

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. FIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

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

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DECEMBER—1895.

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## 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 ago.

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-ships." 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 Cleveland. The feature of it is a showing of the tardiness with which the plans for coast defenses are being carried 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 29,584. The army, the secretary said, was better fed, clothed and housed than ever before.

SECRETARY HOKK 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 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 arid lands.

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 department has resulted in the discovery that anthropophagous fiends have been at work among the files. It has been discovered that scores of signatures of many great men, long since dead, especially presidents 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 mutilation.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Two sailors, S. K. Richards and Benjamin Nugent, were recently asphyxiated by gas in a boarding house at 100 La Salle avenue, Chicago.

FIREMAN HALPIN on the 28th discovered the bodies of two men in the ruins of the fire which occurred at the old York building on the Bowery in New York. They were partly covered by charred wood and other debris. Neither body has been identified.

The report sent out from Paris to the effect that a British warship had attempted to make the passage of the 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 was ready and anxious to contest Fitzsimmons' claims to the middleweight and heavyweight championship and would match Maher against Fitzsimmons at any place named, for any amount from \$5,000 upward.

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 hides can be tanned as advantageously as they were in Pennsylvania. It is understood that Kansas City and other western packers are backing 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 engagements.

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

THE New York and Philadelphia express on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was wrecked 25 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., early on the 3d. 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 express were completely demolished, the engineer and fireman killed and a dozen passengers badly injured. No sooner had the wreck occurred than the baggage car caught fire. The panic-stricken passengers had hardly 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.

WHAT may be the first step in the long-desired union of the northern and southern Baptist churches was taken by the Baptist state convention at Greenville, S. C., recently. The body 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 in labor circles at Toronto, Ont., by a report from Montreal that the Knights of Labor had decided to secede from the general assembly and form a purely Canadian order. It is now a foregone conclusion that the Ontario knights will also secede from the general 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 7.3.

CHARLES N. SMITH was hanged at Decatur, Ill., on the 29th for the murder of his child and sister-in-law. On the scaffold Smith was calm, and he 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 at Wooster, O., an immense crowd was 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 women and children were trampled upon. Fully 100 persons jumped from the windows, many being badly cut by glass. Mrs. Carrie McKee was thrown through a window, sustaining injuries which will likely prove fatal. Jennie Putnam, a 10-year-old cripple, could 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 in the afternoon as only one seat had been sold Mr. Bland declared the lecture off.

REV. E. F. PASSMORE, formerly pastor of a church at Breckinridge, Col., has been cited for trial on December 6 before the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, being charged with falsehood and dissension. In articles published by the minister he alleged that the bishops and ministers of the Methodist church had "joined hands with gamblers, Sabbath breakers, saloonkeepers and harlots" and were supporting "every sin and crime of the age."

JOSEPH BRANCA had his head blown from his shoulders and Ambrosto Ciabani received fatal injuries at the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. The men were engaged in blasting ore and went to examine a blast that hung fire when it exploded.

WHEN Frank Brown, a night roadster, left his home at Cleveland, O., on the evening of 27th his wife set about clearing away the supper table. Frankie, their 15-month-old baby, pulled the cloth off the table, and with it a coal oil lamp. There was an explosion and flames burst forth. Mrs. Brown hurried three of her children out of the house, and then found that Ruby, 6 years old, was missing. She was found dead, burned horribly, in her father's bed, whither she had fled for shelter.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension 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 Cripple Creek, Col., was arrested as he went from work, and in his pockets were found nine pounds of ore, worth at least \$10 a pound. A search of his cabin revealed over 100 pounds of ore, the value of which will run into the thousands of dollars. Other arrests were likely to be made.

THE executive committee of the republican league of college clubs voted to hold the next national convention in Chicago on the first Friday in April, 1896.

AT Canterbury Hill, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western railroad, a bad wreck occurred the other evening. Engineer Walter and a brakeman were fatally and several others seriously injured.

THE failures for the week ended November 29 (Dun's report) were 579 in the 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 the Tilley-Foster mines at Carmel, N. Y., on the 29th. A vast weight of earth and rock slid with the force of an avalanche from the mouth of the pit to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet, and the earth crashed over the men working at the bottom.

ON the night of the 29th Joe Robinson and Orlan McGahey, both negroes, were taken from the jail at Fayetteville, Tenn., and hanged. The negroes had been tried for attempted criminal assault, convicted and sentenced to the full penalty of the law. Gov. Turney received a telegram from the sheriff calling for troops, but soon after a telephone message was received by the governor stating that the jail had been stormed and the prisoners lynched.

WILLIAM KAATKA, a farmer residing near Menomonee, Wis., is in jail on the charge of murdering his wife with an 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 Chicago, between the Ann Arbor and Chicago universities, score 12 to 0 in favor of Ann Arbor. At Philadelphia, between the Cornell and Pennsylvania universities, score 42 to 2 in favor of 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 to 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 Bunton 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 action on the reorganization of the senate. Mr. Sherman was elected chairman of the caucus and Mr. Dabois secretary.

DISTRICT assembly 25, K. of L., of New York, adopted resolutions advocating the formation of a new international organization, to be composed of the socialistic element of the Knights of Labor throughout the country.

AT the Empire Athletic club at Maspeth, L. I., Joe Walcott, Tom O'Rourke's colored protegee, and George Lavigne, the "Sagias W Kid," fought fifteen fierce rounds before one of the largest crowds ever seen at the club. Lavigne fought gamely and was the aggressor in the last round when the referee gave him the decision.

THE New Orleans chamber of commerce has decided to favor the holding in New Orleans in 1903 of an international exposition to commemorate the centennial of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States. A committee of 100 will be appointed to examine into the movement, select a site and devise ways and means.

A NEW counterfeit \$2 silver certificate has been discovered. It is of the series of 1891, check letter C, plate No. 41, J. Fountinman, register; S. D. N. Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Win. D. Small scalloped seal. The note is much smaller in every way than the genuine.

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 \$2,048,503, which is accounted for by the decrease of \$2,541,611 in the cash in the treasury.

PROMPTLY at noon on the 2d both houses of the Fifty-fourth congress were called to order, the house by Clerk Kerr and the senate by Vice President Stevenson. 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.

## 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 failed.

The Western Supply Co., of Lawrence, a heavy produce commission house, has failed.

The 14-year-old son of Ben Hutchins, of Atchison, was killed the other day while coasting. He ran against a lamp post.

Farmers in the vicinity of Piper and Maywood, Wyandotte county, report that their poultry and pigs are being devoured by wolves.

The local bakers of Leavenworth are engaged in a bread war, and the public is now privileged to buy the staff of life at the rate of forty-four loaves of bread for \$1.

The veterans at the Leavenworth soldiers' home were treated to a grand Thanksgiving dinner. It took 310 turkeys, or 2,900 pounds dressed, to supply them.

Samuel Weinberg, a Kansas City, Kan., merchant, was recently fined in the United States court at Kansas City, Mo., \$400 and costs, \$640 in all, for passing a counterfeit silver dollar.

R. C. Meade, former superintendent of public schools at Atchison, who defrauded many poor people and skipped to England with \$30,000 of stolen money, has been found guilty by a jury.

S. S. Peterson, sheriff of Wyandotte county, who was recently stricken with apoplexy while with a hunting 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 that the claim of State Superintendent 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 her on the street. Now he is defendant in a damage suit for \$5,000.

An inmate of the insane asylum at North Topeka, named Gennett, recently shot at Superintendent Bedwell. He was dismissed. 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 fraudulent 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 Leecompton constitution, died at Denver the other day at the age of 80 years. He located in Colorado soon after the Leecompton collapse, where he became prominent as a doctor. He made a fortune at Leadville, but lost a large part of it in succeeding 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 124,372; Holiday, 42,888; scattering, 310. The republicans elected judges in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twentieth 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 furnish members of the school board but the 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 Fifty-fourth 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, clogging the corridors and elevators and besieging the galleries far beyond their capacity. All were orderly and the largely augmented 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, 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 Fifty-fourth 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.

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

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 to the marriage on condition that Purdon would assume the family name of Dawson, which he willingly did. When the bottom fell out of the real estate boom Dawson lost everything, and in due time Purdon left Marie and 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, evidently a traveling man, committed suicide yesterday on Wabash train No. 4. 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 mustache, curly light brown hair, slightly mixed with gray, and combed pompadour. He is fine looking and was neatly dressed in a black outing suit and black stiff hat, size 7 1/2. 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 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, \$20,163,242; judicial establishment, \$223,920; foreign intercourse, \$1,649,058; military establishment, \$24,526,968; naval establishment, \$27,583,675; Indian affairs, \$8,750,458; pensions, \$11,384,570; public works, \$28,574,028; postal service \$5,024,779; miscellaneous, \$26,635,631; 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., \$300,000; construction of gun and mortar batteries, \$1,885,000; sites for fortifications, \$250,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; armament of fortifications, \$4,875,448; 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 \$38,371,600 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 9,230 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, \$881,500; education of children in Alaska, \$30,000; reindeer for Alaska, \$7,500; expenses of United States courts in the Indian territory, \$210,000; international boundary commission between United States and Mexico, completing survey, \$35,000.

## REPORT ON RAILROADS.

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 1,833 employees were killed and 23,442 were injured. As compared with the previous year this shows a decrease in fatal casualties to employees of 904 and a decrease of injuries of 8,307. The first explanation of this marked decrease in casualties to employees which occurs is that the number of employees 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 number of passengers killed indicates greater liability to accident for normal passenger travel. The passenger mileage in 1894 was 14,289,445,893, as against 14,229,101,084 in 1893, being an increase of 60,348,809, an increase in the 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 intended for the Christmas market in the old country.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

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'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 falls to  
git  
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 house  
burns down,  
Or the sheriff shuts him up,  
Or his first-born dies, or a note comes  
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 'a well be dead,  
For a man can't win when his back bone  
won't  
Hold up the back of his head."  
"The feller who jumps up quick and  
laughs,  
Whenever he gets knocked down,  
An' pitches right into the scrap agin'  
'Till he does his man up brown,  
Or, maybe, gets licked by the other chap,  
An' admits it, fair and square,  
Is the kind of the sort of the make of a  
man  
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 scheme  
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 a  
man  
That '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, eccentric 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 innocent but misunderstood remark of 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 his mind, and they had a violent quarrel, which ended in Mr. Rowling turning his nephew out of the house and forbidding 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 had taken place, and they agreed to postpone the wedding for the present. He then left, as he stated, for London, where he was due to join his regiment on the following Saturday.

The next morning (Friday) everybody was started 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 culprit. The police soon ascertained Rupert's movements, which showed that he had called on Patty, as I have stated, and that he caught the next express for London, the time between his leaving Patty and the starting of the train giving him plenty of opportunity to commit the crime had he been so minded; and, moreover, his road from my sister's to the station took him alongside the plantation in which his uncle's body was found.

The London detectives were put to work, and they ascertained that Rupert 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 went to the assize town and saw him in prison. He denied all knowledge of the crime, swearing to me that he was absolutely innocent. I believed him, but the evidence was overwhelming. The station master at Doncaster spoke of Rupert's rushing into the station in a great flurry, and looking very upset; and the revolver, which he admitted he had used for some days, had some chamber empty. Many other things, trivial in themselves, but awfully black when put together, were brought out at the trial, and before I left I had heard him found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death by the judge. It all seemed like a ghastly dream.

I was due to return to my ship, the *Monico*, and I bade Rupert good-by. I

don't mind telling you that I sobbed like a child. I shouldn't have felt it so if I could have done anything, even to try and help him, but I was perfectly 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 steeage 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 fiancé 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:

"I, 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 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 recently 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 all his life, and of his father before him, and it was our whole living.

"Mr. Jonathan Rowling had a disagreement with my father last year but one, just before Michaelmas, about some hedges which he insisted my father should renew, but which had always been replanted before that time at the 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 last, and he subsequently turned my parents and myself out of the farm in the middle of winter.

"My mother was in a very feeble and delicate state of health, and the eviction 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, and my ruin and emigration.

"I had bought a revolver to take with me, and, tramping to Doncaster, I laid in wait for Mr. Rowling on the evening of Thursday, the 24th of May last. I knew that it was his habit to walk through the plantation, which adjoins a lane called Dank's lane, every night 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 presently heard footsteps, and directly 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 known to me, and from thence, on following days, to Huddersfield, Ashton, Manchester, Newton and Liverpool, from which port I was to take passage to New York.

"In Liverpool I heard the murder spoken of for the first time, and, to my surprise, I found that Mr. Rupert Rowling (Mr. Rowling's nephew) was charged with it. I never thought for a moment that they could find him guilty of the murder he had not committed, and I took no steps to let the truth be known. When I afterward learned that he was convicted of the murder and sentenced to death, I knew I ought to go back and own the deed and save him, but I could not bring myself to do so, and I went on board

the *Monico*, well knowing I was leaving behind me an innocent man to be hanged for the murder I had committed. The revolver with which I shot Mr. Rowling is in my box. All which is true, as I declare."

Cappermole signed this statement, 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 use unless I could get the knowledge of it to the authorities in England in 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. "I feel that this man was sent on board my ship and injured so that he felt himself dying and bound to confess, by Providence, and if I don't try and save Rupert Rowling, I shall consider that I 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 anything we run into, I'm thinking. It will that."

Well, we tore along through the fog all day Tuesday. I was in a dreadful 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 some 150 passengers, to say nothing 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 whistling all day long, but by a merciful providence we had a clear course. We only sighted one vessel, about midday, but I could not discern what she was. Toward night the fog lifted and the stars shone. McGreig, the engineer, now had the coals piled on at a fearful rate, and we shot through the water like an arrow; but early next morning the wretched fog came on again.

We were, of course, nearing land, and the risk of collision was every 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 all: "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 nervous.

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 was waiting execution, to Rupert himself, and to my sister. The message to the home secretary was a long one: I remember it cost me about five pounds.

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 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 I had the pleasure of shaking him by the hand as an acknowledged innocent man, her majesty having, in the peculiar fashion of the English law, been pleased to grant him a "free pardon" for an offense he had never committed.

However, all was right at last. Rupert succeeded in his uncle's property and married my sister Patty in due course.

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 for a strong-nerved sailor.—Tid-Bits.

—The "Era of the Olympiads," or the "Olympian Era," began July 1, B. C. 776. An Olympiad was a period of four 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 Coroebos, 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 famous as the giant of the Kremlin, in Moscow. Its weight is 443,722 pounds.

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

### Organization of the Senate and House of Representatives.

#### The Republicans Will Have Things Their Own Way in the House, 't 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 expire, and the terms of all newly elected members 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



VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

same time, only one-third of the senators 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 two-thirds 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 entitled to participate in the deliberations of that great legislative body.

Usually, when the house of representatives 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, door-keeper and postmaster. Although there will be no contest over the speakership, a lively canvass is going on by the aspirants for the other offices. Ex-Congressman Henderson, of Illinois, and McDowell are after the position of clerk of the house. That office pays \$5,000 per annum; and it is a place of power because the clerk makes the appointments of numerous assistants. The candidates are both good men, and their friends are booming them along in an interesting manner. There 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 McDowell 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. It looks to me as if Henderson will be made clerk and McDowell sergeant-at-arms; 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 by 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 in Washington, because they are accustomed to living in this beautiful city, and because they do not like to remain 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 shuffle and scuffle for position and power by the people.

The position of doorkeeper is a good one, and there is considerable patronage connected with the office. The doorkeeper appoints a score of assistant doorkeepers. He also has charge of the folding-room, where many men are employed folding public documents to send to the constituents of congressmen.

By the way, you know that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually wasted in printing and mailing public documents? It is a fact. Bills, 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 not to be printed in large numbers at all. The people do not need them; but their publication is authorized in order to enable congressmen to send documents to their constituents to create 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 printing and dissemination of public documents would be a good thing for the people, in an educational way. If the money were wisely used, only the best documents would be printed and distributed. Only the best speeches should be printed. But every member of congress makes one or more speeches, and sends them to his constituents. As

a matter of fact very many of the speeches are never delivered. Some 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 may ask your congressman whether he really made a speech, or whether he had "leave to print."

Of course only the obscure congressmen resort to this trick; but there are 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 under general parliamentary law. Within a few days the speaker appoints a committee on rules. Very soon thereafter the committee on rules report a set of rules for the guidance of the house, and when the rules are adopted all debate and procedure must be in accordance with those rules.

The next thing is for the speaker to appoint the committee of the house. This is an arduous and difficult task, and the speaker usually takes three weeks to complete it. Then, and not until then, is the house completely organized and ready for the transaction of public business in an orderly manner.

The organization of the senate is an entirely different matter. The vice 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 president and presides over the senate with discretion and decorum.

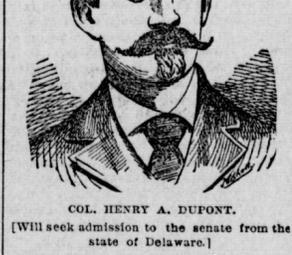
The rules of the senate are seldom changed. The senators are men of distinction, and great courtesy prevails in that body. The hurly-burly, noisy and exciting scenes which are frequently enacted in the house are never duplicated in the senate. The rules of the senate permit unlimited debate. A senator may talk every day, and as long as he pleases upon any subject. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, talked for ten days on the Blair educational bill. Senator Allen, 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 without unanimous consent, a thing 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-admitted 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 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

gold men for a majority of that important committee.

In the present senate of 87 members 44 will be a majority. There are 42 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 secretary 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 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 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 melee.



COL. HENRY A. DUPONT.

[Will seek admission to the senate from the state of Delaware.]

SMITH D. FAY.

## WHERE GRAIN GROWS.

Manitoba's magnificent crop of 1893 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 55,000,000 bushels; of oats, nearly 30,000,000 bushels on 452,578 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 crop 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 magnificent crops of roots, potatoes, cabbages, onions and garden vegetables of all kinds. They have shipped to eastern markets, in addition, thousands 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 districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The eastern part of the former is also admirably adapted for wheat raising and mixed farming, and the western part of the district and the southern half of Alberta combine to furnish the great cattle ranches of the Northwest, there being countless acres of prairie land on which to grow the most nutritious grasses on the continent. Northern Alberta, to which have flocked in recent years thousands of settlers from Nebraska, Kansas, Washington and other states, is the poor man's paradise, and although it has only the advantages of railway communication since 1891, is rapidly 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 there be 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 cakes carefully, appeared undecided, and finally took a heroic bite out of one of them, which he passed over to his brother with the remark: "There, Tommy, I've made you a smaller one; they were both the same size."—Tit-Bits.

—Disturbed Him.—Miss Palisade—"I don't understand, Mr. Clubberly, why you crossed over when you saw me coming along the street the other day. It isn't a bit like you, and Dr. Probe, who was with me, was very much disturbed about it." Clubberly—"I should think likely. I owe Probe about a hundred."—Detroit Free Press.

## Always

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is the best for general blacking of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

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## FREE FARMS

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

### NONE TRUSTWORTHY.

Republican Presidential Aspirants All Under a Cloud.

Senator Sherman in the role of the "enfant terrible," giving away family secrets, is rather interesting. The assertion, already referred to, 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 he sign the Sherman bill? Was he afraid that he would otherwise sign a free-coinage bill, or that he would veto one? With unlimited facilities for settling all these questions, the silence of the ex-president is painful to contemplate.

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. McKinley, 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. McKinley 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 his own merits. If presented to him as a condition precedent to the re-enactment 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 panic-breeding 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 products without accomplishing anything for bimetalism. 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 two 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 population.

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. Allison is misrepresented when this bill has his name attached to it. Mr. Allison's 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 law was immensely worse. This does 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 endorse him if nominated by the democrats 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, Pennsylvania and Kentucky 466,000 democrats, compared with the last presidential election, did not vote at the late elections. The republican pluralities in these states aggregated 333,000. So that the democratic stay-at-homes exceeded 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 Platt, 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 High Tariffites.

Abraham Lincoln's pithy declaration that "you cannot fool all the people all 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 wrestling just at present with a set of resolutions which are well calculated to convey to the dullest minds the idea hinted at.

The resolutions referred to were adopted by the state grange of California, at its last annual meeting, held at Merced, during the first days of October. The grange, as our readers do not need to be told, is composed of farmers and apparently they belong to the level-headed class of tillers of the soil. Their action certainly shows 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 1,890, 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 export; (b) or that a bounty on exports of agricultural staples would be just and equitable 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 meeting, at Marysville, Mo., did submit the issue of principle in the above proposition to Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, to which no reply was made; and,

"Whereas, the American Protective Tariff league is assumed to be the representative exponent of protection, therefore be it

Resolved, by the state grange of California 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 questions:

"First. Is the present system of protection by tariff on imports, just and equitable to the producers of agricultural staples as long as there is a surplus of these to export?

"Second. Will a bounty on the exports of agricultural staples be just 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 Free Press.

### DEMOCRACY'S PROSPECTS.

A Bulwark of Strength When Placed in the Opposition.

Those democrats who for some weeks have been hearing the triumphant assurances of the republicans that the campaign of 1896 is virtually no longer 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 take the extreme measure of passing it 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 an unhappy 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 McKinley 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 fiscal 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 corrupt and venal party ever since the presidential bed 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 customarily between man and man in exchange for services and merchandise." Wouldn't that make silver sound money?

A. It would if silver would circulate freely, but that is the trouble. If you will consider a moment you will see that confidence in being able continuously to pass silver as money would be a condition precedent to accepting silver as money, and that confidence must be world-wide in order to make sound money. It is 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 cash 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 very much.

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 a 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 we need is sufficient cash and credit 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 effect 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 gradually 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 unquestioned?

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 10 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 pocket and strode out of the room, without leaving a tip for the waiter or a smile for the audience.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### 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 purchasing 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 correlation 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 at 67 3/4 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 per cent since that time, and all the rules of "Coin" silver should have advanced too. It is true there is a prospective shortage in the cotton crop, but silver has had its chance for a boom on the ground of increased consumption and it has boomed all that it can. 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 cotton: 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 90 cents. It is true that in 1895 when cotton brought the same price silver was worth only 78 cents, but this does not alter the case, for "Coin's" dictum admitted of no exception.

It may be, however, that in the general revival of prosperity these "natural" laws of correlation between the white staple and the white metal have been suspended. Or perhaps the so-called bimetalists have had their attention directed so strongly to policies that they have suffered commercial transactions 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 Statesman is at Fault.

Senator Vest has given his views on the recent elections to an interviewer. The silver question fills his eye to a 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 silver, even as part payment, when greenbacks and Sherman notes were presented 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 elaborate 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 payment would have been to create a premium on gold, and that was exactly what the president was bound to prevent. He 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 consequences 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 a 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 service in the way of simplifying the currency problem.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

...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 Times.

...By getting on to the free silver band wagon just as it was receding from sight, the ex-speaker from Georgia has given a new meaning to the expression, "done to a crisp."—St. Paul Globe.

### SCARING THE FARMERS.

The 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 free 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 statement by an English lord is being used to scare the American farmer into voting for a restoration of McKinleyism.

Apart from the inconsistency of republicans 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 decline of farming in England. The land is owned by a small number of aristocrats, who, until recent years, were enabled to charge enormous rent to the men who cultivated the soil. In many counties the annual rents were \$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 \$3 per acre, and with millions of acres of wheat-growing lands in the Argentine Republic which were even cheaper, it is clear that English farmers could not 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 proposition which decreased their incomes wrung from the overburdened farmers. They have steadily opposed the only just method of equalizing, as far as possible, the conditions of the English wheat grower and his foreign competitor, and in order to delude their tenants in regard to the real cause of their troubles they have talked of restoring the tariff on wheat and flour.

Under natural conditions wheat could be grown as cheaply in England as in this country, for the average yield per acre is far larger than here. But the former country cannot bear the burden of monopoly rents and compete with cheap lands. Lower rents, and not protection, is the remedy. B. W. H.

### BECOMING HIRELINGS.

Remarkable Republican Confessions—How Protection Has Robbed the Farmers.

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. 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. The 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 pledged to establish a tariff for revenue only.

With the repeal of the McKinley tariff the eyes of even the most bigoted protectionists were opened to the truth about the farming industry. It was then no longer necessary to conceal the facts, and instead of picturing the prosperity of the farmer, republican papers began to talk of his poverty. A conspicuous instance of this change is found in the Manufacturer, the organ of the Manufacturer's club of Philadelphia, a body which includes about one 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 who till it. Prices for farms are now quoted within thirty miles of this city, in localities nearly in touch with railroads, as low as \$20 an acre, and even \$15. This does not represent the value of the buildings and other improvements. The land itself is given away more cheaply than in the patents of

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.

Locomotives 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 to declare that without a renewal of the high taxation policy our manufacturers cannot continue to do business, while the New York Tribune, the organ 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 American countries, these contracts will keep the big Baldwin works busy for the 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 secure an entrance into markets formerly controlled by other countries. Protectionists are going up and down the land preaching the cowardly doctrine that we cannot make things for ourselves unless we prohibit the importation of foreign products. And while they are talking our manufacturers go right ahead and ship their goods into countries which our dreaded competitors have long held undisputed control of the market. This may be inconsiderate on the part of our business men but they can hardly be expected to forego profitable openings for trade, merely because the high tariffites say trade is impossible.

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 manufacturers of this country are fleeing the public in a most reckless manner. Are they trying to persuade the public that if they want honest wools they must purchase British-made goods? That is what it looks like.—Freehold (N. J.) Democrat.

Trade in Lead Pencils.

The American lead in lead pencils is increasing at such a rate that German manufacturers, accustomed to control the world's markets, complain that they are being "swamped" by our competition, not only in the United States but in Mexico, Austria, India and other countries. If Mr. McKinley has no objection, we may now proceed to control the German market itself.—N. Y. World.





### LAND WHERE WE HAVE BEEN.

Oh, I know of a land where we all have been,  
Yet never may go again,  
Though we're women as brave as ever were  
Seen,  
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,  
And we were the rulers there.  
Though we wore no crowns of gold or flowers,  
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 care,  
Our beds were silken and soft;  
We lived in ease and luxury there,  
And we rode in our carriages o'er.  
Whatever we did the living day,  
We were watched by admiring eyes;  
And whatever we said or did not say,  
We were thought to be wondrous wise.  
And no matter how foolish or cross we grew,  
Or what tyrants we became,  
There was one, at least, who loved us so true  
That she worshipped us just the same.  
And if we were ill, or beset by fears,  
There was one, at least, with gentlest hand,  
And soothe us by crooning sweet songs in our  
ears.  
For we lived in Babylon.  
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 Congressionalist.

## WON AT LAST

By Bernard Dixley

### 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 literature. Susan, prepare to write."  
The creek-eyed girl meekly took her place at the table pen in hand:  
Jack dictated:  
"I Susan Green, spinster, being of sound mind, do hereby affirm before all conditions of men, regardless of sex or color—  
Here Millie interferred to ask how many sexes a man could be, but was promptly reproved and told that no woman ever could understand law terms.  
"That I was hired by one Dodd 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 child—  
"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 silver."  
Her husband dared not debate this shabby question, so he simply ignored it.  
"To do so, which I accordingly and feloniously did—  
"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 Migg, and handing him over to a thundering, dough-faced snook, 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 Green."  
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:  
"Git!"  
"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.  
"Don't jest, Jack. Lame, blind, mad!" Millie shuddered. "What an end!"

### 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 office.  
It was not long after a gray 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 are not my real father and mother, Frank?"  
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 Tiff house. I promised that you would go up to the hotel this evening 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 vulgar—however, you must form your own conclusions."  
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' 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, though 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' yer, 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 uncle—a 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 says?"  
Frank smiled.

"The young man," he declared, "says he would deal very liberally with the kind uncle."  
"Spoken like a brick! Tip up 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 wonderment.  
"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, did yer?"  
"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, you bet yer 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, an' the estate is yours."  
"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."  
Gregson 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?"  
"Exactly. Now, very soon after the marriage they separated. He went



into the army. She stayed with me. 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 mixx has kept herself as close as a wasel. 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, everything—you leave that part of the business to me."  
"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 dymrused by a lawyer. Well, dollars talk, don't they; loud and clear; and there's no mis-understandin' 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 would 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 present at this exciting moment.  
"Good or bad?" Mrs. Woodgrove asked.  
"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 consecutive minutes."  
"Well," remarked the old man, "I 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 Marion."

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 pile," he knows how to lord it with the best of them.  
The Grindlay mansion on the night of the ball outtrived Aladdin's palace. The flowers for decoration cost five thousand dollars; gorgeous servants—twenty years ago one saw no liveries in the Empire city—brilliant in plush and tinsel, fitted 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, bell-shaped 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 responsive to the tread of the foot; ceilings hand-painted and glowing in rich color; fantastic tables and chairs of quaint device; costly inlaid cabinets; rich vases; priceless china—it was like a vision of fairyland, only, after all, as sensible Marcus Woodgrove observed,

it was the fairyland of the stage—one could not help expecting to see Harlequin plunge through an old "family picture" (5) or Columbine proucting 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; and 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.

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 shameless impudent trade. Long ago I christened her Mrs. Pinchick. In the smoking-room of the good old Hotel d'Angierterre, in the Via Bocca di Leone, we rarely fail to be aware after lunch of the gaunt, cadaverous face of Mrs. Pinchick standing at the window and extending one skinny hand for alms. 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 dozen years, thus naturally it cannot be the same baby that she pinches. Where does she hire them? And how many coppers a day does she disburse for a baby with an exceptionally shrill squeak when pinched?

"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 billin' up through the house at a great rate."  
"Hello, there!" he hollered to him when he looked in at the door, "the 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 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 on combing. But as a matter of fact he was about ready. He put down the comb, put on his coat and hat, and picked up his overcoat."  
"Now I'm ready, gentlemen," he said.  
"We started, but the stairway had now been closed up by fire. We turned to the windows. The boys had got a 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 I didn't have to go down the ladder first and let him come last."—N. Y. Sun.

A Crying Unfairness.

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," granted the millionaire.  
"Easy for one clause 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 everything—in hard-earned money; and here are these 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 arcways for their sleeping places. It is confoundedly unfair."  
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 innocently 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?" "Madame, she 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.

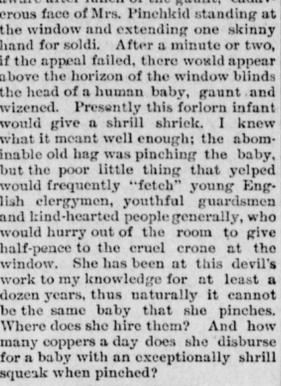
A Tennessee editor thus invites the public to listen to his tale of woe: "We are mad! Darn the people! How can they expect us, out here, twelve miles from a railroad, twenty-five miles from a river, millions of miles from Heaven, about two miles from the devil, and about two hundred yards from a whiskey shop, to get out a lively newspaper."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

How to Add a Plant Room to the Ordinary Farm House.

If it were understood how easily, and at how little expense, a plant room can be added to an ordinary farm or village house, there would certainly be more of these useful and pleasure-giving adjuncts to country and suburban homes. The illustration gives a suggestion of a very neat and simple addition that will let in enough sunlight, even 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 than is now the case. In cold climates



INEXPENSIVE GREENHOUSE.

the season for garden growth is too short to give us the full benefit of fruits and vegetables. A sunny room like that figured here will very materially lengthen the season, and with a succession of plantings after the weather becomes warm will make the garden a joy throughout the whole summer. If desired, such an addition can have the roof of glass also, which will force plants along still faster, but this is not necessary, and will increase the cost of building and of heating. With a southern exposure and windows about three sides, as shown in the sketch, very excellent results may be obtained. An oil stove may be used for heating; or a hot water pipe, or a hot air flue from the furnace or boiler, if one is used for heating the house, may be carried into the plant room. Build tight to keep the wind out, and heating will be comparatively easy matter.

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 being constructed with the sirups, which are 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 gravel. This new method was first used on the road leading from the country road to the sugar factory, and the travel over this thoroughfare since the opening of the sugar season has demonstrated the value of the sirups and gravel as materials for the improvement of roads. The piece of road that has been so improved is as hard as macadam, and even the heaviest loaded wagons do not cut it up. The sirups are first poured over the roadway to be improved, and then a layer of gravel 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 cementing 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-Tired 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 ascertain 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 municipal 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 Progressive Dairymen.

In the production of milk, whether for market, for home consumption or for butter, it is of the first importance that it be produced from healthy stock fed on wholesome feed and pure drink, and in healthy surroundings. If at any time any cow should show evidence of disease she should be separated from the herd at once. Further, that the utmost cleanliness be observed in the care of the cows, of the stables and the 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 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 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 with inside shutter or curtain of some coarse material to prevent cold at night. Ventilation must be sufficient to supply a necessary quantity of fresh air all the time, but avoid draughts. No animal should be fastened in a stall under a constant current of air, but it is not necessary to freeze an animal in a poor stable in order to have fresh air. Give the cows room; not necessarily a wide stall, but room back, front and overhead. Liberality in the use of lumber in dairy stable construction will pay a large profit in the health of the dairy, 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.

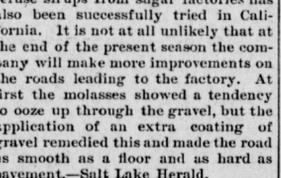
Feeds, fodder and drink should be given regularly and be of such character as not only to contribute to a profitable yield of milk, but also to the health and contentment of the animal.

—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 home so that it will be wonderfully attractive. 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 lessened.

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 systems.—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 congress:

**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 exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations as may be deemed to be of importance to the welfare of our country and the interests of our people. I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation 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 invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports which I am presenting to you. I have examined them with the most diligent and impartial attention, and I have found them to be full of wisdom and of sound judgment. I have also examined them with the most diligent and impartial attention, and I have found them to be full of wisdom and of sound judgment.

By amendatory legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the necessity of the large market opened to the free importations of its wool under the last tariff act has admitted certain products of the United States to enter at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to bring about the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen fabrics draw their chief supplies of raw material. The missions' boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor and which was submitted to me for determination developed a forward in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long protracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international disputes by recourse to friendly arbitration. Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilean claims commission, whose work was abruptly terminated by the expiration of its term of office at the time when it was organized.

The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare as well as in its bearing upon the general principles of the South American republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this country of a 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. It is gratifying to note that the 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, or as a result of the administration, following a diminution of traditional government authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese people to the foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old national spirit against alieners, unheeded by the local authorities. If not actually committed at them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and the loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon missionaries than upon the general population, it is plain to be seen that the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalls the attention of our government. The 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 nations for the denunciation 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 such measures as the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials from duty, and the refusal of the emperor to meet with the representatives of the United States at the judgment of actual participation in the outrages.

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first outbreak 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 respect for the Chinese and its determination to protect its citizens, will, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic steps that have thus far been taken are all the more commendable in view of the fact that the emperor's government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs 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 denouncing the officials 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 expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation 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 after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the House of Representatives. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedent, this government requested, through the French minister, the release of Mr. Waller, and the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supply-

ing a copy of the official record, 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 in 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, 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. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreement with the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern, where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as a prerequisite of the case require, is the recent conclusion of the French minister of foreign affairs 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 commemoration of the close of this, the world's marvelous century of progress. Heartily recognizing the acceptance, together with such recognition as will adequately provide for a representation of this government and its people on the occasion.

Our relation with the states of the German empire in some aspects typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive promises of a nation's wealth increased by its wealth increased by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily restricts their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-war markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat analogous to that in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American goods and raw materials, the latter 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 so dependent upon 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 exports, but extend to our imports. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries. In consequence with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrow circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of adjustment from a field thus made unfavorable. If, indeed, they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia. It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one sided; its reciprocal character alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded, during the past year, even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that body has not been followed by results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their application has been more or less imperfect. 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 upon by the two governments has been pointed out, and only two British ships have done police duty during this season in these waters. The need of a more effective enforcement of the law of the sea, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged 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 seems 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 \$500,000 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 thereby made the necessary appropriation. It is 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 by the next congress, and that the necessary appropriation, however this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to make the necessary appropriation for the settlement of the claims by the other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the next session of congress.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the 141st meridian at or near the summit of the St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northward from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. I call attention to the unsatisfactory delineation 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 injuries to boats and nets by Canadian fishermen often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easy to be reached.

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 account 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 interest of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions there reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established 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 United States 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 which the Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial disputes between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion of the territory lying above the line. The British government in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit to arbitration 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 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 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 deported to Hawaii or military court and sentenced to death or imprisonment. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that the Hawaiian government should conform to the forms of justice which would supersede justice of self and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands.

As has been 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 extension 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 a subject of disturbance and concern in some respects more active than the preceding revolt, which continued from 1895 to 1898, now exists in a large part of the eastern portion of the island, menacing even some portions of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy in the United States, and support among our people, has entailed enormous expenses on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being used as a base of operations for the aid of those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and self-determination, deepened as such sympathy naturally is by the sympathy of our neighbor, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The obligations of the government of which they are 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 people, nor the sympathy with the material damage consequent upon the further extension of this far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to be the result of the war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is earnestly hoped, on all grounds, that the Cuban people will be able to settle their disputes by peaceful means, and that the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury is authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the 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 statute was passed forbidding the secretary of the treasury to issue or redeem and cancel upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1873, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was \$38,810,015. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following provision: "And when any said notes may be redeemed or received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, they shall belong to the United States, they shall be issued and destroyed by the secretary of the treasury, and 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 the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of being unable to retire the notes which were 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 acquittance.

There has been issued and sold \$65,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with the gold reserve of the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption 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 deposited in an adequate amount to accomplish its objects. This fund amounted to the 1st day of January, 1879, to \$114,190,335 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, the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$97,911,335. In the meantime and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing large governmental monthly payments of silver that had been accumulated in the treasury and 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 established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such other 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 upon him by the act, by giving preference to the gold dollar, the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be produced by affecting or actualizing 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 the cause of our financial difficulties.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to \$97,911,335. It has from that time to the present, with very few and important movements, steadily decreased, except in one instance, when the secretary of the treasury, in order to meet the demands of the sale of bonds, among the causes for their constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently imposed, and the falling off of exports 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 the value of gold, which have created an unlimited outflow of our gold, and the consequent hoarding of gold at home and abroad, and the return of our securities already sold abroad and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induce the shipment of our gold to be drawn against us as a matter of speculation in consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$65,433,377, having lost since \$31,934,000 during the preceding nine months, and since April, 1893, its reduction being \$32,457,958, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation this reserve, which had suffered considerably and largely within the same time, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of \$107,446,821. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter accelerated that on the 31st day of March, 1894, it had fallen to \$104,400,000, and on the 30th day of April, 1894, to \$42,600,000 in five months and dropping slightly below this situation when the sale of \$30,000,000 in bonds was effected for its redemption. This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 20th day of November, 1893, our gold reserve was drained to \$7,760,011. It became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to \$20,000,000, the proceeds of which, added to the reserve fund, increased it to \$27,760,011, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. 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**DIVISION OF TURKEY.**

**How the Powers May Dispose of the "Sick Man's" Estate.**

**Petty Jealousy and Inordinate Greed 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 dotard. To-day the same document is pronounced a statesmanlike utterance. The venerable British sage has demonstrated once more that he is far ahead of his contemporaries in intellectuality and in the advocacy of truly humanitarian 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 adversaries of his feet are England, France and Russia. \* \* \* May God, in His mercy, send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings, as I said when I could say, and sometimes do. So I say in my political decrepitude or death."

Following this letter came reports of further cruel slaughter of Armenian men, women and children in Trebizond, Erzurum, Karpoot, Mush, Bayazid and Van; and if the diplomats stationed at Constantinople are to be believed these outrages were sanctioned

equitable though it seems, did not meet 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 between Italy and herself. Discussion about Macedonia might be avoided by adding it to the kingdom of Greece, to which it really belongs. Germany would not interfere with such an arrangement, provided the kingdom of Roumania, which is under its special protection, would be permitted to remain intact. Serbia, at present an independent kingdom, would continue to exist—a buffer state between Austria and Bulgaria. The latter principally would remain independent nominally, although it is, even now, virtually a Russian province. Prince Ferdinand, the cowardly clown who has for some years been posing as the ruler of Bulgaria, would be ousted sans ceremony and his place filled by Prince Charles of Denmark, who is soon to marry Princess Maud of Wales. East Roumelia, now a semi-independent Turkish province, would be absorbed by Russia.

The division of European Turkey as here outlined would please everybody outside of the foreign offices at the different capitals of Europe; and when a decision is made finally it must be made

**USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.**

**Filling for Meat.**—To make filling for meat a good way is to get a stale loaf 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.—Womankind.

**Oatmeal Cakes.**—Mix a dessert-spoonful 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 Mercury.

**Liver Croquettes.**—Bake a calf's 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 tablespoonfuls cracker meal. Form into croquettes and fry in hot butter.—Farmers' Voice.

**Made Without Yeast.**—For the benefit 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.

**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. 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 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 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.

Occasionally indications of paralysis are found, and if these persist or are aggravated, hemorrhage between the vertebrae 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 without 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 paralysis itself may pass off in a short time, there is still some danger of the 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 controlled, a jacket of plaster or some similar material may be put on to confine the spine and limit its motions.

Liniments of various kind may be used, and fannels 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 quantity of laudanum over the surface of the fannel.

In case of a simple sprain of the back the constitutional effects are slight. When such symptoms manifest themselves decidedly, the case demands skillful treatment.—Youth's Companion.

**What They Might Do.**

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

"Then why don't you demand an investigation?"

"I intended to, but, you see—"

"Well?"

"Why, I'm afraid they might really investigate."—Chicago Post.

**Boycotted by a Home Ruler.**  
A Galveston Irishman had a very bright boy, who reads the papers. The other morning the old man asked Patrick Junior why he didn't return change from marketing. There was no answer, except that the boy muttered: "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.

"I was only trying boycott on you, 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 and gathered a barrel stave.

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

**TROLLEY CARS AND PILLS.**

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. Anna Burns, of 338 Plane Street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty bride, 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.

"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 day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was obliged, suffering as I was, to keep more or less on my feet, and occasionally I was forced to go out. This was the ordeal I dreaded. Each time I went out I trembled with pain. 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, while I was waiting for a car, 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 would not drop to the ground in my agony and be crushed to death. My anxiety to get well grew apace, and I had about given up in despair when I saw in the Evening News one day an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here, with some of the pills I had tried before, and I lost no time in getting to the nearest drug store. There I paid fifty cents for a box of these truly wonderful pills. Before I had taken a dozen I was feeling long. Since I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I have gained thirty pounds, and now when I cross the car tracks I don't care if a dozen vehicles come by. It is a great relief, I assure you, and suffering humanity has a never-failing friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I know, and am talking about. I speak from experience."

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

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.        |                 |
| CATTLE—Best beefs.....      | 3 25 @ 4 00     |
| Stockers.....               | 2 99 @ 3 35     |
| Native cows.....            | 2 90 @ 3 10     |
| HOGS—Choice to heavy.....   | 3 20 @ 3 55     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.....        | 65 @ 66         |
| No. 2 hard.....             | 57 @ 58         |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed.....       | 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed.....       | 33 @ 33 1/2     |
| RYE—No. 2.....              | 37 @ 37 1/2     |
| WHEAT—Patent, per sack..... | 1 75 @ 1 95     |
| Fancy.....                  | 1 45 @ 1 55     |
| HAY—Choice timothy.....     | 10 50 @ 11 00   |
| RYE—Fancy prairie.....      | 20 @ 21         |
| BRAN—(Sacked).....          | 45 @ 46         |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery..... | 17 @ 20         |
| CHEESE—Full cream.....      | 10 @ 10 1/2     |
| EGGS—Choice.....            | 18 @ 18 1/2     |
| POTATOES.....               | 25 @ 31         |

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| ST. LOUIS.                      |                 |
| CATTLE—Native and shipping..... | 3 75 @ 4 25     |
| Texas.....                      | 2 50 @ 3 25     |
| HOGS—Heavy.....                 | 3 50 @ 3 60     |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice.....       | 2 25 @ 3 25     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.....            | 2 15 @ 2 20     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 mixed.....          | 2 14 @ 2 18     |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed.....           | 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 |
| RYE—No. 2.....                  | 33 1/2 @ 35 1/2 |
| BUTTER—Creamery.....            | 20 @ 24         |
| LARD—Western steam.....         | 5 20 @ 5 30     |
| PORK.....                       | 8 25 @ 8 27 1/2 |

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| CHICAGO.                       |                 |
| CATTLE—Common to prime.....    | 3 15 @ 4 85     |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping..... | 3 30 @ 3 60     |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice.....      | 2 00 @ 3 20     |
| WHEAT—Winter wheat.....        | 3 00 @ 3 30     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.....           | 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2.....                | 27 @ 27 1/2     |
| OATS—No. 2.....                | 18 @ 18 1/2     |
| RYE.....                       | 33 @ 35 1/2     |
| BUTTER—Creamery.....           | 18 1/2 @ 22     |
| LARD.....                      | 5 25 @ 5 30     |
| PORK.....                      | 7 80 @ 7 95     |

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| NEW YORK.                 |                 |
| CATTLE—Native steers..... | 3 75 @ 4 50     |
| HOGS—Goods to choice..... | 4 00 @ 4 25     |
| PLOUR—Good to choice..... | 3 40 @ 3 70     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red.....      | 68 @ 69 1/2     |
| CORN—No. 2.....           | 31 @ 31 1/2     |
| OATS—No. 2.....           | 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2 |
| BUTTER—Creamery.....      | 12 @ 20         |
| PORK—Mess.....            | 9 75 @ 10 25    |

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

**Strange Things in This World.**

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 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 juice 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 sleeves and showed him the rash developing. That man was clearly intended by nature for a wine merchant.—Albany Argus.

**The Service of Music.**

The plea of pessimism, the puzzle in philosophy, the stambling-block in social 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 muddly 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 monomaniacs 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 Hostotter'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

And buckwheat cakes don't seem as big

As when I was a boy.

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.

**"No Foolin'."**  
ST. JACOBS OIL DOES NOT "FOOL 'ROUND"; IT GOES STRAIGHT TO WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SHUTS IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "THE CENTURY"?

The most beautiful issue of a magazine that one can imagine. It contains the famous pictures by the great French artist, Tissot, illustrating THE LIFE OF CHRIST, 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.

You can subscribe for a year beginning with November (first number of the volume) for \$4.00, and for \$1.00 more you can have all the numbers of the past twelve months, containing the first part of the Napoleon Life. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

**Distasteful**

to every woman—wash-day and house-cleaning 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 (used and talked of by millions of women)—that alone ought to move you to try it. And then a trial means continued use.

**NEW STYLE MANTEL FREE**

FREE FOLDING BED

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 that it was. It has many branches in business, and supplies its goods and machinery all over the world. It can and does furnish a child can raise, lower or move it. To introduce only others, it makes Franchising and Completion Windmills, Thrift and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buss Bars, Frames, Steel Post Outlets and Feed Grinders. On application it will send one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogues. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

A. N. K.—D 1581

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MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

by the sultan, after he had agreed to institute reforms urged by the representatives of the six great European powers.

War vessels by the score were stationed at the entrance of the Dardanelles, but when, in the opinion of the civilized world, the time for action had arrived the powers refused to do anything more than to exchange a few more diplomatic notes. Austria proposed a plan for concerted action, which was received coldly both at London and St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury going so far as to mildly apologize for the sultan in a speech delivered on November 19.

Mr. Gladstone's statement that Russia is at the feet of Turkey needs interpretation. The czar and his advisers are not afraid of Turkey, but they fear that any ill-adviced move on their part might give Austria and Great Britain an advantage in the division of the spoils. Twice within this century Russia has called the porte to account. The Crimean war was the result of Mohammedan outrages. Without the help which England and France then gave to the Ottoman empire its days in Europe and in the Christian provinces of Asia Minor would have been numbered. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877, which gave freedom to millions of Christians from the Mussulman yoke, would have ended Abdul Hamid's reign in Europe had not the congress of Berlin protected him. In both instances the powers who had the settlement of the oriental question in their hands sided with the "unspeakable Turk" from purely selfish motives, and it is no exaggeration to say that the blood of the murdered Armenian Christians is on the hands of Disraeli and those diplomats who aided him in depriving Russia of her just deserts 18 years ago.

And now, when the civilized states of Europe have another opportunity to advance the cause of Christianity and good government, the same petty jealousy which has retarded progress in the Balkan peninsula during the past half century is at work and threatens a continuation of Turkish power in Constantinople and the Christian provinces of the Ottoman realm.

Austria, so semi-official statements confirm, suggested the establishment of independent governments in Salonica, Macedonia, Albania and other Turkish vilayets, or provinces, in Europe, the administration of all of them to be under the supervision of Russia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. But this plan,

along the lines here outlined. The objection that Russia is a tyrannical country and should therefore not secure Constantinople is not logical; for whatever may be said against Muscovite rule the officials of the czar have always protected the lives and property and respected the religious prejudices of peoples and tribes conquered in war. Moreover, although primitive in some respects, Russia is a Christian country, capable of the highest development. On the other hand, Turkey will never rise above its present moral status, and as long as it has Christian subjects will murder and outrage them.

The present sultan, it is true, is a weak ruler. But history has taught that no sultan can defy the prejudices of the palace ring, which is and always will be anti-Christian; hence the accession of a new ruler would not change the present aspect of affairs.

The excellent map accompanying this article shows Turkey in Europe and the states which have been taken from her within the memory of many readers. The Turks who now rule over the remnants of the Ottoman empire are of Tartar origin. They established themselves on European soil in 1230. Sultan Amurath I, called by some the greatest general of the Ottoman tribe, established his capital at Adrianople, the seat of government remained until Mohammed II, conquered Constantinople in 1453, and made it the capital of the Turkish empire, under the name of Stamboul. In 1460 the same "pudland"—this is the Turkish title for sultan—conquered Greece. Soleiman II, who reigned from 1510 to 1566, brought the empire to the height of its glory. He captured half of Hungary, besieged Vienna, the capital of Austria, and formed plans for subjugating the whole continent. He was opposed by the flower of European chivalry, and returned to Constantinople. After Soleiman's death Turkey's position was almost impregnable, but near the close of the 16th century the fabric began to totter. Several expeditions sent against the Hungarians and Germans ended in disaster. In the 18th century began the dismemberment of the thoroughly corrupt empire. It lost province after province until the name of "the sick man of Europe" was applied to it by everybody. The world has never had a more wicked and corrupt government than that founded by the cruel Orkhan. Let all Christian men and women pray that his equally cruel successor, Abdul Hamid II, will be the last of the tribe to occupy a European throne.

G. W. WEIPPERT.