the Democratic and Populist party in 1895. We have come to stay in the future, and you have only temporarily pre-empted

some of our claims. Fraternally yours,
A. LEHNHERR.

TO TEACHERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

The 33d annual meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' associatiou will be hetd at Topeka December 25, 26 and 27. A most in-teresting and instructive program is an-Nusic will be furnished by the famous Modoc Club of Topeka, and by the Ladies' horus of Emporia.

Among the many great things are lectures by John W. Cook, President of the Illinois state Normal, and Rev. Robert McIntyre, of Denver.

IN MEMORY

P MAGGIE D. M'NER. WHO DIED NOV. 28, 1894 Dear Maggie, thou art one year at rest, And we have missed you sore:

But hope we all shall meet again Upon that golden shore; All her trials, all her sorrow In this vale of tears are past: Now she dwells in fairest mansions

Great is her reward at last. Though the summons came so sudden, She was ready to obey; Cruel Death! He's always busy,

Seldom lingers on his way; Let us all, like her, be ready Soon the Bridegroom may appear, Haste and get our lamps in order, Keep them burning bright and clear.

Round our hearth we miss her sadly, Sadly miss her every hour. When we cross the River Jordan. Reach that land so wondrous fair-Oh, 'twill be a happy meeting-

ALFALFA GLEN

Now our home seems quite forsaken-

Maggie was its sweetest flower:

Elmdale, Kansas, Nov. 28, 1895. ABOUT ARKANSAW.

Maggie's waiting for us there

FRIEND WRITES AN INTEREST INC COMMUNICATION.

ROGERS, ARK, Nov. 27, '95 W. E. Timmons, Editor Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

DEAR SIR: Rogers is a widewake, substantial little city of about 2,500 population (all white). located on the main line of the St-Louis & San Francisco R'y, situated in Benton county.

Mrs. Mary Yellin Lease spoke here on the 15th to a large and ap preciative audience. Subject: "Political Issues of the Day." She arose (applause), she lifted up her voice (great applause), she said (thundering applause) "Fellow citizens, wilt thou-?" (Just then I wilted and rushed to my room to get my "Guide to Shorthand," thinking I would chronicle the many wise sayings for the benefit of the citizens of Cottonwood Falls. But when I returned she had closed, and I was deprived of the anticipated feast of useful knowledge for which my soul yearned.)

I Sunday once more in the Bos. ton Mountains, I was on the high est peak in Arkansas, and, like William Tell of Old, I lifted up my voice and said: "Ye crags and peaks and razor backs, I'm with thee once again."

Descending to the valley, I approached a log house to get a drink (of water only). Taking a hasty survey of the interior as well as the outside surroundings, I saw sights that carried me back on the wings of imagination many, many

Back to boyhood's sunny days; back to the blithesome days of childhood, back through the dusty halls of memory I wandered, stopping here and there to grasp a friendly, unseen hand, stretched out to me from the dim vista of the

What were those sights, do you

The clapboard-covered cabin; the fireplace with suspended hooks; the bickory hinges on the door with a leather latchstring on the outside; the spinning wheel in the corner, the hickory broom and home-made chairs, the shaving hone, and oxyokes, all just as I remembered them 40 years ago. What food for the magination did these recall.

1 remarked to the old man: Why, how do you get along and make a living here? You are behind the times 50 years." "Ob," he replied, "we make a very good plain living very easy, and we are very contented;" then fixing his

On my return trip here we stopped at a small station to take on a colored gentleman. There were just ten of us "white trash" on the smoking car. The conductor ordered us all into the next car, as he said he had a negro passenger. I hastily arose and smilingly obeyed the mandate, but was disgusted with the timidity of the other nine to see them meekly following my example. But in the car I saw a said road, and to give to all parties a hearposter that explained all to me. It is \$200 fine to ride in the same apartments with the colored sace. That Negro (like a railroad magnate) had a special car for twenty

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Fafts, Cansas, 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 of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the changing of part of road herein named as follows, viz:

county and state aforesaid, praying for the changing of part of road herein named as follows, viz:

Beginning at the north west corner of the south west quarter (4) of section seventeen (17), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence east on north line of said quarter to the north east corner of west half (4) of south west quarter (14) of section seventeen (17), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence south on line between east and west halves of south west quarter (4) of section seventeen (17), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), to intersect the present county road leading south and south east to south line of county, thence on present road bed south and east to a point at foot of the hill near the north east corner of the north west quarter (4) of section twenty-eight (28), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence around worst part of flint hill to intersect present road at a point about fifteen (15) rods south of the corner of present road thence on present road bed to a point about thirty (30) rods east of section line between sections twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28), township twenty-two (29), range eight (8), thence around point of hill in a south east direction so as to intersect present road so as to avoid the steepest portion of the hill; thence around point of hill in a south east direction so as to intersect present road so as to avoid the west quarter (4) of section twenty-seven (27), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence around point of hill to intersect present road at a point about ten (10) rods south of present road bed east to a point about ninety (90) rods east to the south east corner of section twenty-seven (27), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence on present road bed east to a point about ninety of section twenty-seven (27), township twenty-two (29), range eight (8), thence around point of hill so as to intersect present road at section line south of section twenty-seven, township twenty-two (20), range eight (8), thence ar

north west corner of the south west quarter (14) of section seventeen (17), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), to where it intersects present road on south line of said section. Also to vacate all parts of road rendered useless by the establishment of changes herein asked for, in sections twenty seven (27), twenty-eight (28) and thirty-four (34), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8).

Whereupon, said board of county co whereupon, said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Nichol, Nicholas Gosler and Lawrence Rogler as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commi-M. K. HARMAN County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, county of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a petition signed by Henry Brandley and 13 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the yacation of two miles of a county road, as follows, viz: follows, viz:

Beginning at the north west corner of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), range (9), and ending at the north east corner of section thirty-two (32), same township and range.

ship and range.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Makemson, G. W. Blackburn and R. H. Chandler as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

hearing.

By order of the board of county commis-M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

The State of Kansas, \s s:

Chase County, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kans., Oct. 8, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1895, a' petition signed by L. C. Hubbard and 11 others, was presented to the ocard of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain read, described as follows, riz:

The county road located between the south west quarter (4) of section five (5), and the south east quarter (4) of section six (6), all in township twenty-two (22), range nine (9), Chase county, Kansas.

nine (0), Chase county, Kansas.

Whereupon, said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. John Makemson, G. W. Blackburn and R. H. Chandler as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1895, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN,

[seal]

ROAD NOTICE.

State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kans., Octobor 8, 1895.

eyes on me, he said, "are you?"

I could not reply. I gazed out into vacancy and muttered, "What a philosopher!"

On my receive the county and muttered and la others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for a change of county road leading southeast direction from Matfield Green, Kansas, viz:

Matfield Green, Kansas, viz:

Beginning at the point where the Cedar creek road leaves the present road between sections five (5) and eight (8) in township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), at the foot of the hill west of the north east corner of section eight (8), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), at or near where there is a small bridge and culvert, thence in a south east direction on the ground occupied by the road as at present traveled, to a point where said road crosses the east line of section eight (8), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), thence south on section line to intersect the present county road.

Whereupon said board of county commis-

ing.
By order of the board of county commis M. K. HARMAN. County Clerk.

THE STAR SPANCLED BANNER'S

CLARKE,

YOUR NEXT

GOODS THAT WILL SATISFACTION.

Furniture, Cook TYL Stoves (1)

TES Banquet Cheal Freight Paid Z PRIC

0 \$10.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

620 & 622 COM'L ST., EMPORIA, KANS.

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery



Wind Mills. Pamps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM-An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.

Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THE FAVORITE MACAZINE

Is the only Magazine edited especi ally for children from 7 to 11.

Its Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Paers, Adventures, Travels, Pictures, satisfy ad delight all the children.

NO OTHER MAGAZINE FILLS ITS PLACE \$1 a Year.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW VOL Bockers. A story of two city schoolboys.By Margaret Compton. (Serial.)

The Knothole in the Fence. A boy's story.
By Beth Day. (Serial.) Nellie Ogg and Her Goats. By Frank Pope Humphrey. A romantic true story of a little Scotch lassic in the days of "bonnie Prince Dharlic." (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 Risley Seward, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Mrs. Ex-Gov. Wm. Claffin, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Mrs. Harriet Pres-cott Spofford, Sophie Swett, Sarah Orne Jewett, Hezeklah Butterworth and others.

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

Prospectus for 1896. THE PANSY.

A Magazine for Young People. Edited by Isabella M. Alden ("Pansy") and G. R. Alden.

The Only Magazine Published by the Lothrop House. A New Volume begins with the Nov. No

The coming year. The Pansy will appear in a new and improved form. It will present many fresh and original features, the editors and publishers alike aiming to make the 1896 volume surpass any other in the history of this popular magazine. Among the many notable contributions will be the following: SERIALS and SERIES of ARTICLES.

SERIALS and SERIES of ARTICLES.

"Reuben Finding His Way," serial story by "Pansy," charmingly illustrated by Hiram P. Barnes
"The Gingham Bag," an old-fashioned New England story of the District School, by Margaret Sidney. Illustrated.

Ten Papers by Miss I. H. M. Palmer Each paper will be accompanied by a full-page and other illustrations.
"Children of History," by Evelyn S. Foster Illustrated by photographs of some historic child-faces.

"The Cooking School," a series of stories concerning the fortunes of a young girl who went to cooking school, and what came of it.
English Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.

SHORT STORIES and ARTICLES.

SHORT STORIES and ARTICLES. "A Syrian Nightingale's Story," by Mrs. M. C. M. Foster.
Frontispiece Story each month, by Pansy; and many other interesting and timely stories and articles, appropriately illustrated.

DEPARTMENTS: Young People's Work, Baby's Corner, Pansy Society Corner, Daily Thoughts \$100 A YEAR; 10c A NUMBER. *.* Boys and girls should send a postal asking for information about the extraordi-nary Prize Offer in connection with TLe Pan-sy for 1896.

JOHN DOERING, Prop.

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

PHYSICIANS.

teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway, Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City, *STARDARD LIQUOR GO.,* OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868.

614 BROADWAY,

KANSAS CITY. - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4 00, \$.00 per gallon.
Penn, or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

First published in the Courant, Oct. 24, 1895. Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS. 88. County of Chase, as. In the Probate Court in and for said coun-

In the matter of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased.
Creditors and all otter 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 Courthouse, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate
CALEB BALDWIN, Administrator of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased.
Oct. 23d, A. D, 1895.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO.92 PEARL ST. BOSTON

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

No that shall awe, no favor sway; low to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Forms -- peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af or three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.06 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE TO SERVE

TIME TABLE.

MAST. At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.x KC.X ### At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.X RC.X.

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Elimdale... 1 55 11 19 154 1 25 10 36

Evans... 1 59 11 23 1 58 1 30 10 40

Strong... 2 08 11 31 2 05 1 40 10 48

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Safordville.. 2 25 11 46 2 17 1 58 11 03

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Cedar Grove 721 652 221 355

C. K. & W. R. R.

 buzarr
 4 20

 Gladstone
 4 50

 Cottonwood Falls
 5 15

 Strong City
 3 10am 8 30am 5 20

 Evans
 3 20 8 45

 Hymer
 3 40 9 15

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative......R. H. Chandler Representative R. H. Chandler
Treasurer David Griffitts
Clerk M. K. Harman
Clerk of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney Dennis Madden
Sheriff J. H. Murdock
Surveyor John Frew
Probate Judge Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds Aaron Jones
Commissioners John McCaskill
C. I. Maule
N. E. Sidener

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle. W. M.; M.C. Newton. Secy. K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. J.L. Kellogg, N.G.; J.B. Davis, Secy. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

L. M. Swope was up in Nebraska, last week, on business. Seed rye, 50 cents per bushel, at E, P. Allen's, Elmdale, Kansas.

For Sale .- One second hand "Gold Coin" heating stove, almost as good as new.

L. A. Lowther.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood june 27 tf

Falls. The Rev. Thos, Lidzy, of the M. E. church, of this city, is now holding a series of meetings, at Elinor.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood l'alls, Kansas, who also does paper

The Kansas State Horticultural Society will meet at Lawrence, December 10, 11, 12, 1895. Wm. H. Barnes, Deputy and Acting Secretary.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpen-

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

commission or by the day. For in-formation call at the COURANT OF-FICE. nov. 28-5 t The good news reaches us that Phil.

Goodreau, formerly of the Reveille, has secured a position as city editor of the Duily Chronicle at Stuttgart, Ark., to which place he went about two weeks ago. Don't forget that John Glen, the re-

liable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

Missing copies of the Courant .-From some cause the copies of the Courant, during the months of July. August and September, 189?. are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

At the request of the people of Saffordville, the date of the Teachers' Association to be held at that place is hereby changed from Dec. 7th to Dec. 14th at which time State Superintendent Stanley is expected to be present, and lecture at night.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE. The Rev. C. G. Allen, formerly of Middle creek, this county. but now of Mead Center. Mead county, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday. He and Mrs. Allen are visiting

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

"Down in Dixie," at Opera house Strong City, tonight. Jos. E. Duchanois is at home, this week, from the Thatcher (Col.) dam

Works.

Elm street, Strong City, is being made one of the prettiest boulevards in that town.

Mrs. Dr. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, who was here visiting Mrs. M. E. Hi-note. returned home Sunday.

Wm. Freiderichs is having the foundation laid for a handsome new Geo. B. Carson has gone to Emporia, where he has accepted a position in the store of S. Strauss, for the winter.

On account of bad health, C. R. Winters has the street car barn work now, and H. P. Coe has charge of one

of the cars.
Joe Maloney, engineer of the yard engine, in Strong City, has moved from the Crumm property into the Tracey house.

The coldest nights of this season, this far. were Sunday and Monday nights, December 1 and 2, when the mercury registered 4° above zero.

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle left, Tuesday morning, for Wellington, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of some of her brother's family. Little Miss Kitty Duchanois had a

nice riding pony, in the shape of a Mexican "burro." sent here by her father, Jos. E. Duchanois, from the Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson, of Coats, Pratt county, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr. She reports the Doctor as entirely well

from his broken leg, and that he will not limp at all.

Senator W. A. Morgan was out at Hutchinson, the first of the week, visiting his son, W. Y., editor of the Daily News. He reports Will's newspaper yenture in that town a success. Mrs. J. C. Farrington and Mrs. W.

H. Cushing, who have been staying with their sick mother at Chicago, arrived at Strong City, Friday night, to be with their father, Capt. B. Lantry, who is not expected to live very long.

Several of the boys at Strong City, have a care-worn look, and, from the number of pretty gold rings being ingraved, on the inside by the jeweler, and popular young lady, has resigned with feminine initials, it won't be ong-no, it won't be long, until something happens.

On Thanksgiving Day, Pat Raleigh, of Strong City, finished a large job of plastering for a farmer, near Wonsevu, the name of whom we failed to get. Mr. Raleigh also plastered District Clerk J. E. Perry's house, in this city.

Jos, Stubenhofer and family left, last week, for Erie, Pa., the old home of Mr. Stubenhofer, where they will make their future home. Their many friends here wish them the best that place, left, Tuesday, after a few of life's pleasures in their new home; days' pleasant visit with his old and, in brief, we will say that, in their friend, Chris Hofman, of Strong City. departure from our midst, what is our loss is Erie's gain.

J. W. McWilliams, the new County Attorney, has taken up his quarters in the Court-house, and B. F. Whittam has taken possession of the Mo-Williams office room and opened up a shoe shop therein, where all kinds of the Mo-Strong City's way-taken and the shoe shop therein, where all kinds of the shop therein, where all kinds of the shop therein, where all kinds of the shop therein.

Miss Agusta A. Brace, both of this city. They have gone to housekeeping in the Perrigo house, south of the residence of S. F. Perrigo.

J. A. Budd is known to be one of man, but when he attempts to deceive the boys of Strong City, he had better look a "leedle oud" His renting of that house on South Cottonwood avenue and other strange actions warn them that wedding bells will soon be

This week was a general moving time among the railroad boys at Strong City. Whether the boys used naughty cuss words or not. when taking down and putting up stove pipes, deponent sayeth not. As for ourself, we judge not, for a more gentlemanly set of boys do not live in any community. The only thing we know wrong about Dave Knapp is that he is a Republican. He's all right every

other way. J. H. Mercer, June B. Smith, Drs. J. M. Hamme, C. L. Conaway and E. P. Brown were down to Kansas City, Thanksgiving Day, seeing the foot ball game, Mr. Mercer reports that four of the children of J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, formerly of this city, were sick with diphtheria. but that since he came home word has been received from there that they

are better. One of the most prosperous and thriving firms in the county is that of Wiebrecht & Scharpf, dealers in hardware and building material, at Strong City, From a comparatively small beginning about three years ago, their Aged 17 years and 11 days. business has increased until it is now second to none in the county. Mr. H. Wiebrecht, the senior member of the He was baptised into the fellowship Wiebrecht, the senior member of the firm, has been a resident of that town for a number of years, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. Mr. Fred Scharpf, the junior member, came from Prairie du Chien, Wis., a little over a year ago, and during that time has made warm friends of all their netterns he his presents and his concern for their temporal welfare were striking traits of friends of all their patrons by his courtesy and fair dealing. He is the manager, while Mr. Wiebrecht attends to his calling of locomotive engineer;

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 4, 1895:

James Buffington, William Finney, Wrs. Blanche Brown, James Michols.

Richard Jackson.

All the above remaining uncalled r. December 18, 1905. Mrs. Blanche Brown, James Michols.
Richard Jackson.
All the above remaining uncalled for, December 18, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Mrs. John B. Sanders has been very ill for a week past.

John D. Minnick has been at Kan sas City for a couple of weeks past. Chas. Fish has moved into the house lately vacated by D. L. Hilton, at Strong City.

C. Myer, fireman on the yard engined in Strong City, will soon occupy the Tracey house.

F. M Schaede, the Strong City poultry fancier, has rented a farm on Buck creek for the coming season.

The prudent housewife is now look ing for bargains. Smith Bros. tell residence on his lots in Strong City. her in this issue, where to get them. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. White, of Strong City, has been very sick, with pneumonia, for nearly two

Jas. O'Byrne, one of Strong City's merchants, returned, Thanksgiving day, from a business visit to Morris

The Rev. Father Alexander Jen-nings, of St. Anthony's Church, Strong City. was quite sick the fore part of

Mr. Roush, water service man of the Santa Fe, at Strong City, has mov-ed into the Jones' property, vacated by Chas. Fish.

The Strong City physicians report a great deal of sickness among the little ones, the ailment being mostly caused by colds.

Miss Martha Fritze, of Strong City, will leave, the first of the week, for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Rey. H. Hamm, at Newton.

Born, on Wednesday. Nov. 27, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Watson, at Rettiger Bros' quarry, east of this city, a son, weight 11 pounds. Scott Ramsey has been comfortably ensconced in one of the prettiest little cottages on South Elm street, Strong

City, for a number of weeks. E. P. Hickman, for some time past bookkeeper in the Strong City Bank, has been proffered, and will soon ac-

cept, a like position with a large pack ing firm in Boston, Mass. Theo. Fritze, the carpenter, has just completed a neat veranda for Probate Judge McDonald, on Elm Street, Strong City. It is indeed a model of

Miss Lyda Ryan, a very deserving and popular young lady, has resigned the position of saleslady in Adare & Co.'s store, at Strong City, and accepted that of bookkeeper in the Strong City Bank.

L. M. Williams has been making many and new improvements in and about his residence property, in Strong City. It will be occupied by the families of himself and son-inlaw, Conductor D. L. Hilton.

Fred Ruggles, a genial gentleman from Superior, Neb., and night fore-man of the F. E. & M. V. R. R., at

There will be a pound social at the Fairview School house, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11th. for the benefit of the Fairview Sunday School. Each person that comes is to bring a pound of something. Everyone invited to

People are beginning to ask about stoves in the street cars.-Topeka State Journal.

Pshaw! Topeka is away behind the the times. We've had stoves in our the best firemen on the Superior street cars for a month. Our company branch, and a jolly, first-rate young runs its street cars for the accommodation of the public, and are making money thereby.

Rev. C. Eberhardt, for the past four years, Pastor of the German Lutherian Church, at Strong City, leaves, after Jan. 1, 1896, for Arnes ville, Ill., where he has accepted the pasterate of a large congregation. Rev. Eberhardt's place in the hearts of his Strong City congregation will no lies. There was no room for argube hard to fill, and it is with regret ment; a reform has taken place." that they part with him.

Saturday, November 23, being the 1th anniversary of the birth of Miss Emma, the bright and charming little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiebrecht, of Strong City, the little lady gave a most delightful party to about thirty-four of her young friends. Mrs.

OBITUARY.

Owing to a rush of work and other matters, the following notice got mis-laid the first of the month. We very

much regret the occurrence:
Samuel Talbot Swainhart, eldest
son of Rev. Geo. Swainhart, died of
Typhoid Pneumonia, at his home in
Chase county, Kansas, Oct., 25th, 1895,

poral welfare were striking traits of his character. His death is deeply mourned by his young associates. Many of them at his funeral spoke

A COMPARISON

OF PRICES

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20 lbs. Best Cranulated Sugar Good Japan Tea, 25c per lb.

25 lbs. Second Grade Granu- Best Sauer Kraut, 15c per lated Sugar, \$1.00.

30 lbs. New Beans, \$1.00. 33 lbs. Pink Beans, \$1.00. 28 lbs Good Rice, \$1.00.

7 lbs Good Raisins, 25e.

Good Gunpowder Tea, 25c per lb.

Gallon. Best Pickles, in Vinegar, 25c SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL per Gallon.

Grandpa's Wender Tar Soap, large size, 5c per Bar.

We have just received another car load of

KAW VALLEY POTATOES.

Are selling same at very low prices.

We Add no Extra Profits to Pay Bad Accounts.

SMITH BROS.

The Cash Grocers

A NEW CURE FOR DRUNKEN-

We commend this story to the attention of our temperance contem-poraries, "merely adding," as Mr. Richard Swiveller would say, that "if shoe shop therein, where all kinds of boot and shoe work and repairing will be done with dispatch.

Married, ia this city, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, December 1st, 1895, by the Rev. Clayton Gall, at the residence of Mr. Wills E. Brace, both of this Miss Agusta A. Brace, both of this city, at 5 o'clock p. There's an awful pretty cottage on Garfield Hill, that two people could be done with dispatch.

A word to the wise (young lady) is sufficient, the man himself had a perience, but the man himself had a property of the man himself had a perience. perience, but the man himself had a the subscriber actually gets very imperfect idea of the state of his case. So once, when he came home and fell into a maudlin slumber, she sent for a photographer to come forthwith, and on his arrival she set be-fore him his work. She ordered the photographer to photograph her husband as he sat in the chair. The photographer did his work, and did it well; and when the photograph was finished and laid beside the husband's

CHRISTMAS AND CHRYSAN

place at breakfeast it was a revela-tion, and the sobered gentleman ex-

perienced a decidedly new sensation.

thing explained itself. There was no

chance for contradiction; the sun tells

There was no need of explanation; the

THEMUMS. When stately chrysanthemums are for December makes an ideal Unristmas number. Page after page of handsome illustrations depict various phases of Christmas pleasures, and a timely article on "The Infant Christ in Legend and Art," embellished with numerous and beautiful reproductions of the Madonnas by modern painters, gives some curious legends about the gives some curious legends about the patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4 each Sample cspy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO. for December makes an ideal Christgives some curious legends about the Christ-child, and similar legends about a virgin-born Saviour that exist in all the religions of the East. There is a superbly illustrated paper on the Atlanta Exposition; stories by Gilbert Parket and Joseph Hatton are among the fiction there are Christmas poems and lots of suggestions about Christmas gifts and entertainments, and every one of the departments is replete with timely and valuable information In addition to all this, there is the beautiful picture of "Chrysan-themums," a perfect reproduction of the water-color by the eminent artist Paul de Longpre, which is given as a Christmas Supplement. Everyone who possesses the lovely "Yard of Pansies" and "Yard of Roses," needs this to complete a trio of pictures that cannot be surpassed for decorative effect; and anyone may obtain it, also a December number of Demorest's, by cutting out this notice and sending it, with twenty cents in stamps, to the address below. The original painting of "Chrysanthemums," which is valued at \$1,000, is to be given to the person who, previous to April 1, 1896, obtains for Demorest's Magazine the geatest number of subscribers. This is an unprecedented offer, full particulars of which are given in the Demorest toulars of which are given in the Demorest toulars of which are given in the Demorest. ticulars of which are given in the December number. Demorest's is published for \$2 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Demorest's cut paper patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser, to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 35c) or any number of patterns for 4 cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the patterns is considered

Demorest's Magazine Free!

Demorest's Magazine Free!

and what a magazine it is! For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that Demorest's is the only complete family magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having infinitable features of its own. Demorests is actually a dozen magazines in one. It is a digest of current events and ideas for the busy man or woman, a review and a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting the home, embroidery, bric-a-b-ac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and surgestions and advice regarding the well-being and dressing of heir own persous.

The scope of the articles for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door sports, House Amusements and entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's department, and "Our Girls," and has a monthly symposium by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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A LIBERAL OFFER-ONLY \$3 FOR THE COURANT AND GEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Send your subscriptions to this office. Poor Farm Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, L

STATE OF KANSAS, COunty of Chase. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls. Sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, until, Tuesday, January 7th, 1896, at 12 o'clock, m, for Superintendent of County Poor Farm, for one year from March 1st, 1896. Conditions: County to furnish one team for use on farm, and successful bidder to furnish all other teams necessary to run the farm.

Bidder, also, to state, age and number in family. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of County Commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN.

[SEAL] Lounty Clerk.

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cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in

every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

or Sale by W. B. HILTON & CO COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. LAND WHERE WE HAVE BEEN.

Oh, I know of a land where we all have been Yet never may go again, hough we're women as brave as ever w Or the biggest and strongest of men.

In this wonderful land of which I sing, We never knew toil or care; For some one stood ready to fetch and bring,

Though we were no crowns of gold or flower We were kings and queens by right; And the homage of love was always ours From our subjects day and night.

Our royal robes were woven with caro, Our beds were silken and soft; We lived in case and luxury there And we rode in our carriages oft

Whatever we did the livelong day,
We were watched by admiring eyes;
And whatever we said or didn't say,

We were thought to be wondrous wise. And no matter how prevish or cross we grew Or what tyrants we became, There was one, at least, who leved us so true

There was one, at least, who love That she worshiped us just the same And if we were ill, or beset by fears, She would tend us with gentlest hand,

And soothe us by crooning sweet songs in our

For we lived in Babyland.

O God, forgive us our tyranny there. And reward, where'er they may be.
The patient and loving souls whose care Was ours in our infancy! -Julia Anna Wolcott in Congregationalist.



CHAPTER XIX.

MR. DODD APPEARS AGAIN. "It shall be a legal document," the prospector said solemnly. "Wife, keep your eye open on errors, for I ain't much of a hand at literatoor. Susan, prepare to write.'

The meek-eyed girl meekly took her place at the table pen in hand:

Jack dietated: "I Susan Green, spinster, being of sound mind, do hereby affirm before all conditions of men, regardless of sex or color-"

Here Millie interfered to ask how many sexes a man could be, but was promptly reproved and told that no woman ever could understand law "That I was hired by one Bodd afore-

said-" "Dear Jack, you never said one word about Dodd before."

"To lay out and do up one Jack Wilders by putting up a plant to rob him of his

"'Lay out' and 'do up' are not law terms, are they, Jack?" "If you don't hold your tongue, Millie, we shall never 'get there.' Go on,

Susan." "And I received_"

"How much did you receive?" "Twenty dollars," Susan sobbed. "Great Scott! Twenty dollars only! To think that a boy like my Willie didn't fetch the price of a Newfoundland pup! Go on."

"The sum of twenty dollars sterling-" "'Sterling' is wrong, I know," pleaded Millie, "it is only applied to

Her husband dared not debate this shaky question, so he simply ignored

"To do so, which I accordingly and fe-

"Did what, Jack?"

Jack glowered. "How often must I tell you that there never was a woman critter born, as could get within a mile of a legal

document." "By enticing him from a female person one Alma Miggs, and handing him over to a thundsring, dough-faced sneak, one-"

"Jack! Jack! All those bad words cannot be right."

"Archibald Dodd. All which is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God. Amen. Susan

When the prospector had got his "legal document" signed and delivered, he turned upon the dismayed Susan, and, pointing to the door, roared in a voice of thunder but one word:

"Now," he cried, "for Mr. Dodd. Get me my coat, Millie, while I put Dandy in the cutter."

"Stop, Jack, you need not go on that errand. Here's a cutting from a newspaper my sister sent me this morning. I did not show it to you before because you are so very excitable. Now listen." "A sad end .- Our readers will remember the case of Archibald Dodd, who suffered so severely whilst driving to our city from Oretown some weeks ago. He died last night, a raving maniac, in the county poorhouse.'

"And there's no forty-below zero temperature when he's gone," Jack sneered.
"Den't jest, Jack. Lame, blind,
mad!" Millie shuddered. "What an

CHAPTER XX.

AN INTERESTING UNCLE. One bright summer's day, Mrs. Frank Grey ran down the walk to the garden gate of her pretty new house to meet her husband, on his return from his of-

It was not long after a gay little wedding, which had turned Elsie Whitford into Elsie Grey, and made two young people supremely happy.

"Frank, darling!" was the young wife's glad greeting; "what do you think I have found to-day?"

"Another lost baby?" "No, indeed; but a real live-very much alive-uncle, Frank."

"You are joking?"

"I never was more serious. He came all the way from England on purpose to see me, and I don't like him one little bit. Frank, I do absolutely believe the horrid man was going to kiss me!" "Shows he has good taste, at any rate.

Is he the corporal's brother?" "Why, don't you know the Whitfords ere not my real father and mother,

Frank stared in amazement.

"And you were not Elsie Whitford?"
"Not myself at all, you stupid dear,
but it appears my mother died in my
infancy and I was left to the care of Uncle Jacob Gregson, the gentleman who called here to-day, who put me in charge of Mrs. Whitford, paying her large sums for my support.

"Where is your uncle?" "At the Tifft house. I promised that you would go up to the hotel this even-ing and call on him."

"So I will." "Don't be prejudiced, Frank, but I fear he is not a bit nice."

"Rough, eh?" "No, but, oh, so intensely vulgarhowever, you must form your own con-

clusions. And Frank's conclusions were the same as Elsie's. He had not been in Mr. Gregson's presence five minutes before he mentally declared him to be the most insufferable cad he had ever met,

and only to be tolerated for Elsie's sake, "So you're the chap that's caught the golden pigeon-rather a bit of a prig. I expect, but might be worse," was the courteous greeting of the showy stranger.

"You are very candid," Frank smiled. "Candid! Jacob Gregson's truth itself. Just ring that bell by your hand and let us have a nip of brandy, for talkin's dry work."

"Not for me." "Well, I thought you were a prig. Do you smoke?"

'With pleasure. Thank you." He took one of Gregson's cigars,

ough he distrusted it. "Well, that's something in your favor. Now, see here, young man, I've come across the raging ocean-which, by George! I hate with all my soul-to see your wife on most important business, but now she's married. According to English law she's nobody, an' you, her husband, are everybody; consequently, I'm driven to open matters'

to you.' "You'll find me keenly alive to my wife's interests."

"Devil doubt you; but I want to find you alive to mine, too."

"To yours?" "Yes, the game lies in my hands. Here's a young woman entitled to a large fortune; here's a young man marries her; here's an enterprising unclea kind, good uncle, on whose bosom she lay an innocent babe, whose hard-won ducats have for years supported her. Now the kind uncle says to the nice young man, says he: 'You can never learn one word of your wife's fortune without my aid.' An' the young man says"-he paused, and, with a drunken leer, winked expressively at Grey-"what do you think the young man

savs?" Frank smiled.

"The young man," he declared, "says he would deal very liberally with the kind uncle."

"Spoken like a brick! Tip us yer flipper, old chap. You're the right sort after all."

"Well, what does the kind uncle propose to do?" "He means to give that nice young man a cool fifty thousand dollars a

year.' Grey started with incredulous won-

derment. "Impossible," was all he could ejaculate. 'Why, man, you must be dreaming." He did not say drunk, though he

thought it. "I knew that 'ud take the starch out of you, but it's gospel truth-ah, you didn't think you'd gone in for such big stakes, when you married the little gal,

"If Elsie had never a cent-" "Oh, yes, I know all about that bosh. You're in your calf love now, an' life's all molasses an' moonshine. She'll be

all the sweeter for golden trimmin's, vou bet ver life." Grey felt a strong inclination to kick

his wife's irrepressible relative. Gregson drew from his pocket a legally prepared contract, securing to



himself liberal compensation in case of Frank Grey's accession to the unnamed fortune and cried exultingly:

"Sign that document, my boy, the estate is yours."

Grey signed like one in a dream. "Far away in England lives an old bloke," Mr. Gregson began, with a sentimental tone and expression, "named Sir Gordon Hillborough, who had one child, Richard, who was rather a wild young cuss. When this youth was still young an' green he secretly married my niece, a young country girl of

seventeen." "Elsie's mother!" Grey interpolated. "How glad she will be to hear about her."

"She died-was killed by a railroad train, before Elsie was six weeks old." "How shocking! I hate to tell her anything so sad."

Gregsen ignored the interruption and continued his story: "Of course the lad kept his marriage

secret.' "Why of course?"

"Oh! you don't understand such things in this country, where Jack is as good as his master—she was beneath him-that's all."

"In rank?" marriage they separated. He went sensible Marcus Woodgrove observed,

Then the baby was born and she died, and young Hillborough married again. and went with his wife to India."

"Leaving Elsie?" "Pshaw! He knew nothing about her-didn't know of her existence.'

"Well?" "Well, the whole story was sprung on the old gent."

"By whom?" "By me, if you must know; but I shall never get through my story, if you ask so many questions."

"Well, go on." "And it was agreed that the child should be suppressed."

"Suppressed!" "Yes, shipped abroad under another name.

'And that child is-" "Your wife as sure as shootin"!" "And her father went to India and raised a second family-"

"He didn't. He an' his wife were killed by cholera, an' now the old gent's got a streak of remorse-never could afford a conscience myself—an's just as anxious to get his granddaughter back as he once was to get rid of her." "Surely, you could have found her

before this?' "I'll be hanged if I could, for the little minx has kept herself as close as a weasel. The Whitfords played it on me, too, an' I never got her address till two days ago."

"How can we prove Elsie's identity?" asked Grey cautiously.

"I've got them fixed to perfection; testimony, birthmarks, everythingyou leave that part of the business to

"And have you any proofs to give me of the truthfulness of your story?"

"Lord, what a lad you are for proofs! One would think you were drynursed by a lawyer. Well, dollars talk, don't they; loud and clear; and there's no misunderstandin' them. See: I'll go straight to England, an' before three weeks have passed—if I ever get alive across that cussed sea-Sir Gordon shall cable you expenses to bring your wife to England.'

Late as it was, when Frank reached home, a council of war was called, for as luck would have it, Mr. and Mrs. Woodgrove had stepped across the street to spend the evening with the young wife, and they sat enthralled, while he related the romantic story of Elsie's birth and parentage. And when he had done, their tongues

did wag! "I'm not a bit surprised," asserted Mrs. Woodgrove. "I always looked on

Elsie as a disguised princess." "Turns out to be a swan when we all thought her a barnyard duckling,"

Frank laughed. "Come here, you serene highness," the old gentleman demanded, "and graciously give me a kiss. Perhaps when you are ruling in your ancestral mansion, surrounded by your gorgeous flunkies, you may be above gratifying the whims of an old lumber merchant.'

"Wherever I am, whatever I am," Elsie cried, her arm wound lovingly round his neck, "I shall never forget all I owe to you and—"she paused to grasp his wife's hand-"my dear, dear mother!"

CHAPTER XXI. A NOBLE COUNT.

"News, news, news! What will you give me to tell you the most wonderful piece of news you ever heard?" Mr Woodgrove asked at breakfast one

morning. Now, though the young people had a house of their own across the way, they took their meals in the Woodgrove mansion, and consequently were pres-

ent at this exciting moment.. "Good or bad?" Mrs. Woodgrove asked.

"Good, royal, grand."

"Of whom?" demanded Elsie. "Of a friend of yours, my dear." "Oh, do tell: I am burning to know it." "Then hold your tongue, love," Mrs. Woodgrove said, laughing, "for Marcus could not keep a secret for five con-

secutive minutes. "Well," remarked the old man, may as well paralyze you at once-Mrs. Clarence Grindlay is going to be married."

"Oh. Marcus, at her time of life!" "Yes, and what's the worst of it-I mean the best of it-is that she is going to wed a German baron. "Not Count Von Thun?" Elsie asked.

"Oh, I did not like him." "Did you not, darling? Well, it's all settled, so it's no use crying over spilled milk. Now, here's where we come in. Marion is going to give a ball on Wednesday evening to exhibit her lordly captive, and we are bidden guests-

now, who will go?" "Not I," Mrs. Woodgrove said, decisively, "but I should like Frank to take Elsie, and you, Marcus, must accompany them out of respect to Mar-

Perhaps in no city of the world can such unbounded, reckless extravagance be witnessed as in New York, the capital of the land of republican simplicity. Ostentation and rank seem more naturally associated, but, bless your life, when John Smith, who never had a recognized grandfather, has "made his he lanows how to lord it with the

best of them. The Grindlay mansion on the night of the ball outrivaled Aladdin's palace. The flowers for decoration cost five thousand dollars: gorgeous servantstwenty years ago one saw no liveries in the Empire city—brilliant in plush and tinsel, flitted like plumed birds amid a

tropical blaze of gold and purple.

In the center of the spacious hall a fountain was erected-a lovely marble basin, from whose depths naiads blew forth jets of eau-de-cologne or rosewater, while from the drooping, bellshaped flowers of a group of astras hung dainty petals tipped with tiny electric lights. Rooms hung with rich draperies, floors covered with carpets from the looms of Turkey, soft and irresponsive to the tread of the foot; ceilings hand-painted and glowing in rich color; fantastic tables and chairs of quaint device; costly inlaid cabinets;

into the army. She stayed with me. it was the fairyland of the stage-one could not help expecting to see Harlequin plunge through an old "family picture" (!) or Columbine pirouetting

on the polished floor. No man in his senses would dare a description of the fair owner of these delights. She was radiant as a dream, for Worth had out-Worthed himself for the occasion; yet, as one gazed at the diamonds, sparkling like dew drops over skirt and bodice, one couldn't help wondering how much she would fetch at auction if sold just as she stood.

Baron Von Thun must be a proud man this night to survey these countless signs of untold wealth and say: "In seven days all this shall be mine. TO BE CONTINUED.]

BEGGARS IN ROME. The Streets Literally Filled with Mendi-

Rome is always more or less infested with beggars; but this season, says a New York Times correspondent, the streets in the quarter frequented by the English have literally swarmed with mendicants, old and young, and of both sexes. Nor do I think that the majority of these solicitors of alms are professional beggars. Of one professional, nevertheless, I have been aware for many years past, and when I left Rome she was carrying on very profitably her shamelessly impudent trade. Long ago I christened her Mrs. Pinchkid. In the smoking-room of the good old Hotel d'Anglerterre, in the Via Bocca di Leone, we rarely fail to be aware after lunch of the gaunt, cadaverous face of Mrs. Pinchkid standing at the window and extending one skinny hand for soldi. After a minute or two. if the appeal failed, there would appear above the horizon of the window blinds the head of a human baby, gaunt and wizened. Presently this forlorn infant would give a shrill shriek. I knew what it meant well enough; the abominable old hag was pinching the baby, but the poor little thing that yelped would frequently "fetch" young English clergymen, youthful guardsmen and kind-hearted people generally, who would hurry out of the room to give half-pence to the cruel crone at the window. She has been at this devil's work to my knowledge for at least a be the same baby that she pinches. Where does she hire them? And how many coppers a day does she disburse squeak when pinched?

Didn't Mind the Fire. "The coolest man I ever saw," said a veteran fireman, "I met at a fire in a dwelling house. We found him in an upstairs front room, dressing to go out. The fire by this time was b'ilin' up

through the house at a great rate. "'Hello, there!' we hollered to him when we looked in at the door, the ing constructed with the sirups, which house is afire!'

"'Would it disturb you if I should remain while you are putting it out?' he said, lifting the comb from his hair and looking around at us. He had on a gravel. This new method was first used low waist coat and his dress coat lay across a chair.

"Seeing us staring at him, he dropped his comb into his hair again and went ing of the sugar season has demonon combing. But as a matter of fact he strated the value of the sirups and was about ready. He put down the gravel as materials for the improvecomb, put on his coat and hat, and ment of roads. The piece of road that picked up his overcoat.

said.

ladder up on the front of the house. "'Now, then,' we said to him, when we came to the window. "'After you, gentlemen,' he said,

standing back, and I'm darned if we didn't have to go down the ladder first

and let him come last."-N. Y. Sun.

A millionaire was contemplating a row of wretched people waiting for scraps outside a city restaurant when he was accosted by an affable stranger.

"Things isn't evened up very well in this world, sir." "They are not," grunted the million-

"Easy for one clarse and difficult for another, if I may venture a 'umble

opinion!" went on the stranger. "I agree with you there," muttered the millionaire, irritably, as he watched a thin, ill-clad woman receiving a stale portion of apple tart with the tail of a bloater in it. "Look at me, I must pay for everything-literally everythingin hard-earned money; and here are those people, even the poorest among them-their food a gift; street fountains provided to supply them with drink, and all sorts of shelters, park seats and archways for their sleeping places. It is confoundedly unfair."-

Good Company.

A Tell-Tale Headstone. The mother of Julia Kavanagh was a woman of great intellectual power and force of character, but even when she was eighty years old she was ashamed of her age. One day she went with her French maid to the cemetery at Nice, to visit the tomb she had erected to her daughter. The two were standing before the stone, when the maid innocenty read the inscription. Julia Kavanagh had been dead seven years, and her age, fifty-four, was of course recorded. 'Madame must be very old," remarked the maid. "Old!" exclaimed Mrs. Kavanagh: "why should I be old? What do you know about my age?" "Mademoiselle was fifty-four when she died," continued the girl, "and she has been dead some time. Therefore, madame must be very old." Mrs. Kavanagh said nothing, but the next day she sent a mason to the cemetery and had the tell-tale figures removed. - San Francisco Argonaut.

An Editorial Tale of Woe. A Tennessee editor thus invites the public to listen to his tale of woe: "We are mad! Darn the people! How can they expect us, out here, twelve miles from a railroad, twenty-five miles from a river, millions of miles from Heaven, "In rank?"

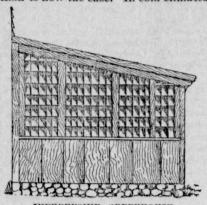
"Exactly. Now, very soon after the avision of fairyland, only, after all, as about two hundred yards from a whisky shop, to get out a lively newspaper."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

How to Add a Plant Room to the Ordinary

Farm House. ing adjuncts to country and suburban the herd at once. Further, that the homes. The illustration gives a suggestion of a very neat and simple addieven though the roof be of shingles instead of glass, to keep plants growing thriftily all winter and to start a large assortment of plants for the kitchen garden, which will bring vegetables upon the table at least a month earlier



the season for garden growth is too and vegetables. A sunny room like that figured here will very materially lengthen the season, and with a succession of plantings after the weather beromes warm will make the garden a desired, such an addition can have the roof of glass also, which will force necessary, and will increase the cost of southern exposure and windows about very excellent results may be obtained. An oil stove may be used for heating; the cows room; not necessarily a wide or a hot water pipe, or a hot air flue dozen years, thus naturally it cannot from the furnace or boiler, if one is head. Liberality in the use of lumber in used for heating the house, may be carried into the plant room. Build large profit in the health of the dairy, tight to keep the wind out, and heatfor a baby with an exceptionally shrill ing will be a comparatively easy matter. -Orange Judd Farmer.

NEW ROAD MATERIAL.

Refuse Molasses Used with Considerable

Success in Utah. The Utah Sugar company has begun a novel use for the waste product from the works at Lehi, known as by-product, or molasses. Roads are actually beare valueless as sugar producers, the life having been extracted. The molasses is used as a cement, the body of the road material being made up of on the road leading from the country road to the sugar factory, and the trave over this thoroughfare since the openhas been so improved is as hard as "'Now I'm ready, gentlemen,' he macadam, and even the heaviest loaded wagons do not cut it up. The sirups "We started, but the stairway had are first poured over the roadway to now been closed up by fire. We turned be improved, and then a layer of gravel to the windows. 'The boys had got a is sprinkled on. More sirup and gravel follow in their turn, until the road is in perfect condition. There seems to be just sufficient potash salts in the molasses to give it the necessary cement-

ing qualities. This making of roads and walks with refuse sirups from sugar factories has also been successfully tried in California. It is not at all unlikely that at the end of the present season the company will make more improvements on the roads leading to the factory. At first the molasses showed a tendency to ooze up through the gravel, but the application of an extra coating of gravel remedied this and made the road as smooth as a floor and as hard as pavement.-Salt Lake Herald.

WHAT DESTROYS STREETS.

To Carry Heavy Loads on Small-Tire Wagons Is Almost Criminal. Without doubt the heavy carting and drayage of modern times have much to do with the perishableness of modern pavements. The hardest rock itself cannot long withstand the continuous grind of heavy loads supported upon narrow tires. To this foolish and destructive fashion of building carts and drays designed for the transportation of great weights the bulk of failure in modern pavements is due. It must be remembered that the celebrated roads of antiquity were never subjected to similar tests, and that the smaller the surface called upon to sustain great weight the less naturally will be the resistive power offered, and the greater will be the pressure upon the

point of contact. If anyone will take the trouble to escertain the weight of an average load whose like is hauled by hundreds through our chief cities daily, measure the width of the tire and then figure the pressure per square inch to which a pavement is exposed, based upon the fraction of a circle, which touches a straight line, we will have a better idea of what road builders of the present day have to contend with. This width of cartwheels and tires should be regulated by law with a view to munici pal economy, and each commonwealth should endeavor by legislation to enforce honesty in laying of foundations for every foot of pavement used .-- Lippincott's Magazine.

So "They Say." The average road commissioner Would do more good, we guess, If he'd work the roads a little more And the public a little less.

-Good Roads

A pound of good butter is usually worth more than a pound of beef at retail and always at wholesale.

WINTER PRECAUTIONS.

Timely Advice and Suggestions to Pro gressive Dairymen

In the production of milk, whether for market, for home consumption or for butter, it is of the first importance If it were understood how easily, and | that it be produced from healthy stock at how little expense, a plant room can fed on wholesome feed and pure drink, be added to an ordinary farm or vil- and in healthy surroundings. If at any lage house, there would certainly be time any cow should show evidence of more of these useful and pleasure-giv-disease she should be separated from utmost cleanliness be observed in the care of the cows, of the stables and the tion that will let in enough sunlight, immediate surroundings, and especially that the milking be done and the milk handled prior to bottling or shipping so as to prevent, as far as possible, any foreign substance from being introduced therein, says the secretary of the New Jersey board of agriculture in than is now the case. In cold climates his address to dairymen. Be careful also as to leaving milk in open vessels exposed to foul air of any sort, as it is a quick absorbent of bad odors and disease germs. Otherwise it may become the means of spreading contagious diseases. Further, all persons who have the care of cows or of the milking vessels and who do milking should be free from consumption and other contagious diseases, as such diseases have been communicated to others through milk thus handled.

As to the stock: If you raise your own dairy, breed from healthy parents. If you purchase stock, have them carefully examined by a competent veterinarian, and especially as to the condition of the udders. Stables should be so constructed as to be light. Many short to give us the full benefit of fruits stables are deprived of the needed light and sunshine. Both are germ-destroyers. A southern exposure, if possible, with cows on the sunny side, with plenty of windows (not holes in the sides with a shutter); provide these joy throughout the whole summer. If with inside shutter or curtain of some coarse material to prevent cold at night. Ventilation must be sufficient to supply plants along still faster, but this is not a necessary quantity of fresh air all the time, but avoid draughts. No anibuilding and of heating. With a mal should be fastened in a stall under a constant current of air, but it is not three sides, as shown in the sketch, necessary to freeze an animal in a poor stable in order to have fresh air. Give stall, but room back, front and overdairy stable construction will pay a other things being supplied.

Stables should be cleaned regularly every day. A light sprinkling of gypsum (land plaster) in the gutters after cleaning will assist in absorbing the foul odors and aid in preserving the valuable plant food in the manure.

Feeds, fodder and drink should be given regularly and be of such character as not only to contribute to a profitable yield of milk, but also to the health and contentment of the animal. -N. Y. World.

THE HOME GROUNDS.

How to Build a Tasteful Farm Approach at Small Cost. There are many good reasons for attempting to beautify the grounds about one's premises, be it farm, village or city home. There are especially good reasons why such an attempt should be made on the farm, for here nature is very willing to aid one in the attempt. Besides, if more efforts were made to make the country home attractive, there would be less complaint that the children will not stay upon the farm. It only requires some taste and a little work occasionally to fix up a country nome so that it will be wo tractive. A step in this direction is the making of an attractive entrance road. as one always notes this first on approaching a place. The sketch accom-



VIEW OF TASTEFUL FARM APPROACH.

panying this shows how easily a handsome, artistic entrance can be made. It calls for a hedge along the front and two cobblestone posts, one on either side of the driveway. Such posts can be built of round field stones. A little cement and lime is all the necessary expense, for one ought to be expert enough to lay the stone up himself, smoothness not being a desired characteristic. Let the hedge end against these posts and let there be some shrubbery and trees growing just inside the entrance. The driveway ought to enter on a curve, as the effect is in this way greatly heightened. Let this roadway be slightly rounded to prevent wash from rains. If it is desired that means be provided for closing this entrance occasionally, provision can be made for stretching two heavy iron chains from post to post, staples being inserted in the posts as the stones are laid .- Orange Judd Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

There was a time when it cost a little fortune to buy a good bull, but the time

is not now. An exchange recommends linseed oil in place of Epsom salts. That is putting linseed meal about where it belongs, in the list of medicines.

The nose of a feverish cow is hot, and when that is the case a dose of Epsom salts will often be all that is necessary, except that the rations should be less ened. A well-known dairyman declares that

he gets two dollars for every dollar's worth of grain that he feeds in summer. It is pretty difficult to get a better investment than that. Would it astonish anybody if we

should say that millions of dollars are wasted in the dairy by unscientific feeding? We believe it. The farmer can make money by studying feeding syatems .- Farmer's Voice.

TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland Sends a Message to the National Lawmakers.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The President Briefly Reviews the Policy of the United States Government with Other Countries-The National Finances Discussed-The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The president sent in the following message to con-

Foreign Relations

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exincies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the several administrative de-partments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and pre-sent such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observations suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situa-tion as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations. I earnestly inwever, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the congress and my fellow countrymen to the reoperations. If justly and fairly examined they furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking effort for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's

By amendatory legislation in January last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free impor-tations of its wool under the last tariff act has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

The missions' boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the esident of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor and which was submitted to me for determination resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long protracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desira-bility of settling international boundary dis-putes by recourse to friendly arbitration. Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilian claims commis-sion, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made

The resumption of specie payments by Chili direct consequences upon her own welfare as evincing the tendency of sound financial prin-ciples in one of the most influential of the South American republics. is a step of interest and importance, both in its

The close of the momentous struggle be China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at request of both countries of rendering such service to subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional government authority under the fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Altho igh but one American citied, and although the destruction of property mey have fallen more heavily upon the mis-sionaries of other nationalities than our own It plainly behooved this government to take most prompt and decided action to guard ast similar or perhaps more dreadful caagainst similar or perhaps more dreadful ca-tamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprising and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of forcisiers, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain pro-vincial officials found derelict in duty, and the nishment by death of a number of those ad-

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien Tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens, will act, it is be similar outbreaks. The energetic steps that have thus far been taken are all the more likeresult in future safety to our citizens China, because the imperial government is, I am persuaded.entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no alterior de signs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of peace between her and Japan we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel. The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives exseed in a most pleasing man-their grateful appreciation of assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peace-ful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undis-turbed, with the exception that a full explana-tion of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar aftar his term of office expired, and was apparently successfull in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamative and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military informa-tion to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sen-tenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Fol-lowing the course justified by abundant prec-edent, this government requested from that of

from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister of foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it. efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Wallers' confidence has a superson the same and the same satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Wallers' confidence has a superson the same satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached. pears that Mr. Wallers' confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern, where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the re-cent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

An invitation has been extended by France to the government and people of the United States to participate in the great national exposition at Paris in 1899-1900 as the suitable commemoration of the close of this, the world's marvelous century of progress. I heartily recommend the acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this government and its people on the occasion.

Our relation with the states of the German empire are in some aspects typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in a country whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which, in under-taking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexcrable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a free exchange of commodities and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to Ameri-can export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American many, cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee these qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation Our great insurance companies, for example

invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable, if, indeed, they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia. It is not to be forgotten that inter-national trade cannot be one sided. Its cur-rents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal.
Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded, dur-

having built up a vast business abroad and

ing the past year, even a greater share of con-sideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the de-cision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imper fect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of the Behring sea under the regulations agreed on by the two governments has been pointed out. stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old china serious outbreaks and reside in the United States and reside in the United State upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the mean time the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years eems to be a matter of absolute certainty The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last congress, which de-clined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If. the proposition that the government is bound vide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alter-native. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, a customs revenue system, designed for native. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore,

> that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the the world, has been superceded by a tar-It st meridian at or near the summit of Mount iff policy which. In principle St Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This of the government to obstruct the avenuation. urvey was undertaken under provisions of the Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supple-ing especial advantages to favorites, and mentary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, I call attention to the unsatisfactory deline-

ation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary.vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive It being apparent that the boundary dispute

between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required, both on its own ac-count and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions there reached and formulated are in substance, that the traditional and estab-lished policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent: that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents: that as a consequence the UnitedStates is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela: that considering the disparity in Strongth of Great British and Venezuela.

bitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers con-cerned is permitted to draw an arbitracy line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the per-tion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject

when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death or imprisonment or fine, or were deto death or imprisonment or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice could not supercede justice itself and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained there-from that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the government of the United States, by the ex-change of treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advancement and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed, an insurre tion in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Beside deranging the exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignity.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympa-thy naturally must be in behalf of our neigh-bor, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating, as individuals, the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilies may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and flercely conducted war, have in the least shak-en the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet, it is earnestly hoped, on all grounds, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines im-osed on our ships and merchants by the ships. officers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in in-stances the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not

been wholly discontinued. Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massa-cres of Christians in Armenia and the development there, and in other districts, of the spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who as dependents of the foreign missionary socipower. The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities vide familiarity with the condition of affairs and will enable us to take suitable steps for the

The Financial Situation. As we turn from a review of our foreign re lations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic con cern more important than any other that can engage our attention and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in however, this does not meet with the favor of this direction when we recall the steps already ongress, it certainly will hardly dissent from he proposition that the government is bound cial situation, and when we appreciate how well by every consideration of honor and good faith the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interes been agreed upon and will be immediately laid protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great majority of our country-men and which, while inefficient for the purin principle our people's cheap living or lessen their com which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognize the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than ener-vating paternalism. The compulsory purchase no conventional agreement has yet been made. | and coinage of silver by the government, un checked and unregulated by business conditions and heedess of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things dian cruisers often eccur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easy to be reached.

The big of least to be reached. in ill advised financial expedients. The cur-rency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued i

large volume during the late civil war and in tended originally to meet the emergencies o that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debate in congress at the time laws were passed au-thorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their vo untary or compulsory retirement. large quantity of them, however, were kept o foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$331,999,073. Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payment, by which the secretary of the treasured was a way was a way to be a secretary of the treasured. ury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks to retire United States notes equal in amoun to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further pro-

order to provide and prepare for such re demption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus reve-nues of the government, but to issue bonds of he United States and dispose of them for coin and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute. In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statue was passed forbidding further cancellation and retirement some of them had, however, been previously edeemed and canceled upon the issue of addi-ional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount out standing at the time of the passage of the ac forbidding their further retirement was \$36,. 81,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at disrest, of the law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following provision: "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired. canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and made out again and kept in circulation. This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retire ment of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The gov-ernment was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of these notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without equittance.

e bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with the gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemp-tion of the outstanding United States notes This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve and \$100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to ac-complish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January, 1879, to \$114.190,135 and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum in July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$97,-011,330. In the meantime and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing large govern mental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws and provid-ing that in payment for silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, it was, however, declared in the act to be the estabthe two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar, the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual value under the existing ratio. These obligations are the instruments which ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen

in April, 1893, to \$97,011,33). It has from that time to the present, with very few and important movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds. Among the causes for this con-stant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increase in agitation for its free and unlimited coinage which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments, the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad and the high rate of foreign ex-change, which induce the shipment of our gold to be drawn against us as a matter of speculacomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of affords opportunities to acquire a measure of Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, vielding \$53,623,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a resul protection of any interests of our countrymen of this operation this reserve, which had sufwithin reach of our ships that might be found fered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of \$107,446,892. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 3)th day of June, 1891, it had faller to \$64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than \$42, 00,000 in five months and droppin slightly below this situation when the sale of \$50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its redemption. This depressed condition grew wors and on the 20th day of November, 189 our gold reserve was drained to \$77,069.0 It became necessary to again strengthen it realized \$58,538,500 with which the fund was in reased to \$111,012,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894. Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a bull in the exasperating withdrawals o gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds it had los by such withdrawals more than \$69,000,000, and had fallen to \$41,03),181. Nearly \$43,000,00) had been witdrawn within the month immediately

preceding this situation. In this emergency, and in view of its sur ent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserv must, for the third time in less than thirteen months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds, bearing a rate of interest and badly suited to their purpose, but that a plan mus be adopted for their disposition promising bet ter results than realized on the previous sales An agreement, therefore, was made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby was stipulated that bonds scribed in the resumption act of 1873 payable in coin thirty years after their date. pearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000 should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65. 000,000. Its good results could not be perma nent. Recent withdrawals have reduced th reserve from \$107,571,230 on the 6th day of July

895, to \$79,338,966. On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than \$172,000,000 of the gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of ore than eleven years, only a little over \$28. 00,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 000,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the 1st day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly \$375,000,000, making a total of more than \$403, 000,000 drawn from the treasury gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes. United States notes Nearly \$327,000,000 of the gold thus withdraw has been paid out on these United States notes and yet every one of the \$46,000,000 is still un canceled and ready to do service in future gold depletions. In other words, the govern-ment has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes then all. It has paid in gold about one-half of it; notes given for silver purchases without exrance the record of the proceedings of the reasonably strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, duced to \$390,000,000. This law further properties that record of the proceedings of the record of the proceedings of the reasonably strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, duced to \$390,000,000. This law further properties that record of the proceedings of the record of the proceedings of the proceeding of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceeding of the p

government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95,50,000 in establishing a gold reserve and of \$16,215,400 in efforts to maintain it.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the Were there infinitely stronger reasons than retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchased

under the act of 1890.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$6,000.000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of these now in existence amounts to more than \$665,000.000, their outamounts to more than \$666,000,000, their out-standing circulation based on bond security amounts to only about \$190,000.000.

I think they ought to be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to 34 of 1 per cent. which would undoubtedly meet all the expenses the government incurs on their account. I do not overlook the fact that the can-cellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave

In the present stage of our difficulty it is

ot easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money eceived in revenue payments, but the kind of noney we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial conditions. We are considering the government holding of gold as reated to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been mpaired: if no bonds had been issued to re impaired: if no bonds had been issued to re-plenish; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payment; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold; and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges nor would there be if the revenues were in-creased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates consist of United States notes and treasury notes, issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its curbuilt on gold alone. If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it by the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it The secretary of the treasury might us notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private hold-ers of gold, unlike the government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury: but the moment the secretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would estab-lish a general and universal premium upon it. thus breaking down the parity between gold

and silver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary and the absurd spectacle might be presented of an alien selling gold to the government, and with United States note: in his hands immediately clamoring for its re-turn and a resale at a higher premium. It may be claimed that a large revenue and reduced receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity affecting these notes in the treasury when received, and thus preventing their pre

sentation for gold.

By the law of 1878, forbidding their future retirement, that statute in so many words provides that these notes when received into the treasury and belonging to the United States shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation." It will moreover be readily seen that the government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and in sist on paying out silver alone and the currency representing gold. Besides the accumulation in the treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil and it can-not proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a de nunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury. Such a condition was a peril in time of surplus revenue and led the gov-ernment to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium and by a large increase of its depo its in national banks, and we easily rememb that the abuse of treasury accumulation ha furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff tax-

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient reenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet all through our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not en tered into the estimate of our solvency. C course the general state of our funds exclusive of gold was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold and his only concern was our abil-

ity to keep on hand that kind of money. Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold ha resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods a will reassure the frightened and make the de sire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, ca be satisfactory to those whose only anxiety is t gain gold from the government's store. It can not, therefore, be safe to rely upon increase revenues as a cure for our prese

Although the law compelling an increas purchase of silver by the government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdraw als of gold from the treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchase did not be-gin until October 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased ver largely, and have continued to such an exten that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold taken out of the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was withdrawn during the eleven and half years immediately prior thereto, and after the first day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed.
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 nce thrown open to the free and unlimited nd independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between

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 as that proposed mighs well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money. No government, no human contrivance or act 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 our independent free oinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals and consequently between the coins oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the belief and practice of other nations and the teachings 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. Twice in our earlier history our law makers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which acthe treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage to coin nearly \$178,030,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not. from time to time, be converted into dol-lars or fractional coin and slowly put into cir-were undervalued in the ratio gradually and were undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized. Acts of congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality. in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of congress in 1878 the government was required for more than eleven years to extend annually at least \$26,000,000 in the purchase in

silver bullion for coinage.

The act of July 14, 1893, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the gov-ernment was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 34,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the congress, who led in the passage of the last mentioned act that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experience of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us the kind of safe financial standing or condition which is the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing from the actual relative value would be the signal for a complete departure of gold from less than one-seventh of the silver money in our circulating, the immediate and large con-traction of our circulation medium and shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism.

In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be in-creased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and pregressive 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 lag-gard 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 degradation of our currency.

The past is full of lessons, teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such, experiment. 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 existing between indi-viduals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of congress that these debts shall be payable in less sentation for gold.

Such retention of the metal ought to be at templation and intention of the parties when least measurably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited so far as United States notes are concerned. interests almost incalculable. Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and pro-fessing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus estab-lish a double standard and a lish 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 permaintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides the least that 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 usage, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side 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 f various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but

an enlightened and wise system of finance se-cures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and alliother currency at. the standard stable and allother currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of a safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and staple standard is maintained, such as the magnitude of safety of our commercial transactions and business require the use of money itself is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and stable value has brought the agency of confident credit in astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuat-ing dollar fails as a basis of credit and its use begets gambling: speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise. Dhave ventured to express myself on these subjects: with earnestness and plainness of speech besause I cannot rid myself of the there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen a serious menace to our prosperity and an instances 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 im-perfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot re-frain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriots, reason and familiar experience and to weigh again and again the consequences of such leg-islation as their efforts have invited. Exen the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a danger-ous financial situation already forced upon us. In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress whose representatives in the congress who are charged with the responsability of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial lively consider the ills of our critical linancial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to cooperate with them in perfecting any other properties. measure promising thorough and practical re-lief and that I will gladly labor with them the every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrym

whom in our respective places of have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELA Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 2, Petty Jealousy and Inordinate Greece

Stand in the Way of a Final Settlement of the Vexed "Eastern Problem."

Written for This Paper.

A few weeks ago when Mr. Gladstone. wrote his now famous letter to Mme. Olga de Novikoff some newspaper writers went so far as to call him a is pronounced a statesmanlike utterdemonstrated once more that he is far ahead of his contemporaries in intelhumanitarian principles. Gladstone's letter was written October 22, when the reports of the massacre in Armenia were discussed in every capital of Europe. "I see in my mind that wretched sultan," wrote Mr. Gladstone, "whom God has given as a curse to mankind, waving his flag in triumph, and the do. So I say in my political decrepitude or death."

of further cruel slaughter of Armenian men, women and children in Trebizond, Erzroom, Karpoot, Mush, Bayationed at Constantinople are to be believed these outrages were sanctioned vision is made finally it must be made

equitable though it seems, did not et with favor anywhere. The fact of the matter is, neither Russia nor England desires the establishment of semi-independent governments, both wishing to secure possession of Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

England might be induced to acquiesce in Russia's grab game, provided she could secure the Turkish islands in the archipelago and one or two provinces in Asia Minor. In the event of such a settlement Austria would claim Montenegro and Scutari, the possession of which provinces would divide the control of the Adriatic sea be- Mercury. dotard. To-day the same document tween Italy and herself. Discussion ance. The venerable British sage has adding it to the kingdom of Greece, to which it really belongs. Germany would not interfere with such an arlectuality and in the advocacy of truly rangement, provided the kingdom of Roumania, which is under its special protection, would be permitted to remain intact. Servia, at present an independent kingdom, would continue to exist—a buffer state between Austria and Bulgaria. The latter principality would remain independent nominally, although it is, even now, virtually a adversaries of his feet are England, Russian province. Prince Ferdinand, France and Russia. * * * May God, the cowardly clown who has for some in His mercy, send a speedy end to the years been posing as the ruler of Bulgoverning Turk and all his doings, as I' garia, would be ousted sans ceremony said when I could say, and sometimes and his place filled by Prince Charles of Denmark, who is soon to marry Princess Maud of Wales. East Rou-Following this letter came reports melia, now a semi-independent Turkish province, would be absorbed by Russia.

The division of European Turkey as here outlined would please everybody zid and Van; and if the diplomats sta- outside of the foreign offices at the different capitals of Europe; and when a di-

RUSSIA TR N 0 UM SERAIEVO/SERVI LG MONTE NEGRO NOR EDITE RANGAN SEA OF CANDIA

MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

by the sultan, after he had agreed to along the lines here outlined. The institute reforms urged by the repre- objection that Russia is a tyrannical sentatives of the six great European | country and should therefore not sepowers.

War vessels by the score were stationed at the entrance of the Darda- rule the officials of the czar have always nelles, but when, in the opinion of the protected the lives and property and civilized world, the time for action had respected the religious prejudices of arrived the powers refused to do any- peoples and tribes conquered in war. thing more than to exchange a few Moreover, although primitive in some more diplomatic notes. Austria pro- respects, Russia is a Christian country, posed a plan for concerted action, capable of the highest development. which was received coldly both at Lon- On the other hand, Turkey will never don and St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury | rise above its present moral status, and going so far as to mildly apologize for the sultan in a speech delivered on No-murder and outrage them. vember 19.

Mr. Gladstone's statement that Russia is at the feet of Turkey needs in- that no sultan can defy the prejudices terpretation. The czar and his ad- of the palace ring, which is and always visers are not afraid of Turkey, but | will be anti-Christian; hence the accesthey fear that any ill-advised move on sion of a new ruler would not change their part might give Austria and the present aspect of affairs. Great Britain an advantage in the diyears ago.

of Europe have another opportunity to death Turkey's position was almost imadvance the cause of Christianity and | pregnable, but near the close of the 16th good government, the same petty jeal- century the fabric began to totter. Sevousy which has retarded progress in eral expeditions sent against the Hunthe Balkan peninsula during the past garians and Germans ended in disaster. half century is at work and threatens In the 18th century began the dismema continuation of Turkish power in berment of the thoroughly corrupt em-Constantinople and the Christian prov- pire. It lost province after province inces of the Ottoman realm.

Austria, Great Britain, France, & European throne. d Germany. But this plan,

cure Constantinople is not logical; for whatever may be said against Muscovite murder and outrage them.

The present sultan, it is true, is a weak ruler. But history has taught

The excellent map accompanying this vision of the spoils. Twice within this article shows Turkey in Europe and the century Russia has called the porte states which have been taken from her to account. The Crimean war was the within the memory of many readers. result of Mohammedan outrages. With- The Turks who now rule over the remout the help which England and France | nants of the Ottoman empire are of Tarthen gave to the Ottoman empire its tar origin. They established themdays in Europe and in the Christian selves on European soil in 1330. Sultan provinces of Asia Minor would have Amurath I., called by some the greatest been numbered. The Russo-Turkish general of the Ottoman tribe, estabwar of 1877, which gave freedom to mil- lished his capital at Adrianople. There lions of Christians from the Mussulman | the seat of government remained until yoke, would have ended Abdul Hamid's | Mohammed II. conquered Constantinoreign in Europe had not the congress | ple in 1453, and made it the capital of of Berlin protected him. In both in- the Turkish empire, under the name of stances the powers who had the settle- Stamboul. In 1460 the same "padment of the oriental question in their ishah"—this is the Turkish title for sulhands sided with the "unspeakable tan-conquered Greece. Soleiman II., Turk" from purely selfish motives, and | who reigned from 1519 to 1566, brought it is no exaggeration to say that the the empire to the height of its glory. blood of the murdered Armenian Chris- He captured half of Hungary, besieged tians is on the hands of Disraeli and Vienna, the capital of Austria, and those diplomats who aided him in de- formed plans for subjugating the whole priving Russia of her just deserts 18 occident. He was opposed by the flower of European chivalry, and returned until the name of "the sick man of Austria, so semi-official statements Europe" was applied to it by everybody. The world has never had a more wicked ependent governments in Salonica, and corrupt government than that donia, Albania and other Turkish | founded by the cruel Orkhan. Let ail ts, or provinces, in Europe, Christian men and women pray that his dministration of all of them equally cruel successor, Abdul Hamid under the supervision of II., will be the last of the tribe to occupy

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Filling for Meat. -To make filling for meat a good way is to get a stale oaf of bread, cut in slices and steam: it will not get too moist in that way, as it often does by pouring water over it.

-Oatmeal Cakes.-Mix a dessertspoonful of sugar, ditto baking powder, with one pound of oatmeal and a pinch of salt. When well mixed make the oatmeal into a light batter with skim milk. Beat up well with a wooden spoon, and bake on a greased griddle, a spoonful at a time.-Liverpool

-Liver Croquettes -- Bake a calf's about Macedonia might be avoided by liver on a piece of brown paper the day before. When cold chop fine, season with salt, pepper and juice of an onion. Add one well-beaten egg and two heaping tablespoons cracker meal. Form into croquettes and fry in hot butter. - Farmers' Voice.

-Made Without Yeast-For the bene fit of those who desire to use baking powder instead of yeast, I append the following receipts: Delicious rice muffins may be made by sifting two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder into one pint of sifted flour; add one cup of cold boiled rice, two eggs, a little salt, one tablespoonful of butter, and milk enough to make a thick batter. Bake quickly in a hot oven .-Ladies' Home Journal.

-Fried Apples-Quarter and core apples without paring; prepare the frying pan by heating it and putting in beef drippings. Place the apples in the pan, skin side down, sprinkle with a little brown sugar and when nearly done turn and brown thoroughly. Or, cut in slices across the core and fry like pancakes, turning when brown; serve with granulated sugar sprinkled over them. - Farm and House.

Cases.
Sprains of the back usually occur in fall upon the head or hips, or a jar from a railway collision, will effect similar results. The injury is easy of recognition;

swelling is always present, together with stiffness and tenderness. There is rarely discoloration of the skin, however strange it may appear, except when the blow has fallen directly. In very severe cases the injured person is found lying upon his side in a more or less bent position.

Oceasionally indications of paralysis are found, and if these persist or are aggravated, hemorrhage between the vertebræ or some injury to the spinal cord should be suspected. When the kidneys are affected, blood will appear in the urine.

Sprains of the back are to be distinguished from fractures or dislocations. And this it is comparatively easy to do, as in all cases of simple sprain the line of the spine is preserved, the tenderness is spread over a considerable area, and the person can usually, though sometimes not with out great pain, raise himself into an erect position. The symptoms of sprain are never so severe as those of a fracture.

We may be reasonably sure of a good recovery from a sprain of the back, even in the severer cases. Where paralysis is present, even though the patime, there is still some danger of the WHEAT—No. 2 red. 2 00 63 3 55 inflammation spreading to the region of the spinal cord. This danger is most frequent in cases of injury to the neck. The main treatment of sprains of the back is to be found in absolute rest. This may be best secured by placing the patient flat upon his back, except when there is great local tenderness, upon a firm though not hard mattress. When there is great irritation and the movements of the body can not be con-

ilar material may be put on to confine the spine and limit its motions. Liniments of various kind may be used, and flannels wrung out of hot water placed over the seat of the injury. The effect of the hot water application will be increased by pouring a And now, when the civilized states to Constantinople. After Soleiman's quantity of laudanum over the surface of the flannel.

trolled, a jacket of plaster or some sim-

In case of a simple sprain of the back the constitutional effects are slight. When such symptoms manifest them selves decidedly, the case demands skilful treatment.—Youth's Compan-

What They Might Do.

"It's an outrage!" exclaimed the public man; "an outrage, sir, that such LARD. charges should be brought against

"Then why don't you demand an in "I intended to, but, you see

"Well?" "Why, I'm afraid they might really investigate."-Chicago Post

Boycottedsby a Home Ruler. A Galveston Irishman had a very bright boy, who reads the papers. The other morning the old man asked Pat-

-Womankind.

tered: "The toirant." "Have you fed the pig, Patrick?" A stony stare was the only reply Then for about fifteen minutes there was a vision of a son closely pursued by a bareheaded father revolving around the house, until the former overtook the latter and yanked him over a water barrel.

rick Junior why he didn't return

change from marketing. There was no answer, except that the boy mut-

"I was only thrying boycott on yez, feyther; for the sake of ould Ireland,

lave me alone." "It's a boy caught, ye are," panted the old man. "I'll tache you to trifle wid a home ruler," as he reached out

The application of coercive measures could be heard four blocks off. - Texas

TROLLEY CARS AND PILLS.

and gathered a barrel stave.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Anna Burns, of 338 Plane Street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty brunette, twenty-six years old, tall, and a pleasing conversationalist. On the ground floor of her residence she conducts a well-ordered candy store. When our reporter visited her store she, in response to a question, told him a very interesting story.

"Until about two months ago," she began, "I enjoyed the very best of health and could work night and day if necessary. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, I began to suffer from intense pains in my head, in my limbs and temples. Almost distracted with this seemingly never ending pain I tried cure after cure, prescription after prescription and almost a gallon of medicine of all kinds. Nothing did me any good. In fact I became worse. The knuckles of my hands soon became cramped and the pain in my hips became more and more distressing each serve with granulated sugar sprinkled over them.—Farm and House.

—Celery with Tomato Sauce.—Prepare the celery as in the preceding recipe, and cook until tender in a small quantity of boiling water. Drain in a colander, and for three cups of stewed celery prepare a sauce with a pint of stewed tomato, heated to boiling and thickened with a tablespoonful of flour, rubbed smooth in a little cold water. If desired, add a half cup of thin cream. Turn over the celery, and serve hot.—Good Health.

—Turkey Soup.—The remains of turkey make a good soup. Break the bones and put them into a kettle, with all the little bits left of a dinner, and the gravy and remnants of chicken.

Soundard Farme and the pam in my hips became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, ands o I was forced to go out. This was the ordeal I dreaded. Each time I went out I trembled when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so severe that I was obliged to stand perfectly still, no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street, and there I stood perfectly rigid, unable to move hand or foot while a trolley car came thundering along. Fortunately it was stopped before it struck me, but the dread of it all lasted as long as my pain, for I never knew when crossing the tracks whether I was dependent on the providence of the pam in my hips became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was forced to go out. This was the ordeal I dreaded. Each time I went out I trembled when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so severe that I was obliged to stand perfectly still, no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street, and there I stood perfectly still, no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the tracks on Market Street, and there I stood perfectly still, all the little bits left of a dinner, and the gravy and remnants of chicken. Cover with about three quarts of cold water, add a small onion sliced and simmer slowly two or three hours. Strain and set the liquor away until the next day. Remove the fat. Put the liquor on to boil, season with salt and pepper and add two tablespoonfuls of well-washed rice. Boil gently until the rice is tender. About five minutes before serving add some minced parsley. Do not use any of the stuffing, as it absorbs the oil and gives a strong, disagreeable flavor to the soup.—Boston Budget.

SPRAINS OF THE BACK.

How the Injury May Result in Different Cases.

Sprains of the back usually occur in the region of the pack or the loins and the more and the region of the pack or the loins and the more and the region of the pack or the loins and the more and the region of the pack or the loins and the more and the region of the pack or the loins and as happy as the day is long. Sinc

Sprains of the back usually occur in the region of the neck or the loins and may be so severe as to affect the ligaments on the internal side of the spinal column. The blow need not come immediately upon the injured spot, as a fall upon the head or him even in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$9.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Her Tender Heart. It was the woman who will stop a horse car twice inside of twenty feet to keep from walking the small extra distance and who will let a man with both arms full of bundles stand rather than move over half a foot to let him sit down.

"The doctor says that we must boil our water," she said to her friend. "Yes," was the reply. "It isn't much trouble."

"No. But I hate to do it. It does seem such a horrible death for those poor little microbes and things."-Washington Star.

-Hoyt has written a play called "The Satisfied Woman." This must be one of Charley's jokes, or else he doesn't know woman. -- Boston Courier.

-Rather Ambiguous .- "There is no place like home," sighed the bachelor.
"That's a fact," said the family man "there isn't."-Detroit Free Press.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

 CATTLE—Best beeves
 .8 3 25 @ 4 00

 Stockers
 2 90 us 3 35

 Native cows
 2 00 @ 3 10

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.

1	WHEAT-No. 2 red		65	0		66	
ı	No. 2 hard		57	40		58	:
ı	CORN-No. 2 mixed		2234	0		231/	
ı	OATS-No. 2 mixed		17	0		18	
ŧ	RYE-No. 2		33	0		331/6	
9	FLOUR-Patent, per sack		75	(0)			
1	Faney		45				
3	HAY-Choice timothy			@1			10
i	Fancy prairie	6	50	0			
	BRAN-(Sacked)		45	0		46	
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		17	0		20	
ij	CHEESE-Full cream		10	0		101/8	
	EGGS-Choice		18			181/2	
	POTATOES		25	0		3)	
	ST. LOUIS.						A.
	CATTLE-Native and shipping		75	0			
	Texans	2	50				
	HOGS-Heavy		50				B
ij	SHEEP-Fair to choice			0			
١	FLOUR-Choice	2	55				
ij	WHEAT-No. 2 red		65%			63	
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		2434				1
ì	OATS-No. 2 mixed		17%	0		17%	1
						331/	
1	BUTTER-Creamery		20			24	
	LARD-Western steam		20			30	1
Ü	PORK	8	25	0	8	27%	
	CHICAGO.						
	CATTLE-Common to prime	3	15			85	1
•	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	3	30			60	1
;	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	00			20	1
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	00			30	1
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		603	10		601/2	1

OATS—No. 2. 18 @ 18½
RYE. 33 @ 30½
BUTTER—Creamery. 18½@ 22
LARD. 5 25 @ 5 30
PORK. 7 80 @ 7 95 NEW YORK. CATTLE-Native steers...... 3 75 HOGS—Goods to choice.....

FLOUR—Good to choice.....

WHEAT—No. 2 red..... CORN—No. 2.
OATS—No. 2.
BUTTER—Creamery....

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

a grain of rice. He ate two or three biscuits and soon after had to leave the table, declaring that he was being poisoned by rice, though he was absolutely certain he had not partaken of any. The other case was one in which the uice of a gooseberry acted as a powerful excitant and produced at once a virulent skin eruption. This man was so very susceptible that he could detect gooseberry juice even when it was masqueraded as champagne. At a public dinner he whispered to his neighbor it was gooseberry juice they were drinking and as proof he turned up his shirt.

A professor cacutates that the earth is shrinking about two inches a year. That accounts for the nervous anxiety manifested by some people to possess it while it is of some size.—Tit-Bits. ing and as proof he turned up his shirt sleeves and showed him the rash developing. That man was clearly intended by nature for a wine merchant. -Al-

bany Argus.

The Service of Music. The plea of pessimism, the puzzle in philosophy, the stumbling-block in soial science, the uncertain element in all thought, the irreducible factor in every human problem-all spring out of the fact that we exceed our material environment, we outmeasure the material world in which we find ourselves. Hence we predicate another world, not a future one alone, but a world present, eternal, spiritual, out of which we come, to which we return, and in which we exist. The one purpose of life is to find paths into this world, or to make paths if there are none. One of the broadest is music. It is the commonest way of escape from "this muddy vesture of decay"one that religion always keeps open, and one that poetry and thought have ever trodden with delight.-T. T. Munger, in Century.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly mono-maniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Mowler-"I see some philosopher says that the way to cure yourself of a love affair is to run away. Do you believe it?" Cynicus—"Certainly—if you run away with the girl."—Truth.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

As I grow old more dross than gold Appears in life's alloy; And buckwheat cakes don't seem as big As when I was a boy.

—N. Y. Journal.

Power unless managed with gentleness and discretion, does but make man the more hated; no intervals of good humor, no starts of bounty, will atone for tyranny and oppression.—Jeremy Collier.

IF we must accept fate, we are not less compelled to assert liberty, the significance of the individual, the grandeur of duty, the power of character.—Emerson.

There is a man to whom rice in any form is poison. Some friends wished to test this person's susceptibility, and at dinner surreptitiously got him to partake of biscuit in each of which was a grain of rice. He ate two or three

"Well!" exclaimed Dobson, as a nen-carefully stepped aside, instead of turning around and scuttling across the front of his bicycle. "That's the first sensible hen I ever saw." "Probably it's a new hen," said his friend.—Harper's Bazar.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of The Century Magazine is a wonder. It costs only 35 cents, but there are many ten-dollar gift-books that are not so beautiful.

THE GENUINE "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs, Hoarseness or Irritation of the Throat caused by cold.

The sun does not shine for a few trees and bowers, but for the wide world's joya.

—Simms.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

No Persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—Rochefoucauld.

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

THERE are such things as adorable faults and insupportable virtes.—Fliegende Black

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sielen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 26, '94.

"Is your boy of a destructive nature?"
"Indeed he is. He's breaking silence all day long."—Harper's Bazar. CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's.

Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. A DRESS does not make a woman, but often breaks a man.—Texas Siftings.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard boiled egg.—Texas Siftings.

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Send two cent stamp with name and address, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes end white pictures; and tots of lively RICHARDSON & DELONG BROS., Phila

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pictures which when they were exhibited in Paris many people wept over, some making the rounds of the rooms containing them on their knees. Read the article that accompanies the pictures. On every news-stand, 35 cents.

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Distasteful

to every woman-wash-day and housecleaning time with their grim attendants; "aching back," "low spirits," "tired to death," "worn out," "out of sorts." Why don't you get rid of these things? Use Pearline. There are directions on each package that will show you the latest, safest, quickest, and best ways of washing. The wonderful success of Pearline

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