

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895.

NO. 7.

NOVEMBER—1895.						
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The commissioner of immigration, in his annual report covering the last fiscal year, shows total immigration for the year 258,531, which is less than any year since 1879. Of these 148,000 were males.

MR. KURINO, the Japanese minister at Washington, called upon President Cleveland at the white house on the 1st and presented to him a letter from the mikado expressing his appreciation of the good offices exercised by the United States government to restore peace between China and Japan.

The monthly coinage statement shows that the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of October to have been as follows: Gold, \$7,215,700; silver, \$920,000; one cent pieces, \$23,500; total coinage, \$8,059,200.

LEWIS R. E. PEARY has been assigned for duty as a civil engineer in the department of the United States yards and docks. He has given up all thought of reaching the north pole and will settle down to routine work in the navy department.

ADM. RAMSAY, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, shows that during the past year 3,912 men and 348 apprentices were enlisted in the navy. Seven hundred and fifty men and 173 apprentices deserted, and of this number 638 men and 161 apprentices deserted in home ports.

The state department has received the information by cable from Minister Terrill, at Constantinople, that certain Kurds and Armenians have been arrested for the murder of Frank Lenz, the young Pittsburgh, Pa., bicyclist, who was engaged in making a tour of the world on his wheel when he was killed.

MISS FLAGLER, daughter of Gen. Flagler, whose shooting and killing of a negro boy who was stealing fruit several months ago, at Washington, created a sensation, has been indicted for manslaughter.

The interior department believes that the Indians in Oklahoma who have leased their lands to whites are not receiving as much rent as is due them, and that many of the leases made are illegal. Special agents will be sent to investigate and if the department's theory is correct, the whites will be ejected.

PROF. MOORE, chief of the weather bureau, said on the 31st that rain fell throughout the drought region from New Mexico to New England and that the long drought had been broken.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused at Washington on the 30th by a report that an armed British force was marching through Brazilian territory to that part of Venezuela claimed by Great Britain.

A REPORT from Washington said that the first volume of the first series of the rebellion records, covering the campaign of the war in Virginia and the Carolinas, is completed.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREY, of the pension department, has made his annual report. He estimates the pensions for 1897 at \$140,000,000. The number of pensioners who died during the year was 29,816 and the number of the new pensioners added to the rolls was 29,185. During the year 249 persons were convicted for frauds. The commissioner says that many disreputable and incompetent men are engaged as pension attorneys.

GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has written a letter to the trustees of Chicago university in which he states he will give the university \$1,000,000 for endowment, payable January 1, 1896, and a further sum of \$3,000,000 in amounts equal to the contributions of others. This makes the total amount of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the Chicago university \$7,425,000.

DR. W. T. KIMBERLY, a physician and politician at Guthrie, Ok., attacked Charles White, county surveyor, with a cane recently and nearly killed him, charging that White had ruined his home. The doctor was arrested.

SELLS BROS. the circus men, have purchased the interest of the Barnum heirs in the Barnum-Bailey shows.

In the Zeitont mountains 30,000 Armenians were reported on the 30th as being in open revolt against the rule of the Turkish sultan. The Turkish government, in view of the gravity of the situation, had decided to call out the army reserves.

A PARTY of twenty young men of prominent families went in wagons from Torreon, Mex., to attend a dance at a neighboring ranch and on their return trip a quarrel took place between them and a desperate conflict occurred, five of the party being killed and ten others seriously wounded.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati express on the B. & O., commonly known as the "cannon ball," jumped the track on a bridge over a creek near Wheeling, W. Va., on the 3d, owing to a broken flange on a wheel of the smoking car. The mail car, smoker and Pullman parlor were completely demolished. So far only two deaths have happened. The exact number of injured was hard to get reliably. Nine were taken to the city hospital and three to the Wheeling hospital, while a number were at houses near the scene of the accident. Of those who were hurt several will die.

The Oak Ridge sanitarium at Green Springs, O., a four-story brick structure, was destroyed by fire recently. The forty-eight guests, most of whom were invalids, all escaped, many of them having to be carried from the burning building. The loss will be about \$40,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

At Faribault, Minn., the Walcott flouring mill and seven dwellings, all owned by M. E. Sheffield, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$70,000.

A SPARK from a pipe which an employe was smoking set fire to the hay in the mule stable in the Dorrance mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and eighteen mules perished and other property to the value of \$10,000 was destroyed.

JUDGE BIERER sentenced twenty-three whiskey sellers to pay fine or go to jail at Pawnee, Ok., on the 2d. Among the number were two girls, aged respectively 15 and 17 years. These girls were fined \$25 each and given thirty days in jail.

JOHN W. CADMAN, an uncle of Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the president, attempted to commit suicide at Chicago by shooting himself in the mouth. He was removed to the hospital, where it was stated by the physicians that he could not recover.

At Eagle, W. Va., Irving Hostley and Miss Bettie Shields quarreled because the latter accepted the attentions of another man. Hostley drew a pistol and began firing, but Miss Shields returned the fire and shot Hostley three times, killing him almost instantly.

THEODORE DURRANT was convicted at San Francisco on the 1st of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Baptist church. The jury was only out twenty minutes and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. When the foreman of the jury announced the verdict men cheered and women wept, and the tumult continued for some time before order could be restored.

As there was no recommendation to mercy, Durrant will be sentenced to death. Notice of appeal has been given by his attorneys.

JACK DEMPSEY, the noted pugilist, died in Portland, Ore., on the 1st of consumption.

An earthquake shock was experienced in Rome, Italy, on the 1st. The Bank of Italy and four palaces were so badly damaged that they were rendered unsafe for occupancy. The shocks created a panic among the inmates of the prison and a mutiny occurred, but troops were quickly called and it was suppressed.

An act has been passed by the Choctaw council at South McAlester, I. T., appropriating \$5,000 for the removal of intruders from the nation.

At Jacksonville, Minn., Ada Potter, aged 10 years, and Nettie Vagner, aged 9, were drowned in the Des Moines river. The Potter girl broke through the ice and her friend attempted to rescue her. Two older sisters of the dead girls tried to rescue them, and both broke through the ice. They were gotten out just in time and by prompt aid were resuscitated.

MGR. SATOLLI, papal delegate to the United States, has been made a cardinal by the pope. The beretta will be imposed by Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore early in December.

A BOMB was exploded recently in the monastery of Corjuela, Spain, resulting in great damage. Several monks have died of the fright caused by the explosion. At Chelva, a mob stoned a rosary procession and the crown of the image of the Virgin carried in the procession was broken. Great excitement was caused by the disorder and several persons were wounded.

An attempt will be made by the Big Four to make the fastest single track time on record. The trial will be made between Cleveland, O., and St. Louis. It was hoped that the 540 miles between the two cities would be covered in 540 minutes, or that a rate of sixty miles an hour be recorded. Should this be accomplished, it will beat the single track record of the world.

FREIGHT CONDUCTOR DAN GAMMON, of Estherville, was fatally injured, Engineer Parmeter and Fireman Wagner, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern passenger train, seriously hurt and many passengers were badly shaken up in a wreck at Hardy, Ia., on the 30th. An extra freight had pulled into Hardy and had not cleared the main line on the sidetrack when the passenger engine crashed into the caboose.

PERRY H. SMITH, the chief of the registry division of the Chicago post office, has received the official report of the registry service from Washington, which puts Chicago ahead of New York in four branches of the registry service. In the number of registered pouches in transit Chicago is reported with 942,104, while New York has 798,887. In the through registered pouches Chicago exceeded New York by 11,000 pieces. In the number dispatched Chicago exceeds New York by 13,000, and in the free registered department New York is 9,000 pieces behind.

CHAIRMEN CARTER and Harry, of the republican and democratic national committees, respectively, have responded to the appeal of the Cleveland (O.) chamber of commerce, to favor a short presidential campaign next year, both saying they would present the matter to their committees.

H. H. HOLMES, who is accused of at least six murders to get the insurance money on the lives of his victims, was found guilty at Philadelphia of the murder of B. F. Pietzel.

A PASSENGER train ran into a switching engine and cars at Edgworth, Mass., and twenty passengers were injured, though none fatally.

THE Massachusetts horseman, Col. John E. Thayer, has bought the trotting stallion Baron Wilkes, 2:18, by George Wilkes, dam by Belle Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen. Price, \$25,000.

FIRE visited Arcadia, Ia., on the 3d and only one store was left in the town. It burned over an area of four acres, taking with it six residences and hotels, opera house, one livery barn, one harness shop, two grain elevators, one lumber and coal yard, barber shop, post office, two drug stores, two saloons, three general merchandise stores, one furniture store, one hardware store, one butcher shop, one vacant store room, one boot and shoe store and four barns. The estimated loss was \$55,000, partly covered by insurance.

A MISSOURI, Kansas & Texas passenger train was wrecked near Denison, Tex., on the 3d. The engineer was killed outright and thirty-two passengers were injured. The mail, baggage and express cars and three coaches were injured. The derailment was caused by an open switch.

W. M. HARGETON, living near Alden, Ia., was fatally stabbed by the father of a Miss Smiser, to whom he had been paying attentions and whom he had ruined.

THOMAS M. PATTERSON, proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, Col., was arrested on the 30th on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by the officers of the Denver Tramway Co. The complaint was based upon an article in the News which claimed juries in cases where the tramway company was defendant were systematically corrupted. Damages amounting to \$200,000 were asked.

A NEW YORK dispatch said that a large increase in the rates for transporting money by express order went into effect on the 1st. This increase was said to average 25 per cent between points east of Chicago, and even more to points west of that place. This increase of rates is regarded as another blow in the warfare waged for some time past between express companies and the state and national banks throughout the country, and which will be carried to congress by the banks.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt about 5:15 on the morning of the 31st throughout the Mississippi valley, from Kansas to eastern Ohio and from Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. No great damage was done anywhere, though general alarm was felt.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

EUGENE FIELD, the well known newspaper man and writer, died at his home at Buena park, Chicago, on the 4th of heart disease. The deceased journalist was born September 2, 1850.

In Lincoln county, Ok., thieves entered a district schoolhouse and stole the stove, chairs and the window sash from the windows, and even took up the floor and hauled it away, leaving desks and books piled in a heap outside.

A HEAD-END collision occurred on the Iron Mountain railroad 7 miles north of Little Rock, Ark., between the Texas limited passenger train and a stock train. Both engines were demolished and the express messengers and mail clerks were pinned in the debris for over an hour and were taken out seriously injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

The steamer Joe Peters was reported sunk 20 miles below Memphis, Tenn., near Robinsonville, Miss.

The Paris Figaro in an article on the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela says: "The Venezuela dispute is worth watching owing to the close proximity of the British and American fleets there. Prudence recommends that they should not be left too long together for the intense hatred of the Americans toward the old country is appalling."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day.

NEWS comes from St. Barnabee of a young woman named Drechenel, who has taken no food for sixty-five days, the only thing she can swallow being a little water or tea. Although very weak she is still able to move about and the doctors are puzzled about the case.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

C. H. Lathrop, a farmer residing near Lawrence, recently killed himself with a razor. Poor health the cause.

Cashier Colean, who wrecked the Fort Scott State bank, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide the other evening when officers told him he must go to jail.

The governor has pardoned Albert Harding, of Montgomery county, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Late developments led to the belief that he was not guilty.

Maj. John German, while recently giving directions to some carpenters at Wichita, fell from the scaffold and his neck was broken. He was an officer during the war and was 70 years of age.

W. P. Montgomery, editor of the Hays City Sentinel, died in that city the other day. Mr. Montgomery was a Kansas pioneer and an attorney at Leocompton in the palmy days of that territorial capital city.

Burglars attempted to rob the bank at Severance the other night. They blew open the safe and drilled a hole in the cash drawer but were frightened away before getting the cash. The safe contained \$30,000 in money.

Topeka recently had a bicycle carnival. At night the whole town turned out to witness the parade, which was made up of 600 wheelmen in costume. The carnival was under the direction of the Topeka Athletic association.

The state live stock sanitary board has gone on a trip to Mexico with the view of determining by personal inspection whether there is any disease among the cattle which Secretary Morton's recent order permits to enter the United States.

The train containing the exhibit of Kansas products started on its advertising trip from Topeka on the 27th. The train consisted of seven cars of fruit, grain and miscellaneous products, and goes to Chicago, stopping at all the leading towns on the way.

J. A. Parker, an Atchison county fruit grower, recently shipped two car loads of fruit to Germany. Twenty-eight barrels of selected apples in the lot went to the emperor of Germany. The apples were grown on young trees and were said to be the finest ever seen in the state.

Mac McKee, treasurer of Vicksburg township, Jewell county, was recently reported as having been robbed of \$225 and left for dead in a vacant house, from which he had removed. When found by his wife, after lying unconscious all day, he was yet unable to talk. The robber was unknown.

A meeting to sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty was recently held at Topeka. Addresses were made by several prominent speakers and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the insurgents and declaring that the United States ought to recognize them as belligerents.

Acting on the advice of the attorney-general, Warden Chase has announced that no more state penitentiary coal will be sold to dealers or coal companies or to any person where the state coal will be placed in competition with the product of outside mines. The local wagon trade will be supplied where it is shown that the purchaser is the consumer.

Leavenworth's apple carnival was a howling and noisy success, thousands of barrels of the fruit being utilized in the display. Every store and building down town was lavishly decorated with apples and the carnival day colors, red, yellow and green. Business was suspended and the entire population, besides thousands of visitors, joined in the fun.

Pension Agent Glick has written a letter to Congressman Calderhead in which he says that the enumeration of old soldiers in Kansas reported by the state board of agriculture is about correct. Secretary Coburn's figures showed 25,000 old soldiers and Glick says that there are 38,000 pensioners on the rolls and of that number about 31,500 are males. There are 6,500 widows, and about 2,000 old soldiers in Kansas who do not draw pensions.

Last September a year ago Arthur Kahn, Fred Albee, police judge of Goodland, and several other parties were out hunting, and in attempting to fire at a flock of ducks Kahn accidentally shot and killed Albee. The coroner's jury exonerated him. Subsequently Kahn moved to Sedalia, Mo., and established a clothing store. The other day an officer from Goodland went to Sedalia and arrested Kahn on the charge of murder. Kahn says it is an attempt at blackmail, as a Kansas City lawyer had made a demand on him for money as the attorney of the dead man's family.

October 14 W. E. Hilston, a Shawnee county farmer, sent his 14-year-old son to Topeka for a load of sand. The boy got the sand and started home, when all traces of him and the team were lost. The whole country was vainly searched. About two weeks after the dead body of the lad was found in some high grass six miles east of Topeka, with a handkerchief stuffed in his mouth and two bullet holes in his head. He was last seen in company with an unknown young man, who probably murdered him and took the wagon and team. Abe Conter, son of a farmer, was later arrested at Valley Falls, charged with the crime. He had the wagon and team, but said he purchased it from a stranger.

DURRANT GUILTY.

To Hang for the Murder of Blanche Lamont.

The Youthful San Francisco Sunday School Superintendent Promptly Convicted by the Jury—The Verdict Received with Cheers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was yesterday convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, for which he has been on trial since July 23 last. The jury was out twenty minutes and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation of mercy, the punishment was fixed at death. The scene in the court room when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present. Judge Murphy finished his charge at 3:30, and the jury at once retired. Although there was supposed to be little prospect of a verdict being returned before 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, the throng of spectators who

had remained in the overcrowded court room all the afternoon to hear the judge's charge, settled themselves back in their seats to await the return of the jury.

Mrs. Durrant and the prisoner talked and laughed together as if an acquittal were a foregone conclusion. They were joined by half a dozen friends, and the conversation was becoming animated when it became whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. In an instant a hush fell upon the little circle that had gathered around the prisoner. Durrant's face—always pallid—assumed a ghastly hue, and his mother was speechless. Then the big doors at the rear of the room opened and the jury filed in and took their seats in the box. Judge Murphy, who had retired to his chambers, was summoned, and took his place upon the bench. Clerk Morris asked the usual question as to whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Warren Dutton arose and replied in the affirmative. "We, the jury," he said, "find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree."

As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words that fixed Durrant's fate, a low, rumbling noise, like the roar of a mob, arose from the rear of the court room. The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women wept hysterically in excitement. The balliff rapped loudly for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought out of the disorder. Then district attorney Barnes arose and asked that a day be set upon which the sentence of death should be passed upon the prisoner. Judge Murphy said that sentence would be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durrant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Government Obligations for October Increased Over Five Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued yesterday, shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, to have been, at the close of business Thursday, \$946,431,103, which is an increase for the month of \$5,341,472, which is accounted for by the loss of \$5,457,364 in the cash in the treasury. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, \$747,561,500; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,081,670; debt bearing no interest, \$577,335,876. Total debt, \$1,253,570,106. This does not include certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows, cents omitted: Gold, \$143,309,898; silver, \$503,083,138; paper, \$150,180,447; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$15,513,185. Total, \$812,137,610, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$632,189,612, which leaves a cash balance of \$179,947,498.

ABANDONED NAVIGATION.

Explorer Peary Has Given Up All Thought of Reaching the North Pole.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Explorer Lieut. R. E. Peary, of the United States navy, is expected to report for duty at the Brooklyn navy yard. He has been assigned for duty as a civil engineer in the department of the United States yards and docks. His fellow officers at the yard state Lieut. Peary has given up all thought of reaching the north pole and would settle down to routine work in the navy department.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Fatal Mishap to a B. & O. Passenger Train at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The worst railroad wreck in the immediate vicinity of Wheeling for many years occurred shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Elm Grove, 5 miles east, on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The Pittsburgh-Cincinnati express, commonly known as the "cannon ball," jumped the track on a bridge over Wheeling creek, owing to a broken flange on a wheel of the smoking car. The engine, tender and baggage car kept the track, while the mail car, smoker and Pullman parlor car went over a bank about 16 feet high. The day coach turned completely over and the other two lay on their sides. The cars were completely demolished, seeming to have been thrown some distance through the air.

So far only two deaths have happened. A woman, thought to be Mrs. Miranda Hare, of Kittanning, Pa., but not positively identified, owing to the way she was disfigured, jumped from the car and was instantly killed. The 8-month-old baby of Lawrence Bartley, of Pittsburgh, was sitting on his father's lap when the accident occurred. It was so badly injured that it died in a few minutes, while neither father nor mother were hurt. They were coming to Wheeling to attend the funeral of a relative.

The exact number of injured is hard to get reliably. Nine were taken to the city hospital and three to the Wheeling hospital, while a number are at houses near the scene of the accident. Ten or a dozen surgeons and the wrecking crew were summoned at once. Not less than 10,000 people visited the scene of the wreck, the Wheeling & Elm Grove running special excursion trains, all crowded. Of those who were hurt several will die.

HOLMES FOUND GUILTY.

The Alleged Many Times Murderer Will Suffer the Death Penalty for the Pietzel Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Henry H. Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree at 8:51 o'clock Saturday night for killing Benjamin F. Pietzel. He coughed slightly when he heard the words. That was the only sign. The jury retired to deliberate at 5:30 o'clock. According to one of their number they had reached their verdict be-

fore the doors of their room closed upon them. For hunger's sake they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and, without hesitation, every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." But, however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time. So, for decency's sake, they talked about the case for a period seemingly about an hour and a half.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

General Topics to Be Discussed at the Great Meeting in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—The eighth convention of the Transmississippi Commercial congress meets in this city Monday, November 25, and will probably remain in session four days. The territory embraced in the representation includes all states and territories lying west of the Mississippi river and those portions of Minnesota and Louisiana which lie east of it, and the representatives to the congress are appointed by the governors of states and territories and by the mayors of cities. Provision is made for the representation of counties and of business and commercial bodies. It is the purpose of the congress to secure such national legislation as is calculated to promote the business interests and develop the resources of the states and territories lying west of the Mississippi river; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty cooperation among the various commercial bodies represented.

RACE QUESTION RAISED.

Washington Colored People Create a Sensation by Asking Admission to Columbian University.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Washington has always been so much of a southern city that it has been impossible to gain admission to its educational institutions for colored students. While it has been well known that further north there was no discrimination against colored students at the leading colleges, at southern universities such entrance has been wholly impossible. There is now agitation among the colored people to have the officials of the Columbian university admit colored students. A formal appeal has been made to that institution by the Baptist Ministers' union of this city, as well as by similar unions in Virginia and Maryland.



W. H. T. DURRANT.



LATEST PICTURE OF HOLMES

for the doors of their room closed upon them. For hunger's sake they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and, without hesitation, every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." But, however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time. So, for decency's sake, they talked about the case for a period seemingly about an hour and a half.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

Since the dim white light of the midnight moon rose up at the call of the city's clocks, I have braced my feet on the stony streets...

FOR HIS SISTER'S SAKE.

"Hush! Listen! Don't you hear the breaking of a twig?" As the words were whispered the speaker spread out his arms to arrest the progress of his three companions...

"And you, James Hawel; what have you to say for yourself?" Jim Hawel, standing before the magistrate with his three fellows, didn't know what to say...

daughter is there. Her bedroom is right on top of the building. P'haps she'll be killed in the fire. Won't you give up the whole business and wait till we can go for the colonel alone...

JETHRO'S STOVE POLISH.

HE drowsy sun of an August afternoon shone upon hill and valley, tingeing the longswaths of cradled oats on the hillside with a bright yellow, gleaming brightly from the slender leaves of the maturing corn...

you, Jet, just what's common sense for you? We'll make up the polish and start out together and let Ike sell what he can around here; that'll let him down kind o' easy; but we'll take the big business, for there ain't nobody but us can handle it."

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, including a portrait of a man and a child, and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

CHEAPER IRON ORE.

It Has Started Again the Great Sparrow's Point Steel Plant.

The great Maryland Steel works, located at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, are just now affording a striking proof of the wisdom of the policy of cheaper raw materials for our manufacturers. The Sparrow's Point works are among the largest and most complete steel making plants of the country. From their location at a distance from the iron mines of this country it was found that in order to compete with rivals situated nearer great ore deposits, a supply of foreign ore was necessary. This was fortunately discovered in Cuba, where rich iron mines have been developed by Philadelphia capitalists. Owing to their nearness to the seaboard it was thought that Cuban ores could be profitably imported so that the works at Sparrow's Point could be kept in operation. But when the foreign ores reached Baltimore the duty of 75 cents per ton, imposed by the McKinley tariff, increased their cost so much that competition with Pennsylvania and Ohio steel works was impossible, and the Maryland Steel Co. was easily bribed by the steel trust to close down, thus throwing about 3,000 men out of employment. This was merely a sample on a large scale of the way in which many iron and steel works were driven out of business by the heavy duty on their raw materials.

The Wilson tariff, as it left the house of representatives, put iron ore on the free list, and although amended in the senate it reduced the duty on foreign ore over 50 per cent. The usual protests were made by the McKinleyites in congress, who dolefully prophesied the injury which cheap iron ore would cause to American labor.

The tremendous increase in the production of iron and steel under the restored prosperity of the democratic tariff, has brought with it the reopening of the Maryland Steel Co.'s mill. The reduced duties have enabled the works, closed down under McKinleyism, to start up again in full force, under tariff reform. Large quantities of Cuban ores are being imported and thousands of American skilled workmen, forced into idleness a few years ago by the protective tariff on ore, are now busily engaged in converting these ores into steel rails and other finished products. A circular just issued by the president of the company for the information of the stockholders says: "The business is at present in a profitable condition, and the outlook is in all respects satisfactory."

There can be no question but that the chief agency in bringing about this happy state of affairs, instead of the bankruptcy and idleness of McKinleyism, was the great reduction of the duty on iron ore, and the consequent decrease in its cost. The agitators for a restoration of the McKinley tariff will take care not to refer to Sparrow's Point as an argument in their favor.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

A TARIFF JOKE.

How a Poor Farmer Lost an Imaginary Large Sum of Money on Visionary Sauerkraut.

The American Protective Tariff league, in New York, composed mainly of manufacturers and merchants, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Tariff Facts for Speakers and Students." Although this is a most diverting work in its imaginative features, speakers and students will find many of its facts belated by at least a year. The facts designed for a period of panic are utterly at war with the conditions of trade in this epoch of prosperity. As an example, the New York merchants who have edited this work tell a doleful story of the great decline in cabbages and sauerkraut under the new tariff. The dismal tale is adorned with a wood cut representing a West Virginia farmer standing in great distress with one foot on a barrel of sauerkraut which bears the melancholy legend: "Pure Kraut. No Buyers at Any Price."

This farmer, who is an extensive producer of cabbages somewhere on the Ohio river, had put up not less than 700 barrels (5) of sauerkraut, for which he had expected to realize \$4,300. He took a load of his succulent product to Pittsburgh, as the American Protective Tariff leaguers proceed to relate, but instead of getting \$8 a barrel, he could not sell it at any price. "The Pittsburgh dealers told him that 'the men who usually bought kraut from them were out of work and had no money to buy anything.'" What became of this enormous amount of West Virginia sauerkraut is not related. It will probably appear in a new and revised edition of "Tariff Facts for Speakers and Students." But it should be added for the encouragement of others that this intelligent West Virginia farmer, whose entire crop seems to have consisted of cabbages, is now a staunch republican and a firm believer in McKinleyism. He wants to have no more to do with free trade, which has cost him \$4,200 in one year on sauerkraut. Take it for all in all, this cabbage cry is one of the most diverting of all the howls of calamity that have been heard within the year. This West Virginia farmer has not been equalled for sagacity save by the Michigan farmers who, according to veritable tariff chronicles, sold their mutton in Detroit last fall for a cent a pound for fear they could get nothing for their wool.

It is impossible within a brief space to do anything like justice to the comic features of this work for "Speakers and Students." In the new campaign for a restoration of McKinleyism there may arise more than one occasion for reference to its fanciful assertions. But there is a serious aspect of this high tariff document which should engage the earnest consideration of all American manufacturers and workmen who must depend on the world's markets for their raw materials. From the arguments put in the mouths of "Speakers and Students" in the fresh era of protection it is the manifest purpose of its promoters to revive McKinleyism in its most revolting forms. American manufac-

ers and consumers are threatened not only with the McKinley wool duties, but with a restoration of the long abandoned duties on hides and skins. On the first page of this precious collection of protectionist fables and fallacies Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., a well known tariff champion, presents an argument to show how much money a 20 per cent. duty on hides and skins would put into the farmers' pockets. What such a duty would cost the tanners and shoemakers of the country, not to mention the mass of consumers, is not deemed worthy of consideration.

After enjoying the benefits of free trade for nearly a quarter of a century the tanners of the United States cannot be indifferent to the danger that threatens their great industry. Before hides were placed on the free list the tanning business was subject to frequent and sharp vicissitudes involving heavy losses of capital. Since then a large and profitable export trade in leather has grown up. Foreign markets regularly absorb the entire surplus, whether it be greater or less; and to this is due the steady prosperity of the tanning industry. But let the duty on hides and skins be reimposed, and there would be a sudden check to this prosperity. Whilst the export trade in leather would cease, the home market could not absorb the supply. At the same time the rising export trade in boots and shoes and other products of leather would be arrested. The tanners would be at the mercy of the dressed beef syndicate in Chicago, which well nigh succeeded in its effort to have a duty placed on hides in the McKinley tariff. While the tanners may laugh at the frivolous assertions of the tariff mongers, they cannot afford to disregard the menace to their industry in the new crusade of protection. A successful warfare on free hides would mean to their flourishing trade great loss, suffering and ultimate ruin.—Philadelphia Record.

FREE HIDES.

A False Statement Fully Exposed—The Advance in Leather.

A particularly foolish specimen of the men who are paid to write falsehoods about the benefits of protection is the tariff editor of the Philadelphia Press. In a recent issue of that paper this apologist for the tariff law of 1890 says: "Under the McKinley law hides sold for 3 cents per pound. The same grade of hides bring to-day 14 cents a pound. They were on the free list under the McKinley act and they are still on the free list. But under democratic tariff reform the supply of the United States, owing to the exclusion of American cattle from Europe and other reasons, has declined and a trust controls the market. That is why shoes increase in price."

The gist of the Press editorial is this statement that "under democratic reform the supply in the United States, owing to the exclusion of cattle from Europe, has declined." This is meant to convince the paper's readers that in some way tariff reform has caused the exclusion of American cattle by European countries. The facts are, as has frequently been shown, that it was the spirit of retaliation prompted by the McKinley tariff's prohibitive duties on many articles made in Europe which led to the laws against American beef. The loss to our farmers of large markets for their cattle and beef was due almost entirely to the McKinley law.

As for the direct effects of the Wilson tariff on the price of leather, boots and shoes, and other leather goods, the facts are still stronger against the charges of the Press. All the changes in the duties on leather and leather manufactures, were in the direction of lower duties. The duty on leather cut into shoe uppers, vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, was reduced from 35 per cent. in the McKinley tariff to 20 per cent. On all other manufactures and articles of leather the duty was cut down to 30 per cent. Will the Press pretend that these reductions of taxes on foreign leather goods made prices higher in this country? The impudence of even a professional protectionist will hardly go that far.

The real causes of the great advance in the price of leather were partly a great falling off in the supply of hides in this and South American countries and the temporary control of the market by the leather trust. As a remedy for the monopoly of the trust tariff reformers favor the abolition of the duty on leather, so that shoe manufacturers, as well as tanners, can have their raw material free. This would throw the American market open to the competition of the whole world, and would soon lead to lower prices. The high tariff remedy would be the imposition of heavier duties, which would give the monopolists a still firmer hold. Which policy is the best for the American consumer? BYRON W. HOLT.

Protection Laid Away.

The tariff of 1894 is an imperfect measure. It is not fairly comparable with the tariff of 1860; but, like that tariff, it is the beginning of the movement toward unembarrassed trade. It marks the second time in the history of the country when the friends of the protective system have been fought to a standstill. It may be possible that the republicans will nominate William McKinley and try if they cannot once more fool the people with the old cry; but it is doubtful. They hesitate, and they are more than likely to imitate the policy of the whigs in 1852 and lay away "protection" among the broken china of politics.—Philadelphia Record.

The Iron Industry.

The ruin that was to be wrought by the Wilson tariff is not very apparent in the iron industry. And Senator Sherman pretends to believe that the country wants to go back to McKinleyism. Not much. The only danger to the iron industry now, as often before, is in the manufacturers crowding on the prices too fast. They have all the protection they need, but no tariff can protect them from themselves.—Philadelphia Times.

THE FARMERS AND SILVER.

A Representative Gathering Declares Against It.

Farmers of the United States have been holding a national congress in Atlanta. The body is supposed to be made up of representative farmers from all parts of the country. The delegates, it is understood, represent farmers of the kind that cultivate the soil and not of the kind, generally speaking, that cultivate political jobs. Therefore, their action on the silver question may be accepted as a fair expression of the views of representative American farmers.

A resolution was reported favorably from the committee on resolutions on the silver question. The dispatch does not report the resolution in full, but states that in substance it deprecates the present condition of finance in this country and calls upon the president to take steps looking to the assembling of a congress of all nations willing to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver.

The free silver delegates proposed to amend the final clause so as to read "willing to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1." Upon a vote by states the amendment was rejected by 1045-14 yeas to 251-9-14 nays. Less than one-third of the delegates, it will be seen, voted for the amendment. Later in the day a resolution declaring opposition to any further issue of bonds or interest-bearing notes was voted down.

Taking these votes together, they signify a number of things in regard to the attitude of the farmers' congress: First, that the delegates are practically agreed upon the proposition that a bimetallic standard is desirable if practicable; second, that it is not practicable without international cooperation; third, that it would be folly for this country to dictate a ratio in inviting other nations to join in a conference, and that the question of ratio is one to be settled by the conference in view of existing facts and probabilities; fourth, that the delegates are in favor of maintaining all forms of our currency at par with gold coin under all circumstances. This is plainly implied by the defeat of the resolutions opposing the issue of interest-bearing bonds and notes.

In action by a national farmers' convention signifying all this there is not much comfort for the Harvey sort of financiers, while there is much to confirm the statement of Secretary Carlisle that "the free coinage movement has lost its momentum and is no longer formidable or aggressive." Regarding the vote on the 16 to 1 amendment the dispatch says: "Georgia's delegation was divided. The states known as the silver states favored the amendment, and the east, the north and the south voted almost solidly against it."

PRICES AND BAD MONEY.

What Effect the Free Coinage of Silver Would Have.

The combined influence of the war demand for goods, of the increase of taxation and of the depreciation of the currency reduced the purchasing power of an average day's labor by more than one-third during the period which elapsed between the year 1860 and the year 1865. The rise in prices was very rapid, the rise in wages was very slow. Such are always the conditions whenever there is any monetary legislation by which prices are affected.

It has sometimes been held that the rise in prices in this period was wholly due to the increased consumption of the war. This is not consistent with the facts. The product of the northern and western states increased in quantity even during the worst periods of the war, and would have fully sufficed to meet all war demands upon it together with the customary demands of peace; that is to say, the increase in the quantity of products of the loyal states was greater than the increase in population, while the extension of the railway service cheapened distribution. Hence it followed that those members of the community, both of the north and west, who derived their incomes mainly from profits, secured through the rise in prices a constantly increasing proportion of an increasing quantity of products; while that much greater number of persons who derived their income from wages, earnings or small salaries secured year by year a lessening share, even as compared to the lesser product of previous years. It was under these conditions that the rich in fact grew richer and the poor in fact grew relatively poorer under the influence of bad finance and bad money, such being the necessary results of tampering in any manner with the unit or standard of value by increasing the quantity of lawful money while debasing its quality. That is what the advocates of the free coinage of silver are attempting at the present time. Silver coin which hammered smooth is worth but fifty per cent. of its nominal value is bad money.—Harper's Weekly.

... If silver advances even two or three cents a year that gap between it and gold may soon be bridged. Gold production is growing so rapidly that that metal may decline in price. An advance in silver and a decline in gold, if kept up long enough, would solve the silver problem in a way that would be satisfactory to the country. Let Bland and Stewart wait and see what these African diggers do for gold.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ALL FOR SOUND MONEY

American Farmers Are Solidly Against Free Silver.

The friends of free silver were given an unexpected and unwelcome shock by the farmers' national congress a few days ago. A resolution was presented requesting congress to place gold and silver on a parity and calling for an international conference upon the monetary question. This resolution had been prepared by J. C. Offutt, of Indiana, and was favorably reported by the resolutions committee.

The free silver delegates immediately presented an amendment to the section which provided that the president of the United States should call an international congress of all nations willing to unite in the equal use of both gold and silver by adding, "at a ratio not to exceed sixteen to one." The amendment was to put a viva voce vote by President Clayton and the nays appeared to have an overwhelming majority.

The silverites, however, were not willing to acknowledge defeat and clamored for a roll call. The delegates from the north, east and south were practically united in opposing the sixteen to one idea, and the contingent from the western and what are known as the silver states found themselves in a sad minority. The congress refused to adopt the amendment by a vote of two hundred and fifty-one and nine-fourteenths to one hundred and four and five-fourteenths. The resolution was then passed without further debate.

The victory of the sound money element in the congress was emphasized later in the day when a resolution declaring opposition to the further issue of interest-bearing treasury bonds or notes under any circumstances was lost. A resolution favoring congressional enactment against the beef trust was adopted.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' association convened at Atlanta recently. The action of the farmers' congress was naturally a subject for open and frequent congratulations among them. Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry Banking company, Atlanta, said:

"The refusal of the farmers' congress to adopt the sixteen to one amendment is an indication that the members of that organization have been doing a considerable amount of hard thinking. There can be but one basis, and that is gold. When that is established, silver will take care of itself. Every bank in Georgia, with one lone and solitary exception, favors sound money. The one banker expected can scarcely be said to be opposed to a parity of gold and silver, and he is certainly not for silver at sixteen to one. I am pleased with the action of the farmers' congress, and especially that its disapproval of silver should have been expressed in such unmistakable terms."

J. J. P. Odell, of Chicago, president of the American Bankers' association, said:

"The action of the congress is a vindication of the judgment of the advocates of sound money, who time and again have maintained that, given time to think, the agricultural and producing classes would arrive at a proper appreciation and understanding of the question. It was certainly a severe defeat for the advocates of silver at sixteen to one. As for the resolution which was adopted calling for an international conference of all nations wishing to place gold and silver upon a parity, I can see no objection in such a conference, but am free to say, in my opinion, such a conference would be devoid of result. Nothing of value has ever yet been established through a conference of that character. The defeat of the proposed amendment by a vote of two to one shows a rapid reaction toward sound money, which is natural and to be expected."

LOSING THEIR TARGETS.

Free Silverites Will Soon Have Nothing to Fire at.

The silverites of this country will be confounded to learn that the Rothschilds are bimetallicists. Whether our western friends will be pleased or shocked by this information we shall not attempt to predict, but we fancy that they will find some difficulty in swallowing all the hard things they have said about this hateful house, who are always "cornering gold" and making money dear in order that they may suck the blood of borrowers all over the world. The information that they are not gold-bugs is printed in the Independent and comes from no less an authority than President Andrews, who quotes it from the Saturday Review. Worse and worse, Mr. Andrews says it is a mistake to suppose that the banking interest in London is solid for gold; "London bankers are among the most enthusiastic propagandists of bimetallicism." Even this does not tell the whole story. Great Britain is marching to bimetallicism just as fast as could be expected. English farmers are being ruined by the gold standard, and they know it. "British merchants trading with silver countries find their capital invested there reduced by one-half," and their present trade with those countries is either ruined or made a mere matter of gambling. Yet it appears that they are such fools as to continue it. All this leads us to ask: What can be depended on? Must we take back all that we have been saying all these years about Lombard street and Ernest Seyd and the millions raised abroad to bribe congress to commit the crime of 1873? Is there any sure foundation for anything? If the Rothschilds and the London bankers are no longer to serve as a target for Bland and Bryan, Blackburn and Hardin, Jones and Stewart, and the rest, where shall they look for one? May not Wall street be the next to fail them?—N. Y. Post.

... Whatever the varying opinions of the people may be on the money question, it is admitted that Secretary Carlisle is the ablest advocate to be found on the side of the Cleveland policy, and what he has to say, therefore, is of interest to sound-money men and the free-silver element alike.—Cincinnati Tribune.

... How will the free silverites account for the upward tendency in the silver market? It would be in keeping with their methods of argument to apply the same reasons which they have frequently assigned for the decrease in the market price of silver.—Arkansas Democrat.

PROTECTION PROSPECTS.

The Republican Congress Will Be Some Tariff Tinkering.

For some time past consultations, partly by correspondence and partly personal, have been going on between republican leaders about the course to be pursued by the majority party at the approaching session of congress with reference to the revenue and the currency. In these consultations Senator Aldrich, the recognized republican chief in the senate in regard to all such questions, and Mr. Reed, the next speaker of the house, have been engaged, while prominent members of the republican national committee from the west, northwest and New England, have been called in to report on the views of their constituents. It is reported that Messrs. Gorman and Bruce have made overtures to Mr. Aldrich for an understanding by which the minority should support any currency measure that the republicans shall determine upon and the majority should bring up the revenue by taxes on beer and checks. The journal that prints this report states that this suggestion was favorably regarded by Mr. Aldrich, but rejected by the western republicans, who will demand a tax on wool and on metallic ores.

Whatever may be the truth regarding this specific proposition and its treatment, the story certainly presents very fairly the situation, especially as concerns the republicans. The democrats, having lost their majority in congress, are powerless to enact positive legislation, and their responsibility is limited to the duty of the president to state the general situation of affairs and to make appropriate recommendations. The situation is simple enough. There will be, it is now pretty certain, a deficit in the revenues for the current fiscal year, but it will be so small a percentage of the available cash in the treasury that, so far as the ordinary expenditures of the government are concerned, it will be of no importance. But the regular expenditures of the government do not produce the only demands made on the treasury. Of far greater consequence is the requirement to maintain at par in gold the large volume of currency in various forms issued by the government, and amounting to some \$800,000,000. For this purpose the gold reserve must be maintained, and that can only be done by taxes or loans. Fortunately the authority for the latter is ample, and the administration is bound by its plain duty as well as by its repeated pledges to use that authority to the fullest extent required for the protection of the country. Nor can that authority be withdrawn by a hostile congress so long as the executive remains in the present hands.

The question of affirmative legislation as to either taxation or revenue is not, therefore, a pressing one, though it is very clearly an important one, which should be dealt with in an intelligent manner and without reference to mere partisan aims. Whether the majority will deal with it in that manner remains to be seen. If Senator Aldrich's position be correctly reported, he at least must be credited with good sense and public spirit. If an agreement could be reached by which two such obviously fair, proper and economically collected taxes as those on beer and checks could be secured and currency legislation in accordance with Mr. Aldrich's sound views could also be obtained, it would be a most happy event. But if the republicans are going to insist on no added revenue except through the renewal of protective tariff duties, they will simply show their folly, for they will waste their energy in the vain pursuit of a policy wrong in itself and sure to encounter popular disapproval.

It is to misread all the signs of the times to suppose that the American people wish or will tolerate a backward step toward protection and especially toward duties on raw materials. Even if they were not, as we are entirely convinced that they are, disabused of the error they so long cherished as to the virtues of taxing the materials of industry, they would still be utterly averse to opening a new period of tariff tinkering. The country is gradually, but with great energy, moving toward renewed prosperity, and the prime condition of success is the greatest possible stability in legislation. Business men know what the tariff is now and can make their plans accordingly. If it is to be changed, if the direction taken under the direct and imperative mandate of the popular vote is to be reversed, they cannot know the immediate future. They will again be plunged in doubt and uncertainty. Their foresight will be baffled, their calculations confused, their energies hampered. This is why we are convinced that the policy attributed to the western republicans is to the last degree foolish.—N. Y. Times.

—An Ohio paper says what is not true, that sheep and wool are selling now for half the price at which they were held under the McKinley tariff. But, whether that is true or not, the fact is that clothing, carpets, hats and caps and everything else made of wool can be bought now at one-half the rate of McKinley prices. If it were true, as stated by the Ohio paper, the wool grower would make money by selling sheep and wool at the reduced price and by buying wool products at the reduced price.—Chicago Chronicle.

—As the prosperity of the country increases, so do the hopes of the high tariff party decrease. There is nothing the McKinleyites so much dread just now as the revival of industry and trade. But they will not be allowed to stop it. The prodigious folly of the McKinley tariff is a hateful reminiscence, and will remain so.—Columbus (O.) Press.

—The McKinley tariff was a cold step-mother to a tin plate industry. The Wilson tariff is a true parent, under the fostering care of which the tin plate industry is prosperous.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A FIRM FOREIGN POLICY.

Democrats Have Fought All the Wars with Foreigners.

The report that Mr. Cleveland will announce a firm foreign policy in his forthcoming message is probably true. But the implication that the foreign policy of the administration has not hitherto been firm is not justified by the facts.

It has happened that an unusual number of international questions has arisen within the last year, and this would justify the giving of the matter greater prominence than has hitherto been done. But that the president designs to depart from the old policy of "peace with honor," and the avoidance of all needless complications with foreign nations, whether strong or weak, will not be believed except upon direct evidence.

It has been the custom of the republicans to assume that they are the only people capable of a vigorous foreign policy. When they have the presidency they insist that it is the duty of all good citizens to uphold the policy of the administration, whether it is right or not. When a democratic president is in office the republicans invariably find fault with everything that is done, and everything that is not done. They invent numerous stories of official misconduct or neglect, comment on them in a Pharisaic spirit, and when they are contradicted make arrangements to put other falsehoods in circulation.

The republican pretension to superior zeal or ability in protecting the national honor is purely fictitious. The Mora claim, which originated 25 years ago, slumbered under republican administrations, and was finally settled this year by a democratic secretary of state. Numerous other righteous demands of our citizens against foreign countries came over from republican administrations after being left unsettled for years. Outrages on our vessels by Spanish vessels were more numerous during the Cuban insurrection from 1868 to 1878 than during the present one, and were less vigorously treated. On the other hand, Secretary Gresham and Secretary Olney have gone on without any tableaux or red lights, quietly investigating and settling the troublesome questions that have arisen, and protecting the honor of the government. The honor of the government and of the people have suffered only from the slanders that have diffused assertions that the democratic party is incapable of a vigorous foreign policy.

What many of these people mean by a firm foreign policy is one of brag and bluster, of the spoliation of weak nations, while trucking to the strong, of support given to freebooters and adventurers that are willing to divide the spoils they may procure with professional patriots in office who lend them countenance and support. This is not the sort of policy which democrats approve. Yet all the territory which this country has acquired has been obtained under democratic auspices, unless we except Alaska, and even that was purchased after President Johnson and Secretary Seward had broken with the republicans. The democratic party fought the only wars we have had with foreign countries since the adoption of the constitution, and won them. It is a gross slander to say of such a party that it is incompetent to protect the country's honor. But these charges come mostly from men whose ancestors and political predecessors were against the government in the wars of 1812 and 1846.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Iowa republicans are now admitting that they are compounding felony. The Iowa republicans are either very confident or very badly scared.—St. Louis Republic.

—The new cotton mill opened at Fall River is "the largest of its kind in the country, if not in the world." And it is opened under the operations of the Wilson bill.—N. Y. World.

—Mr. McKinley is in trouble. If he talks tariff there is the business revival under reduced duties. If he talks state affairs there is the astounding corruption of the late legislature. There seems to be nothing for him to do but to shout for free Cuba.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—In the minds of the people there is a reviving faith in democracy. The masses of voters in the party are showing a willingness and in most quarters a desire to settle differences in the good old way of abiding by majority decisions. This healthful natural tendency can be encouraged by wise leadership and set back by bad counsel.—St. Louis Republic.

—It is recognized that the tide has turned. The great wave of discontent with the hard times which swept over the country last year has expended its force. Prosperity has returned under the operation of the democratic policy in national affairs, and the reaction is felt everywhere. People are hopeful, not cast down. Now is the democratic opportunity.—Boston Post.

—It is announced that Gov. McKinley wants an early convention. Very naturally. The strain on the governor in his effort to keep the issue of McKinleyism to the front and to keep his eyes and mouth shut as to the silver issue must be very great. But a convention early enough to best suit the governor would necessarily have been held about two years ago.—N. Y. World.

—It is well to say that the McKinley law was a monster in legislation that was quickly repudiated by the people, and that Gov. McKinley is not making votes for his party when he is packing its putrid remains about the country and placing them on exhibition, but what other capital has the man? What has he ever done except to give his name to a bill which was prepared by the persons who were to be enriched by it? Without agitation for increased tariff taxation what becomes of the McKinley advertising?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Eugene Field, poet, story writer and newspaper man, whose works were read and admired in all parts of this country, died at his home at Buena Park, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., about 5 o'clock, on Monday morning, November 4, from heart disease.

The criminal reports of the United States show that in the year 1894 there were in this country 9,800 murders committed. The executions numbered 132 and the lynchings 190. The number of suicides and embezzlements were in excess of those of the year before, and the defalcations alone amounted to \$20,000,000. The increase of crime brought about largely by the organization of the criminal classes is becoming a serious question. Its solution is to be found not as much in punishment as in preventing. Prevention by means of moral and religious education—not dogmatic but of the kind that molds both mind and heart.

The Star, of Kansas City, condenses a deal of thought in these few words: "Because divorce is too easily obtained in some states and communities, it does not follow that South Carolina can forbid them altogether, or that it has the right not to recognize divorces which have been allowed elsewhere. The South Carolina convention would better decide to stand by the Constitution of the United States in the treatment of the race question and give up the impossible attempt to render matrimony eternally binding and irrevocable by law. One is about as impracticable and foolish as the other. Neither is in accord with the spirit of the American people, who insist upon the privilege of governing themselves and of regulating their domestic affairs to suit their own tastes."

The COURANT has frequently been asked about the "Old and the new woman." We have never given the subject much thought. Here is what an Illinois paper says of the two women: "And now our souls are made glad by the good news that the new woman riding on a wild ass, is coming over the river Jordan with a new Bible in her hand. We have always expected this. The old Bible was alright for the old women; for the women who run the fine tooth comb through our hair, the darning needle through our socks and whose slippers were healthy tonic. She was a fine old gal. She loved us boys with a fervor which was exhibited every time she spanked us—which was often. She knew how to scrub and spank and pray. She never wore bloomers, and would not have spoken to a woman who did. She got through the world and managed to die with her skirts around her feet, and she is now in Heaven. There is no doubt about that. She loved the old Bible and never doubted that Adam went to sleep and lost a rib, and she was certain that she was that rib. But now comes the new woman. She is getting out a new version of the Bible. She claims that woman was made first. That rib story was all a fake. Eve was made first and bore Adam. Well, we have sometimes thought that if God made man, man had degenerated a little. We are all relieved to think that the Creator did not work him up first handed. Paul was a crusty old bachelor and he got off many impertinent things about women. The women's Bible will treat Paul as he deserves. The new woman intends to wear pants and hatch her offspring in a patent incubator. She will give milk out of a bottle with a Jersey label on it. She will lecture and ride astride and never marry unless she wants to. She will have her own Bible and fight man until man is extinct, and when the world comes to an end and Gabriel comes to toot his final horn, he will only find a lot of red headed old maids riding on bicycles through the lone, some world with no berries in the patch, no fruit on the trees, no babies in the cradle, and the man in the moon a howling maniac. It will be a great day for the world when the asylum doors close on this new woman. Give us the old woman, the good old ways, and may His Satanic Majesty fly away with the hideous apparition in bloomers that has come to disgrace the twentieth century."

PASSING OBSERVATIONS.

The zealous supporters of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in their vigorous agitation of the question remind us of the "soft money" advocates in 1875. To hear them talk then in this county and State the Democratic party would go to the devil across lots if the Democrats nominated a hard money Eastern Democrat for President in 1876, and we frankly admit the cry caught our ears favorably.

We read the Western denunciations of Wall Street then and believed all of them. When the Democrats in 1876 nominated Tilden, a hard money man and specie resumptionist, we thought, with many others, that Peter Cooper would get about all that was honest and good in the Democratic party. By the time the election came on, however, we recovered common sense enough to vote for Tilden, and time, study and experience have proven to us that the sound money policy of Tilden was right. He was the second Andrew Jackson, and Cleveland is next.

How the "soft money" fellows in 1875 to 1876 filled the air with weird and dire predictions of hard times, distress, bankruptcy, want and war sure to follow if the country attempted to resume specie payments in 1879! How they marshaled long arrays of figures tending to prove that, since silver had been demonetized in 1873, taxes, debts, etc., etc., all must be paid in gold and Rothschild owned the gold! And yet, many who prophesied such disaster in this county still own their farms and are better off in a dozen ways than they were when greenbacks were as plentiful, nearly, as leaves in autumn.

What the country needed then was a return to sound money, and it did return, and, with the exception of the brief and disastrous operation, the Republican make-shift and humbug, the "Sherman act," repealed by the last Democratic Congress, the country has been there since. There it is going to stay.

Prosperity has again set in after the bad effects of the Sherman law panic of 1893-4 wore off. The Wilson Bill has legitimately cheapened the manufactured commodities of living and placed industry upon its merits. Factories are running throughout the country and wages of operatives have been advanced; strikes are few; socialists and anarchists who, like Debs, would take advantage of hard times to overturn the business interests of the Nation, have been taught a lesson that will last a century, and to-day they can seek in vain for a pretext for violence. An era of prosperity has begun; lands are advancing in price and capital finds safe and sure opportunities for investment and profits. Let those who declaim against this Democratic administration, the first one in all branches of the government in 35 years, consider these things. Let them read the history of the past, study the present and then consider the future.—Paoli Spirit.

OLNEY'S PLAIN LANGUAGE.

From further details which are now known about Secretary Olney's note to Great Britain, in the Venezuelan matter, it appears that he took an admirably fair and strong position. After stating clearly the fact that the United States regarded the Monroe doctrine as its historical and present policy in American affairs, he asserted in unmistakable terms that if Great Britain attempted to take possession of the disputed territory by force of arms, it would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. Such a declaration is a mild and diplomatic form of saying that before the United States will allow Great Britain to grab Venezuelan territory without arbitration the United States will fight. There can be no uncertainty in the English mind about the intentions of President Cleveland in the matter after so emphatic a statement.

On the other hand, Secretary Olney assured the British government that the United States did not regard the question of English claims as closed, so far as the United States is concerned. He freely admitted that a court of arbitration might declare that all the territory in dispute belonged to Great Britain, and, in pursuance of that finding might award it all to the English. In event of that contingency, Secretary Olney's note stated that the United States would respect the verdict of the court and abide by its decision. But so long as the territory remained in dispute, the Secretary said, just so long did the United States have an interest in the question and a voice in the settlement of the situation. There can be no question that this note of Secretary Olney is one of the greatest diplomatic papers

ever sent forth by the State department. It is historical. It reaffirms and rearrrests the adherence of the United States to the doctrine that America's primary interests are essentially different from those of Europe; that the United States does not look with favor upon the extension of European influence in America, and that the United States, by virtue of its position in America, proposes to guard its weaker sister nations from the encroachments of European nations. This doctrine is essentially a Democratic one. It was sanctioned by Thomas Jefferson and other eminent patriots, whose principles are the principles of the Democratic party today. In this Venezuelan matter the administration has acquitted itself with credit, and it has obtained the good will and confidence of the people, regardless of political affiliation, by its firm, manly and Democratic stand.—Kansas City Times.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Table with columns: STATE OF KANSAS, OVERPAID, ON HAND, STATE FUND, BAZAAR TOWNSHIP FUNDS, CITY FUNDS, SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER, and various township and district names with corresponding financial figures.

Teachers' Association.

The first meeting of the Teachers' Association for the present school year was held in the high school building at Cottowood Falls, on Saturday evening, November 2. The meeting was called to order by the president, S. E. Bailey.

Rev. Lidzy of the M. E. church opened the program with prayer. A quartet of young ladies from the Cottowood Falls high school favored the association with a song. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved.

President Bailey's address to the teachers urged to a realization that each one had a duty to perform toward himself, the association and the cause of education in general. The co-operation of all is necessary to secure interesting and beneficial meetings. As new work for the year he suggested reviews of the Reading Circle work, and occasional lectures. Prof. Lowther, assisted by Miss May Jensen, led the association in the singing of "America."

Miss Vay Johnston in her recitation, "On the Frontier," held the attention of all. In the absence of Messrs C. Garth and H. A. Rose, the paper on "The Teacher's Influence," and its discussion were continued until the next meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour no recess was taken. Only part of the teachers present responded to the roll call with quotations.

County Superintendent T. G. Allen opened the discussion of reading circle work. He asked the teachers to avail themselves of this opportunity to improve themselves, but especially urged that each one secure means to purchase the Pupil's Reading Circle books for his or her school. Mr. Stone and Mr. Perry were selected to review the books, "Medieval Europe" and "Philosophy of Teaching," respectively, at the next meeting.

We trust that future meetings will be more largely attended, and that the "faithful few" may be encouraged to press on to the greater possibilities. The following teachers were present: Sup't Allen, W. W. Austin, Carrie Breese, Alda Byram, S. E. Bailey, Herbert Clark, Frances Day, C. T. Harrison, L. A. Lowther, Ina Montgomery, Josephine Makemson, A. D. Martin, Marie Mardin, W. E. Miller, Minnie M. Myser, W. C. Orrill, L. G. Proeger, T. J. Perry, R. S. Reed, T. U. Riggs, J. S. Stanley, Nellie Sanders, Angie Stout, E. A. Sayre, H. C. Stephenson, J. M. Stone, Jennie Upton, C. H. Henry.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

The tax rolls of Chase county, Kansas are in my possession and taxes for 1895 are now due. The following is the rate of taxation for the year 1895, on one dollar valuation.

Table showing tax rates for various townships and districts, including Bazaar Township, Cottowood Falls, and various school districts.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the Probate Court and for said county, in the matter of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-house, in Cottowood Falls, County of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, Administrator of the estate of Nancy McManus, deceased. Oct. 23d, A. D. 1895.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texts as may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

ELECTION RETURNS

Of a General Election Held in Chase County, Kansas, on Tuesday, November 5, 1895.

Table of election returns for various offices including Chief Justice Supreme Court, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, and various township positions. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts.

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players.

THE PANSY

PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95. Beginning with the November Number. SERIAL STORY. "Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." Original illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

BOOKS & FREE

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps. POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world.

THE GREAT WAR

SERIES OF Popular Stories. This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and everybody wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready:

- No. 1. SHEPHERD. A Story of Sheridan's Great Ride. By J. P. Tracy.
No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARVLAND. A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysburg. By G. Waldo Brown.
No. 3. THE MAID OF NEW ULM. An Historical Tale of the Indian Uprising and Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. By J. M. Merrill.
No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks.
No. 5. THE WHITE SQUADRON. A World Tale of the Indian Invasion in Chili, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh.
No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murfreesboro Campaign. By James A. Valentine.

WANTED.

A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$100. Another \$150.00. A body has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Grove, Clements, Strong, etc.), and time.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Hymar, Evans, Strong City, etc.), and time.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

- Representative—R. H. Chandler
Treasurer—David Griffiths
Clerk—M. K. Harman
County Attorney—J. E. Perry
Sheriff—Dennis Madden
Surveyor—John Frew
Probate Judge—Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction—T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds—Aaron Jones
Commissioners—C. I. Maule, N. E. Stidener

SOCIETIES:

- A. F. & A. M., No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.
K. of P., No. 69—Meets every Wednesday evening.
I. O. O. F., No. 68—Meets every Saturday.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's. Frank Park came in, Tuesday, from Colorado. Miss Alice Bently was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Oysters, stewed, fried or raw, at Bauerle's restaurant.

THE RESULT.

While Chase county did not go exactly as we desired, at the recent election, we have reason to believe the officers elected will prove competent and faithful servants of the people, and therefore, as an American citizen, we shall ever encourage them in the discharge of their official duties.

The Republicans carried nearly everything in the East, West, North and South, thus showing the people are in favor of a sound currency.

Mrs. S. D. Breese is very ill. Democrats, turn a deaf ear to Republican cooings. Mrs. Gertie Dothard is at Carbondale visiting her sick mother.

Chas. V. Evans and W. E. Timmons were down to Emporia, Friday. Strong City is the banner Republican precinct of the county—Leader. J. H. Mercer shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Vandalism on "Hollowe'en" night, or at any other time, should have an end put to it. John A. Mann sold eighteen head of cattle to J. H. Mercer, a few days ago, for \$50 per head.

J. W. Cope and Miss Jessie Shaft, of Clements, were married at that place, Oct. 30, Rev. J. B. McKenzie officiating. Geo. Ferrar, who has been in the hospital at Las Vegas, N. M., for some time past, was in town a few days this week.

J. G. McDowell, who is now clerking in a wholesale dry goods store at Kansas City, spent last Sunday with friends in this city. Anna Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sanders, is sick, with diphtheria, as is also a child of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Arnold.

Geo. Maule has opened up a confectionery store and oyster parlor in the building recently vacated by W. R. Richards, at Strong City. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strail accompanied by their niece, Zina Simmons, of Kansas City, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit at M. P. Strail's.

Clothing cleaned, pressed and repaired at the next door north of J. P. Kuhl's harness shop. Married, at the residence of the Probate Judge, in Strong City, Nov. 3, Lewis Olinhouse and Miss Mary Payne, Judge Matt McDonald officiating.

At the "tackey" party at the palatial residence of C. H. Klein, in Elmdele, on Hollowe'en night, June B. Smith, of this city, carried off the prize. John Boylan, of Strong City, who was at Chicago receiving medical treatment for a poisoned sore leg, returned home, last Thursday, entirely cured.

Ed. Daub, who has been out at Thatcher, Colorado, for some time past working for Duchanois & Jones, arrived at his home in Strong City, Friday night. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home industry. aug 8th

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The Ardmore (I. T.) Daily Chieflain is a most welcome visitor at this office, as it is now under the management of Hon. J. C. Martin, who was co-partner with ya editor in the establishment of the COURANT, and B. S. Crutchfield, who learned his trade in the COURANT office. It is a lively paper, and we wish it god speed in the race of life.

Joseph Dillon, traveling agent and correspondent of the Kansas City Times, was in town, last Friday, interviewing the denizens of the capital city of Chase county, and while here gave the COURANT office a pleasant call; but, ye editor, being at Emporia at the time of the call, did not have the pleasure of looking on the benign countenance of his old-time friend.

Your attention is called to the new advertisement of Wm. Clarke, of Emporia, who carries the largest and most complete stock of furniture, carpets, stoves and queensware of any house this side of Kansas City. Mr. Clarke is a live, enterprising and progressive business man, and cordially invites an inspection of his goods and prices. Be sure to call on him at 620 and 622 Commercial street, when in Emporia.

F. P. Robinson, a rather well-to-do and respected colored citizen of Strong City, met with a fatal accident at B. Lantry & Sons' stone crusher, near that city, at a few minutes to 6 o'clock, last Monday evening. In company with another colored man, Mr. Robinson was rolling a large stone away from an embankment, when another large stone rolled down and crushed him between the two, breaking his left forearm in a frightful manner and fatally injuring him internally. He was at once conveyed to his home and a physician summoned, but all to no avail. He lingered for three hours, when death came to his relief. His remains were interred on Wednesday. He leaves a wife in comfortable circumstances.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, November 6, 1895: Mrs. Nancy Miner, E. B. Roberts. All the above remaining uncalled for, November 20, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of the Wonesse school, District No. 13, for the month ending Nov. 14, 1895: No. of pupils enrolled, 41. Average daily attendance, 38.3. No. of cases of tardiness, 69. Pupils neither absent nor tardy—Grammar Grade: Sadie Channell, Knos Heckendorn, Leofy Heckendorn, Bertha Weston.

Intermediate Grade: Zoe Channell, Jessie Sayre, Mabel Weston, Grace Ward, Adelbert Ward. Primary Grade: Cora Hood, Frank Heckendorn, Arthur Heckendorn, Lewis Sayre. WALTER W. AUSTIN, Teacher.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Table with columns for School, Room, Teacher, and Enrollment.

The enrollment in Mr. Clark's room does not indicate all his work. In addition to the 7th grade work, he hears two recitations from the High School and one from Miss Breese's room. The low per cent. of attendance in Miss Ellis's room was caused by the diphtheria scare about the middle of October.

BANNER ROOMS. Largest No. enrolled, High School. Highest per cent. attendance, High School. Lowest per cent. of tardiness, Miss Rockwood's room. Greatest No. neither absent nor tardy, compared with enrollment, Miss Day's room. Best average department, considering age and enrollment (principal's estimate), Miss Breese's room. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy, by grades:

W.M. CLARKE,

Advertisement for W.M. Clarke, featuring an illustration of a chair and text: 'HOUSE FURNISHINGS COMPLETE. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO BUY IT IS YOUR NEXT DUTY TO BUY GOODS THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.'

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

Advertisement for STAR BARBER SHOP, featuring an illustration of a barber and text: 'RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.'

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (623-4)

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

Notice to the Public. I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protection Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden, may 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. - AND LOANS MONEY. - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ad 27-t

STARDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - MO.

FREE! 20 Popular songs, words and music; 7 Complete Stories, 35 Poems, 57 splendid games, 100 valuable Money making secrets, 324 Jolly jokes for fun lovers, 225 selections for Anthology Albums, 37 splendid games etc. The above collection will be sent, post paid, absolutely FREE to all who send 10 cts in silver for my French Cream Taffy and Top Corn Ball recipes. Address, G. C. Rehe-meyer, Publisher, Oketo, Kansas.

Take Your Home Paper

AND THE GREAT..... Farm and Family Paper OF KANSAS. ...THE... SEMI-WEEKLY --CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and every Tuesday and Friday will contain all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

Eighty Pages, Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News, Choicest Reading Matter, Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

-THE COURANT- has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT for the very low price of \$2.10.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ALMOST TWO-FOR-ONE.

Send for free sample and judge thereby.

THE COURANT -AND-

Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, Both one year for only \$1.75.

The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday.

Largest in size, cheapest in price, most reliable in news, all large type plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper, the Enquirer is that paper.

Call or send orders to COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

Greatest Retail Store in the West. 108 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

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

Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely.

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

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

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.



Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by W. B. HILTON & CO COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

GROWING GRAY.

Hello, ole man, you're a-gittin' gray...

Hello, ole man, you're a-gittin' gray...

Hello, ole man, you're a-gittin' gray...

Hello, ole man, you're a-gittin' gray...

WON AT LAST

By Bernard Dixley

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED

Weeks passed. Elsie was still with Mrs. Wilders...

Yet that very night Elsie spoke...

Mrs. Wilders' eyes flashed suspicion...

"An secret, Elsie?" she asked, coldly...

"Yes, dear, and I want you to promise...

"Well—er—that sounds very mysterious..."

"Will you promise?"

"No!"

"What! I cannot understand you rightly..."

"Now, Elsie, may I ask you a question?"

"You were great friends with Mr. Grey?"

"Ah, yes, indeed, but those happy days are passed..."

"You thought a great deal of him?"

"How could I help it? So good, so generous..."

"Elsie's head drooped and a crimson blush suffused her cheeks..."

"Did!"

"Well, then, I do love him—to me he is a king, a prince, a demigod..."

"My gracious goodness! What a piece of inflammable tow the child is..."

"And what is your question, Millie?"

"Is a very simple one. Have you heard from Mr. Grey since he left Oretown?"

prived of the care of my natural protectors...

"Naturally."

"What must I do? I will not remain at home..."

And Jack promptly decided that whatever Elsie said or did was right...

CHAPTER XIV. MR. DODD'S FRIEND.

"Missus! Missus!" Corporal Whitford shouted...

"Some datted book agent, Oi reckon..."

But the good woman had no sooner drawn back the door...

"Why, Jacob Gregson!" she gasped, when breath would come...

"Yes, it was he."

"Your dearly beloved cousin sure enough..."

"Of'm welly added wi' wonder at seein' yer..."

"Then I'll invite myself in, as you don't seem to have wits enough left to be polite..."

"Aye, coom in, do."

"Ah, this is comfortable. Well, where's the gallant corporal an' how's Elsie?"

"He's a cleanin' hisself, he be." Then running out she broke the extraordinary tidings...

"Who dost thou think be a-settin' f' our house-room?"

"Elsie come back?"

"No, indeed. There, thou'lt never guess. It be none other than Jacob Gregson."

"Then all I can say," remarked the corporal slowly...

"Oh, hush, Oi dunnot loike to treat moi own flesh-an'-blood thatta way—"

"Well, if the pill's gilded I had better swallow it, though it goes against the grain to welcome such a dog into the house..."

With this inhospitable speech the corporal donned his coat...

"Here he is!" laughed Jacob jovially extending both hands to his impassive kinsman...

"I have brought a hundred pounds for you."

natural. Tip up your flipper, old chap, for it does me good to see you."

But the corporal's right hand was behind his back and his features wore no smile...

tion of Elsie's absence in New York—nay, was even glad...

"Only one," replied the corporal; "but he's an eye-opener—the smartest man in this country..."

"An' the salvation of souls," his wife burst forth, in loud corroboration...

"Well, he's a preacher; gone to Marquette to-day to hold a meetin'..."

"An' that humble," continued the dame, dwelling with loving accents on the preacher's virtues...

"Ah!" Jacob Gregson's interest was all alive now...

"Short, squat man, broad shoulders, stoops, lobe of left ear gone, owns up to forty-two..."

Jacob was greatly disturbed. "Has he a slight halt in the left foot?"

"That's him to a T. Have you ever met him?"

"I? No. That is, yes! Tell you what, if he's the man I mean, I'd rather meet him alone first..."

"Why not put your hat on an' stroll over the road? He won't be long."

When Mr. Gregson found himself half-a-mile away from the house he burst into a string of execrations...

acted as a safety-valve to his pent-up feelings; then, being relieved...

"What is it?" cried a dozen voices as a man ran up at racing speed...

"It's him!" Gregson muttered, with an oath as he drew behind the shelter of a pine...

Just as the luckless horseman approached the tree, Gregson, with a dramatic sweep of his hand...

"Stop!" The result was disastrous. The horse, which was moving at a rapid canter...

"The lubberly fool!" Gregson groaned, aghast at his friend's equestrian somersault...

"Heavens! Gregson, is it you?" he stuttered at last, in faltering tones...

"Yes, Mr. Tony Savage, it's me, sure enough! So I've run you to earth at last, have I? Yah! you white-livered cur, you treacherous rogue..."

"I can explain—"

"Of course you can. Words run slick enough from your oily tongue."

"I meant no harm, Jacob—at least none to you."

"Oh, no; of course you didn't. You acted all along for my good, like a guardian angel, didn't yer?"

"Let me," he said mockingly, "Mr. Johnson, Thompson, Robinson, Hobbs or Dodd, or whichever of your aliases you are sailing under, Tony Savage, ask what you are doing in this out-of-the-way region..."

But an inspiration had flashed across Dodd's fertile brain. When, during that illness to which his old acquaintance alluded...

"Is your life blameless, Jacob Gregson?" he asked. "Man, have you forgotten the rotten bridge of Newton lock? Do you never hear the screams of the poor girl you flung into the dark waters? Do you never—"

not bear it. You will drive me mad."

"Not I. That game's been played out between her and me, and she won hands down. No. I only want to stay in the place long enough to mature a few little mining speculations—"

"That's no business of mine," Gregson said, generously. "You may swindle the whole blooming population for what I care..."

"With pleasure."

"And what lay are you on now, Tony?"

"I'm Rev. Archibald Dodd, Hopkinsto minister; do you twig, Jake?"

"Tony, you are a clipper!" Mr. Gregson rejoined enthusiastically. "How-ever did you pick up a parson's palter?"

"In jail. It was the only useful thing I ever learned from the chaplain's ministrations."

It was a jovial day for Corporal Whitford, for, irrespective of flourishing his bank notes in the faces of doubting creditors...

The party was a grand success. Mr. Gregson shone as a bright particular star, rendering with a good deal of natural talent music hall melodies...

"It's not a fire," the corporal said; "there's no glow in the sky."

Still the bell went on with its impatient cry for help—clang! clang! clang! wakening the echoes of the distant hills...

"There's some men coming up the steep," said one. "They're going to Murphy's."

"After his bloodhounds, I shouldn't wonder," hazarded another.

The deep, ferocious baying of the hounds was now added to the confusion of the night.

"Jack was right," said the corporal. "They've fetched the dogs."

"What is it?" cried a dozen voices as a man ran up at racing speed...

"God help the poor mother!" sighed the corporal softly, for he knew what being lost in that wild region meant.

"Whose is it?"

"JACK WILDER'S LITTLE BOY!"

CONVOYING MERCHANTMEN.

Marryat has given us a vivid picture of the troubles of convoying in those days, and has described to us the protecting frigate sailing round and round her troublesome charge...

"Figure," says Mr. Russell—"figure seventy or eighty sail of ships, many of them heavy, round-bowed old merchantmen, so shaped in beam and length that they might have been built by the league and sawn off as customers required them..."

Wait Till the Summer Comes.

A good story is told of a small tradesman in a Welsh town. A short time ago a large lake near the town became frozen over for the first time...

The story goes that when the devil was cast out of heaven he fell to earth and broke into several pieces. His head rolled into Spain, his heart into Italy, his stomach into Germany...

CROSSING THE DESERT.

A Sea of Burning Sand in the Heart of the Continent.

One of the Most Dismal Stretches of Territory in the World—How the United States Acquired It from Mexico.

Special San Francisco (Cal.) Letter.

The traveler who makes the journey to California over the southern route, crossing the great Colorado desert of more than 600 miles in extent...



FLEEING FROM A BAND OF APACHES.

eastern rim is from 4,000 feet above sea level to fifty below—the basin being about equi-distant.

Irrigationists are urging a scheme for the reclamation of this great desert by digging canals to the Pacific ocean, from 100 to 200 miles in length...

These little oases are found at intervals of twenty and thirty miles along the line of the railroad—the only signs of civilization for a dreary stretch of 600 miles...

Standing out upon the desert as sentinels is seen in all its varied forms the cactus plant, shooting up like a Spanish bayonet or branching in three prongs like a candelabra...



THE FRONTIERMAN'S REVENGE.

men, and obliterated all traces of the rich mine. About the beginning of the civil war this lost mine was again discovered by Col. Grosvenor, Mr. Stark and a Mr. Wrightson, of the Cincinnati Enquirer staff.

An Indian piloted them to this mine of fabulous wealth, which so many had sought in vain. But no sooner had they found it than Cochise, an Apache chief, swooped down upon them with his command and murdered the entire party...

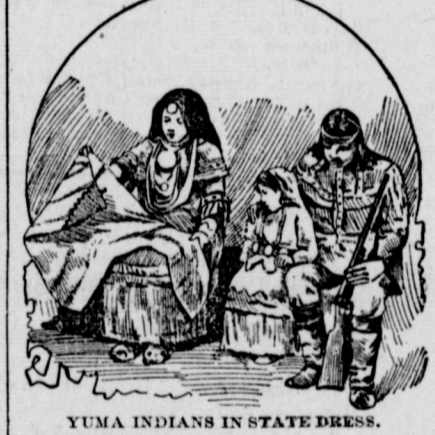
Through the dark days of the civil war the Indians murdered settlers and immigrants, even until the completion of the railroad some fifteen years ago. Homes were burned and women and children carried into captivity...

It may be incidentally mentioned that when Gen. Gadsden executed the famous purchase of the western portion of this desert...

The commissioners understood that the strip extended to Guaymas, on the Gulf of Mexico, thus including a part on the gulf. But when the land was delivered the boundaries read on the Yuma river, instead of Guaymas...

At Yuma I stepped from the train and was in the act of taking a shot at one of these Apache chiefs, with my kodak, when an officer approached and stated that I was in the act of committing a breach of the peace...

Excepting the railroad stations the only signs of life on this sandy waste are the lizard and the Gila monster. This alleged monster is much exaggerated...



YUMA INDIANS IN STATE DRESS.

About one-third of it is mouth; its natural color is black, shading to buff, but takes the color of the rock or other object upon which it crawls...

The only other sign of vegetation is the mayague plant, from which the Mexicans distill mescal, their national drink. This plant has long, grayish leaves, extending from the root like the rays of a star...

One day in the Uffizi gallery in Florence a learned American was studying a great Etruscan vase when a stranger standing near said to him: "Does not this seem to you like a mysterious book, written in forgotten characters?"

Not Always Thus.

"He paid me the greatest compliment a man can pay a woman."

SENATORIAL WORKERS.

Statesmen Who Have Served Their Country Well.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, Will Play Quite a Part When Congress Assembles—Other Popular Members of the Senate.

Special Washington Letter. Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, will occupy a commanding position in the senate during the Fifty-fourth congress, which is soon to convene. He is senior member on the republican side of the committee on claims, and also on the committee on privileges and elections. He can be chairman of either of these committees, just as he chooses. He also has membership in the important committees on the judiciary, post offices and post roads and transportation routes to the seaboard. The reader will better understand the importance of the positions on committee...



SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL, OREGON.

tees which Senator Mitchell has attained after years of faithful service when it is stated that all legislation is framed in congressional committees. All of the real successful work accomplished is achieved in committee rooms. The general public can read only what occurs in open debate; but that is all dress parade work in a majority of cases. The ambition of every senator when he becomes familiar with senatorial duties is to secure positions upon good committees, with the ultimate hope of securing a chairmanship. The chairman of a committee is practically dictator of all business which is referred to his committee. He decides what bills shall be considered by the committee, and he usually is authorized to make favorable or unfavorable reports to the senate, in accordance with his own will and judgment. Very few senators can secure positions upon the leading committees, because they are reserved for the older and more experienced senators. For example, there are only five members of the committee on the judiciary, and Senator Mitchell is one of them. The other members are senators who have served continuously for many years. There are only three republican senators on the committee on privileges and elections. They are Senator Mitchell, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. The reader has long been familiar with the names of those senators because they have been long retained in public life. It is difficult for people who have never resided in Washington to understand how important it is that senators should be kept in their places, as long as they retain their ability to serve the people. It is only by experience in legislation, as in everything else, that a man can become useful. The people of Iowa have retained Senator Allison in the senate for twenty-four years; and they will soon reelect him for another term. The people of Massachusetts have retained Senator Hoar in the senate for eighteen years, and last winter reelected him for another term. As soon as the senate is reorganized, Senator Mitchell, as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, will be obliged to consider in committee and report to the senate the case of Col. Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware, who will seek admission to the senate without a certificate from the governor of his state. The republicans will be disposed to give Col. Du Pont admission, but the democrats will oppose his admission. Senator Gray, of Delaware, who is a great constitutional lawyer, and who has been chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, will lead the democrats in their fight against Col. Du Pont's admission; and Senator Mitchell will lead the republicans in their efforts to have Col. Du Pont seated. It will be a great debate, and a long contest. Nobody can predict the outcome. Senator Watson C. Squire, of the state of Washington, will be one of the foremost senators in the Fifty-fourth congress. He is a man of high character, splendid and impressive presence, and popular with his colleagues in the senate. Although he has only been in the senate for one full term, he has been sagacious enough to secure positions upon the committees on fisheries and coast defenses, so that he is now the leading republican member on each of those committees, and can choose for himself the chairmanship of either one. Both of these committees are of importance to the state of Washington. It would be a long time before any other senator from that state could achieve such positions of power for his people. Although making no pretensions to oratory, Senator Squire is one of the most pleasing speakers in the senate and one of the most influential. He accomplishes a great deal of good in legislation, by going directly to his colleagues and explaining to them individually the merits of legislation desired for his state. This kind of work, done by a popular senator, is much more effective than public speaking on all occasions. Senator Squire has offered to the senate, and a number of

leading senators are now considering, a practical solution of the financial problem, covering bimetalism in a manner which will seem to be more satisfactory than anything heretofore offered in that direction. Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado has been continuously in public life since December 4, 1876, when he took his seat as a senator from the new state of Colorado. During the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was secretary of the interior. While holding that office he was again elected to the senate, and has remained a member of that august body, always holding high rank in leadership. He is regarded as one of the most reliable and conscientious counselors on the republican side of the senate, and his advice is always sought by his colleagues before any steps are taken in matters of important legislation. He is not given much to speaking, but is known to be one of the ablest orators in the senate or in the country. He is regarded as a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright in every thought as well as every deed. For many years he has been one of the foremost champions of the principle of free coinage of silver. In season and out of season, at all times and upon every occasion, he has advocated this doctrine. His attitude has had much to do with creating and fostering the sentiment in favor of free coinage which has recently become so prevalent throughout the country. He is a statesman of the old school and his views command respect, primarily because they are Senator Teller's views; and everybody knows him to be a safe man in political and legislative councils. He has always been a republican and has never swerved from his party because of his advocacy of silver. Other republican senators have done so without thereby aiding the cause of silver. Senator Jo C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who is now making the fight of his life for reelection to the senate, is one of the great men of this age; and, no matter whether or not he shall be reelected to the senate, he will command attention of the country during the Fifty-fourth congress. He is a magnetic orator, and a man whom everybody must like after once clasping hands with him. He has taken advanced ground for the free coinage of silver; and on that account his party appears to be split into Blackburn and anti-Blackburn factions. There is no more popular man in Kentucky than Blackburn, and yet he is fighting hard for his position. Ordinarily he would be easily reelected, but this silver problem has knocked political calculations to smithereens in Kentucky, and hence the senator must be alert and active day and night until the contest is concluded. He is the only man on the democrat side of the senate that ever matched Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in debate. On one occasion he fairly flayed Ingalls alive, and while he was speaking in his most effective manner Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who was always a wit, called to Blackburn: "Say, Jo, save me a piece of the hide." Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida, is one of the strongest men ever sent to the senate from any state. He is a very quiet, unpretentious gentleman, but an omnivorous reader, a deep thinker and a magnetic orator. He is well posted on all current events, and speaks with deliberation and earnestness, always commanding the attention and respect of his colleagues. No matter what subject may come before the sen-

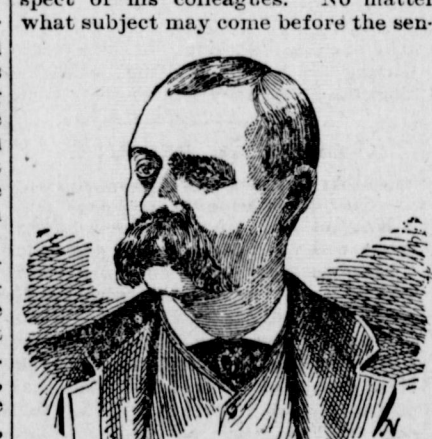
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SENATOR BLACKBURN, KENTUCKY.

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SAVING IN SANITATION.

Financial Loss to Communities From Sickness and Death.

This is a hard, practical age that demands money value for every progressive step, and efforts to improve sanitary conditions are too often retarded by this mercenary claim. As arguments sanitarians present some remarkable statistics, showing financial loss, individually and as a whole, to communities when an epidemic prevails. A number of very interesting tables and diagrams have been compiled by Mr. G. E. Willets, of Chicago, showing mortality from general and specific causes covering a period of two hundred and fifty years. His search of the records of England has been very thorough, resulting principally in estimates of London and English cities. From tables simply arranged with heavy black columns varying in length according to the percentage of mortality, it is shown that in London from 1660 to 1679 the rate of mortality from fevers alone was 875 per 100,000 persons. In 1888 it was but 17, more than 50 times less. The reduction shows great contrast between 1801 and 1810, after which it remains about stationary through 1841 to 1871, showing slight change to 1888. Similar progress is indicated for consumption, but greater for smallpox. The latter disease killed 502 persons in every 100,000 just previous to Jenner's discovery in 1780. In 1885 there were only 9 deaths from smallpox to 100,000. A remarkable decrease is indicated also for all general causes. In 1679 the rate stands at 80 deaths for every 1,000 inhabitants, and diminishes to 18.4 in 1888 in London. The greatest progress has been made, of course, since sanitation became a science, and increasing advancement is shown when people have learned that the adoption of its measures saves money. In most states the maximum value of a man's life is put at \$5,000, and the minimum \$1,000 for damages. William Farr, in his cold calculations of mortality and loss, estimated the life of an English farm laborer at \$1,200 and a woman's about \$500 less. These figures are too low for American labor, and decidedly low for a large portion of the middle class. For illustration, however, the conservative figure \$1,000 is generally used. This amount multiplied by the death rate of a given place gives the approximate loss to that community. This does not include loss from sickness, which some statisticians estimate on a basis of ten or twelve cases to every death. In small towns, where sanitary measures have not been generally adopted, and a proper sewerage system is unknown, barring epidemics, the number of deaths yearly has generally averaged four to seven per 10,000 population. Taking the money value of each life at \$1,000, the amount of loss to the town is obvious. Of Jettokoff, calculated after years of accounting that every German soldier lost 5 per cent. of his time by sickness. If this is true of well fed, equipped and watered soldiers, we must expect a larger rate in cities like New York, where conditions are in many places detrimental to health and the stress of life weakens physical stamina. It is proved beyond question by carefully kept records that proper sanitation relieves the discomfort of the poorer classes, reduces pauperism, prevents famine and increases capacity for labor production. It is estimated that in London 240,000 lives are saved annually by modern sanitation. Proceeding with the calculation that there are ten cases of sickness to every death, and that the individual cost is not less than \$1 a day for subsistence and medicine, for a maximum period of ten days, and the amount saved figures \$2,400,000. Going further, and estimating the annual earnings of the lives saved at \$300 each, and \$72,000,000 accrues, which, after cost of keeping the individuals is subtracted, leaves a large saving. Hard and practical as these statistics appear, they prove beyond question that sanitary science, yet in its infancy, is pecuniary benefit to a community, and undoubtedly will achieve even more remarkable results in the future.—N. Y. Times.

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Porosity of Glass. That glass is porous to molecules below a certain weight and volume has been shown by recent electrolytic experiments made by Prof. Roberts-Anstey, of the royal mint. A current was passed through a vessel containing an amalgam of sodium separated by a glass partition from mercury. After a while the amalgam was found to have lost a certain amount of its weight, while the same amount had been added to the mercury. The same result was obtained with an amalgam of lithium; but with potassium, whose atomic weight and volume are high, the glass could not be penetrated.—Scientific American.

SYMPTOMS OF PARALYSIS.

From the Coll. Lincoln, Neb. DOUGLAS, NEB., May 8, 1895. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that I am a resident of Douglas, Otoe County, Neb., and an eighty years of age. I have been an almost constant sufferer nearly all my life. Of late years I have had severe pain in my back and limbs, with numbness and prickling sensations in the extremities which some physicians pronounced symptoms of paralysis. Last fall, having heard through friends of the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I purchased a half dozen boxes direct from you and began taking them according to directions. At this time the action of my heart was giving me great anxiety. Its pulsations were weak and uncertain, with palpitation and very alarming symptoms upon the least excitement or over-exertion. Dizziness and headache were of frequent occurrence. In a very short time after beginning treatment with the pills I began to feel their effect. The numbness became infrequent and less severe, when locomotion was easier. Trouble from palpitation decreased and I experienced a better condition of general health so that I felt twenty years younger. I felt so much better when the six boxes were gone that I discontinued treatment altogether. With the advent of spring and warm weather I began to feel a return of the old symptoms, to some extent, so purchased another six boxes of your pills from Messrs. C. E. Clark & Co., of Syracuse, Neb., which, no doubt, will have the same good effect the first lot did. Respectfully, Mrs. R. M. Webb. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood purifier and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Cashmere Shawls. Genuine cashmere shawls are so fine that one measuring three or four square yards could be stored within the shell of a small walnut. But an even more delicate fabric is manufactured on the Philippine islands from the fibers of pineapple leaves. To properly prepare the fibers for weaving involves much tedious work. For instance, the tiny fibers are tied together by hand to suitable lengths. The weaving of a quantity sufficient for one shirt is a labor of several years, and so it is no wonder that such a shirt costs about \$1,500, but the rich shawls of Manila and London—slaveholders yet—can afford to indulge in such extravagances.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE GENERAL MARKET. KANSAS CITY, NOV. 4. CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 3 30 @ 4 00 Stockers..... 2 80 @ 3 70 Native cows..... 1 75 @ 3 25 HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 6 00 @ 7 00 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 63 @ 61 No. 2 hard..... 58 @ 58 1/2 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 23 1/2 @ 24 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2 FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 75 @ 1 85 Fancy..... 1 61 @ 1 70 HAY—Choice timothy..... 19 00 @ 21 00 Fancy prairie..... 15 @ 16 BRAN—(Sacked)..... 45 @ 45 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 19 CHEESE—Full cream..... 8 @ 11 EGGS—Choice..... 14 1/2 @ 15 POTATOES..... 20 @ 25 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 00 @ 4 20 Texans..... 2 00 @ 2 50 HOGS—Heavy..... 3 50 @ 3 70 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 2 60 FLOUR—Choice..... 61 @ 60 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 61 1/2 @ 61 1/2 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 18 @ 22 LARD—Western steam..... 5 40 @ 5 50 PORK..... 8 50 @ 8 62 1/2 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 20 @ 5 25 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 50 @ 3 85 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 2 60 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 00 @ 3 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 @ 62 CORN—No. 2..... 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2 OATS—No. 2..... 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 18 1/2 @ 22 LARD..... 5 10 @ 5 25 1/2 PORK..... 8 20 @ 8 40 NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 3 25 @ 4 60 HOGS—Goods to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 31 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 40 @ 3 70 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 62 1/2 @ 67 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 21 @ 28 OATS—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 12 @ 20 PORK—Mess..... 9 75 @ 10 25

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

Women Navigators. Women have not become prominent on the sea as yet, but a few of them have attracted attention in this line. Olga, eldest daughter of the grand duke Constantine of Russia, and wife of George I., the present king of Greece, was appointed by her cousin, the czar of Russia, to be admiral in the Russian fleet, though her office was, of course, an honorary one. Lady Clifford was the first lady in England who ever obtained the board of trade certificate for proficiency in navigation. With an efficient sailing master under her orders she navigated a three hundred and fifty-ton yacht in the channel and the Mediterranean with such success that she intends to visit the ent in the same manner. Mrs. Minnie Hill, in 1890, held a pilot's license from the United States and plied her calling on the Pacific coast. Another American woman, Miss Cellie French, was admitted as a member of the United States American Pilots' association for services on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, having served under her father, who was a pilot fifteen years.—Chicago Chronicle.

Bobby's Disappointment. Mrs. Yabsley was entertaining some ladies at a select little five o'clock tea, and Bobby, who had been exceptionally well behaved, was in high feather. "Ma," he said, as cake was being handed round, "may I have some tongue, please?" "There isn't any tongue, Bobby." "That's funny," commented Bobby. "I heard pa say there would be lots of it."—Tid-Bits.

RIDGEWAY, MO., AUG. 17, 1895. THE PISO COMPANY, Warren, Pa. Gentlemen: Six years ago last Spring I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I coughed and spit blood until my husband was alarmed about me. I told him to go to the drug store and get me a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. He did so, and by the time I had taken its contents according to directions I was very much better. He then bought two more bottles, and they cured me. In fact, we could hardly keep house without Piso's Cure for Consumption. My husband is subject to a cough every winter, and he says nothing (and he has tried every cough medicine on the market) helps him as does Piso's Cure. You may publish the above if you so desire. Very truly yours, Mrs. DELLA LOTT.

A MAN can fool his girl's mother as to what wages he gets, but he can't fool her father.—Aitchison Globe. The Skill and Knowledge Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists. "The world" is a conventional phrase, which, being interpreted, signifies all the raceality in it.—Dickens.

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Pain often concentrates all its misery in RHEUMATISM. Use at once ST. JACOBS OIL if you want to feel

A CUBAN AFFAIR.

Captured Spaniards Treated with Great Kindness.

THE MURDERER OF IDA GASKILL.

He Was Removed to the Penitentiary in Time to Escape Mob Violence—An Ohio Office Seeker Sets an Unusual Example.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Details have been received here from Cienfuegos regarding the release of the fourteen Spanish soldiers who were captured by the insurgents in the engagement fought at Tardio Ojo de Agua. In the encounter sixty-six Spanish soldiers had made a gallant stand against 1,200 insurgents. The soldiers were commanded by Col. Valle, Maj. Sanchez and Capt. Navarro and Rio, who were among those captured and released by Rego, the insurgent leader. The latter was first to greet the Spanish officers, and embracing Col. Valle, he said: "Return to your comrades, heroes. You are an honor to the Spanish nation, and I am proud to be able to boast of descending from such a people." Then followed a touching moment, during which the Spaniards and the Cubans embraced each other and bid each other farewell, the Cubans shouting as the Spaniards went away: "Adios, valientes Espanoles." The Spanish soldiers, nearly all of whom were wounded, were well cared for, while the bands of the insurgents ate at the same table as Rego. The action of the Cubans has caused no little good feeling towards them.

THE MURDERER OF IDA GASKILL.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—The murder of little Ida Gaskill, the 11-year-old child, Sunday night, has been positively traced to George Morgan, a teamster, who lives near where the body was found, and was the last man seen with her. His clothes were covered with blood when arrested. So great was the feeling against the prisoner that he was hurriedly removed to the penitentiary at noon. Later a committee appointed by those favoring lynching went through the jail to satisfy the people that the murderer was not there. Last night a crowd of several hundred people surrounded the jail. They were orderly, and drawn more by curiosity than any disposition to do violence.

Early in the morning, as soon as the papers had given out their information of the horrible crime, a crowd was about the doors of the morgue. The body was taken to the ground floor, and then admission was granted to all. From that early hour until a little after noon, when it was thought advisable to shut the doors and refuse further admittance, the morgue was thronged. A steady line of people poured in, each person stopping a moment to gaze with willing eyes upon that innocent face. It is estimated before noon that 5,000 people had looked upon the dead body.

ONE STAMP ENOUGH TO SPEND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—S. C. Packard, of Toledo, O., is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He has acquired a national reputation as the man who refused to allow any politicians or business men to sign his application for the post of customs collector for the district of Northern Ohio. Residents of Toledo and other Ohio cities, members of congress included, have offered to sign his application, but he says the present method is wrong in principle. He spent 2 cents for a postage stamp, and refuses to spend any more in office seeking. Mr. Packard's friends say he might have been appointed long ago if he had allowed them to urge his appointment on the president, but he says that while he would not object to the office, he does not approve of scrambling for it.

DEEP WATER CANAL.

President Cleveland Names the Commission to Report on the Project. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president has made the following appointments: President James B. Angel, of Michigan university; John E. Russell, of Massachusetts; and Lyman E. Conley, of Illinois, to be commissioners to make inquiry upon the feasibility of a deep water canal between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean under the act approved in March last; Claude N. Bennett, of Atlanta, Ga., to be agent to make allotments to the Indians; Patrick Kiernan, of Olivia, Mont., to be surveyor-general of Montana; K. W. Perry, first lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

FORGER WARD ARRESTED.

The Government of Honduras Will Give Up the Memphis Fugitive. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—News has reached here of the arrest in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, of A. K. Ward, the Memphis, Tenn., forger, who defrauded people and banks of \$340,000. Although this government has no extradition treaty with Honduras, the officials of that country have voluntarily offered to surrender the prisoner to the officers who will be sent from Tennessee to bring him to the United States.

Five More Heads Off.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the five leaders of the Ku Cheng massacre were executed at Foo Chow on Monday.

Under a New Name.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 5.—Troubles of the St. Joseph Traction & Lighting Co. have resulted in a reorganization and it will hereafter be known as the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co. The capital stock is \$3,500,000.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has almost completed arrangements to run a fast train from Chicago to San Francisco, which will make the run in three days, cutting the Santa Fe's fast train nearly twenty-four hours.

EUGENE FIELD DEAD.

The Well Known Newspaper Man Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Eugene Field, poet, story writer and newspaper man, whose works were read and admired in all parts of this country, died in bed in his home at Buena Park, a suburb of this city, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning from heart disease.

Mr. Field had been suffering for several days from a severe cold and yesterday had been obliged to cancel an engagement for a public reading at Kansas City to night. No serious results of his indisposition had even been thought of by his family and immediate friends.

Last night Mr. Field retired, after an evening with his family, feeling apparently better than for a long time. He is supposed to have slept soundly until daybreak when his son, who occupied the room with him, heard him groan. The young man put out his hand and found that death had already taken place.

A TOWN IN ASHES.

Conflagration at Arcadia, Ia., Which Leaves but One Store. ARCADIA, Ia., Nov. 4.—Fire visited Arcadia last night and only one store is left in town. It burned over an area of four acres, taking with it six residences and hotels, opera house, one livery barn, one harness shop, two grain elevators, one lumber and coal yard and barber shop, post office, two drug stores, two saloons, three general merchandise stores, one furniture store, one hardware store, one butcher shop, one vacant store room, one boot and shoe store and four barns. The estimated loss is \$55,000, partly covered by insurance. A high wind was blowing at the time and there were no appliances for fighting the fire.

GROWING WHEAT HELPED.

Its Condition Greatly Improved by the Rains of Last Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4.—The fall of moisture the past week was confined to Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Ohio valley and Gulf states, says the Modern Miller. It was ample in localities only. Southern Nebraska was visited by a 2-inch snow, which helped the growing wheat plant greatly. Altogether the plant shows a gain in condition this week, and there is a corresponding decline to note in the progress of corn harvesting. The markets generally are not in as strong a position as one week ago. This is especially true of the larger markets in sections remote from milling centers.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Laurin P. Hilliard, one of Chicago's Oldest Citizens, Meets Sudden Death. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Laurin P. Hilliard, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, whose estate is valued at millions of dollars, who lived on the suburb known as Longwood, on the Rock Island and Panhandle railroads, was driving this morning, attended by his groom, when at Ninety-first street his buggy was struck by a fast passenger train on the Panhandle road. Mr. Hilliard was thrown to one side of the street by the force of the collision and was dead when the people who witnessed the casualty reached him. The groom's left leg and several ribs were broken, and it is also feared that internal injuries will result in his death.

WILL BE DISAPPOINTED.

Nimrod in Quest of Territory Game With Run Against the Order of Uncle Sam.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 4.—Large parties of hunters are arriving here from other states to hunt game, which is very plentiful this fall, but all are doomed to disappointment. The government has issued orders prohibiting hunting on the Indian reservations, and the new territorial game law prohibits the taking of any game to outside points, under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment, and absolutely prohibits the shooting or capturing of deer.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Peccanil Experience of the Schooner Mary Bump from Unalaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 4.—The schooner Mary Bump, from Unalaska, reports experiencing a severe earthquake at sea October 24. The captain was in the rigging and the sea was smooth as glass when the vessel began to shake violently, trembling like a frightened fawn, every timber creaking, and the sea became greatly agitated. The phenomena lasted two minutes. On the following day the schooner passed through a large area of apparently muddy water.

A SWEAT BOX FIRE.

Three Men Burned to a Crisp and One Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Several lives were lost in the fire which started on the second floor of the six-story brick building at 7 Pelham street, owned by Weil & Meyer, and used as a sweat shop. Three charred and almost unrecognizable bodies were taken from the ruins yesterday, and one man who jumped to save his life from the flames was so injured that he died at Governor hospital.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.

Millionaire Rockefeller Gives Another Three Million to the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The largest donation ever made to an educational institution at one time by one man was made Saturday. It was the gift to the Chicago university. F. T. Gates, representing John D. Rockefeller, announced to the trustees of the institution that the eastern capitalist had determined to add \$3,000,000 to his already magnificent donations.

WOULD NOT STRIKE.

Employees of the Montana Central Refuse to Obey an Order to Quit Work.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—A Butte, Mont., special says: It was announced that a general strike would go into effect on the Great Northern at 12 o'clock last night on account of the refusal of President Hill to meet the mediation committee of St. Paul. Investigation proves that a strike was ordered to take effect at that hour, but the employees of the Montana Central have refused to take any part in the trouble and they have announced that they will not strike under any consideration.

A "KATY" TRAIN WRECKED.

An Open Switch Near Denison, Tex., Causes a Death and the Destruction of Property.

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 4.—A Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train was wrecked near this city yesterday. The engineer was killed outright. The mail, baggage and express cars, and three coaches were wrecked. Thirty-two passengers were injured. The train was loaded with passengers for the Dallas fair. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a broken rail. Five coaches were derailed and two turned completely over. Sheriff Tombell, of Hill county, had his shoulder dislocated. All of the passengers were more or less bruised, but none badly or seriously injured. The scene of the wreck is a small flag station without telegraph facilities. The derailment was caused by an open switch.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

The Whole Mississippi Valley Receives a Severe Shaking Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—From the best accounts the earthquake yesterday came in two shocks. The first occurred at exactly 5:13 o'clock. It was a wave movement. The second shock came about thirty seconds later and had a lateral action. Upon the authority of those who were awake at the time of the first shock, there was a distinct rumbling noise at the beginning of the "quake." No one was reported injured, and as far as can be ascertained, little damage was done to property. The prisoners in the county jail were probably the worst scared people in Kansas City. The earth's trembling awoke many of them, especially the colored prisoners, and their cries of fear soon had the whole jail in an uproar. The more logical ones, however, soon spread the real cause of the trouble and the jail became quiet again.

At St. Louis the vibrations were from east to west and each shock continued several seconds. The operators in the Western Union telegraph office became alarmed and several rushed from the building. The shocks were not accompanied by any rumbling noise. Clocks were stopped and windows rattled, but no serious damage has as yet been reported.

At Charleston, Mo., many chimneys toppled over and plate glass in several store fronts were broken to bits. The brick Methodist church was badly shattered and the plastering knocked from a hundred or more interiors. In the country 4 miles south the crust of the earth was broken in fifty places and gasping in considerable volume. The same phenomena are reported in the district still further south and also at Big Lake, several miles north of town. This is a part of the old seismic region which was overwhelmed and nearly destroyed by an earthquake eighty years ago.

Dispatches from all over Missouri stated that the shocks were felt, but no great damage was done.

At Louisville, Ky., three terrific shocks were felt at 5:15 yesterday morning. The first shock was preceded by a mighty roar, like that of distant thunder. The shock lasted fully twenty seconds, and a second and third shock, not quite so violent, lasted about twelve seconds. The vibrations were from southeast to northwest. The tall buildings in the city were violently shaken. The Courier-Journal building rocked heavily and the desks and railings in the counting room swayed as if they would turn over.

THE CHAIN TIGHTENING.

Holmes' Former Wife Gives Very Damaging Testimony Concerning His Crimes.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—For about thirty minutes yesterday the nerve which all men have marveled at for sook Holmes, and he sunk his head into his hands and sobbed like a child. Meanwhile the woman he persists in calling his wife, and upon whom he had pinned the highest hope, sat 2 yards away, relating a story that slowly but surely tightened the noose around his neck. Throughout her testimony Miss Yoke, for so she calls herself, never once bestowed a passing glance upon the man she once lived with. The case progressed so swiftly that but few witnesses remain to be heard before the closing of the commonwealth's case. Then the defense will open, and in spite of Holmes' statement that he would himself testify and also call Miss Yoke, his counsel privately stated last night that the defense would offer no defense, but submit the case on argument alone. The attorney expressed confidence in his acquittal.

LEADS NEW YORK.

Chicago Ahead of the Empire City in Several Branches of the Post Office Registry Service.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Perry H. Smith, the chief of the registry division of the Chicago post office, yesterday received the official report of the registry service from Washington, which put Chicago ahead of New York in four branches of the registry service. In the number of registered pouches in transit, Chicago is reported with 142,100, while New York has 798,887. In the through registered pouches Chicago exceeded New York by 11,000 pieces. In the number dispatched Chicago exceeds New York by 13,000, and in the free registered department New York is 9,000 pieces behind.

PROF. BLAKE'S DISCOVERY.

The Kansas Scientist Believes That He Has Found a Diphtheria Remedy.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 1.—Prof. L. I. Blake, of the Kansas university, has discovered a remedy and preventive of diphtheria. In the notes of experiments already tried are to be relied on. It is a mixture of salt and water, about two-thirds of the weight of the mixture being salt through which an electric current has been passed. This current produces chloride of oxygen and ozone in an active state. The mixture is used as a gargle. The treatment has been tried in a number of ways, and has been found to instantly and completely kill microbes wherever found.

MONKS DIED OF FRIGHT.

A Bomb in a French Monastery Caused Death and Damage.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—A bomb was exploded yesterday in the monastery of Corjuela, in the province of Misay, resulting in great damage. Several of the monks have died of the fright caused by the explosion. The author of the outrage is unknown. At Chelva, in the province of Valence, a mob stoned a rosary procession and the crown of the image of the Virgin carried in the procession was broken. Great excitement was caused by the disorder. Several persons were wounded.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Retail Distribution Fairly Encouraging—Wheat and Corn Declines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: While the rapid recovery in cotton and the rise in sterling exchange to the point at which the last exports of gold were made have not increased confidence, there is a little better feeling retail distribution is fairly encouraging and the closing of many works is less significant at this season than it might be at any other. It is a time of waiting, and uncertainty may naturally continue for some weeks.

Wheat has declined 1 1/2c and corn 2 1/2c in spite of many adverse reports about winter wheat. The present large shipments from other countries, the small Atlantic exports, in five weeks only 7,202,591 bushels, flour included, against 11,724,392 last year, and the western receipts for five weeks of 37,705,450 bushels, against 23,609,973 last year, affect opinion more directly than ideas about next year's yield. Very large estimates of the corn crop have depressed prices, although exports have been in five weeks 12,212,821 bushels, against 4,823,648 bushels last year, a fact which has its weight in the wheat market also. Pork and lard are not much changed, though hog receipts and packing are heavy.

The heavy wheat and corn movement helps the railroads, but the earnings thus far reported for October, 53 per cent larger than last year, the third week showing this gain more than the others, are 54 per cent smaller than in 1892.

SHOCKS IN ROME.

Considerable Damage Done by an Earthquake in the Eternal City.

ROME, Nov. 2.—This city was visited by violent shocks of earthquake at 5:40 o'clock this morning. People were aroused from their slumbers and fled to the open squares and the greatest consternation prevailed. The convent of Santa Margherita was slightly damaged. A portion of the outer wall was overthrown and part of the ceiling had fallen. The old tower of the observatory was damaged. The shocks created a great panic among the inmates of the prison and a mutiny was attempted by the prisoners. Troops were quickly called to the assistance of the keepers and in a short time the mutiny was suppressed and order restored.

Investigation discloses the fact that the damage done by the quakes is much greater than was at first supposed. Four palaces and the Bank of Italy were so shaken that they were rendered unsafe for occupancy. The Palazzo Odescalchi, one of the finest palaces in Rome, and five other structures of that character are also seriously damaged.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Commissioner's Report Presents Some Instructive Figures—Proportion of Illiterate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Commissioner of immigration, Col. Stump, in his annual report covering the last fiscal year, shows total immigration for the year 258,531, which is less than any year since 1879. Of these 148,000 were males. The total amount of cash the immigrants brought with them is not less than \$4,000,000, but owing to the form of questions asked it is only known that total cash was not below this figure and it is estimated to be four times this amount, or about \$16,000,000. There were more immigrants from Ireland than from any other country, the total being 46,000, and of these 3,000 could not read nor write. There were 32,000 from Germany and of these only 636 were illiterate; from Italy 35,000, and of these 1,500 illiterate; from Greece 597, and of these 138 illiterate; from England 23,000, and 606 illiterate. The general showing of immigrants during the year, according to the report, much better than for some years.

CLERICAL PERMITS.

Western Lines Reach an Agreement Covering Their Issue for Next Year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—An agreement was virtually adopted yesterday by the western roads, covering the issue of half fare clergy permits for the year 1896. It provides for the creation of a new bureau in connection with the Western Passenger association to have charge of the issue of all such permits. This will relieve the roads of an immense amount of clerical labor. It will also reduce to a minimum the possibility of demoralization from the misuse of such permits. All applications for the same must be made to the chairman, who will investigate, and if he finds the applicant entitled to the counties sought, will issue a joint permit which will be good on any western road. Each application must be accompanied by a 50-cent fee, which, if the permit is refused, will be returned. The object of this fee is to make the new bureau self-sustaining.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots His Wife and Then Blows His Own Brains Out.

TIFFIN, O., Nov. 2.—At Green Springs a week ago Albert Fox, aged 28, parted from his bride of a month. Afterward he wanted her to live with him again, but she refused. Yesterday morning he made another request and she refused. As she was walking off he drew a revolver and shot her once in the back and a second time in the neck. A third shot he fired at her younger brother, who was with her, but the thickness of his clothing saved him. He then pressed the muzzle to his right temple and sent a bullet through his brain, causing death. The wife is fatally injured.

STABBED HER RIVAL.

Dgs Moines, Ia., Nov. 1.—No Nellie Wells and Huma Jackson, two colored girls, aged 15 and 16, respectively, quarreled over a lover last night. Nellie drew a dirk and stabbed Huma four times in the back and once in the arm. She will die. Nellie is under arrest.

The Drought Has Been Broken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Prof. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, said that rain was falling throughout the drought region from New Mexico to New England and he said the drought was broken.

TIME FOR ACTION.

An Appalling Record of Murders by the Indian Territory—Congress Must Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Representative Little, of the Fort Smith congressional district, is here looking after some departmental matters. He states that 257 murders have been committed in the Indian territory since the 4th of last March and that thirty men have been sentenced to death for crimes since last congress adjourned. Things are getting worse in that country every day and the time is here when there should be a breaking up of the murderous gangs that infest that country. A short time ago Judge Little talked with a member of the Dawes commission and it was explained that the commission had been snubbed; that it was useless to try and do anything through a commission and the members of the commission realized this better than anyone else. The member of the commission stated that the report of the commission to congress would consist of the announcement of the failure and a recital of the efforts made, and to this would be added the opinion that if it was desired to break up conditions in that country congress alone could do it. Little observes that the next congress will doubtless be urged by the commission to put a territorial form of government over the Indian country, dispose of the land in severalty and proceed to make it a civilized country. The time had come for ownership of land in that country and the bringing about of conditions that would stop wholesale murders.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Canadian Officials Will Confer with Washington Authorities About It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It now transpires that the convention which began to-day for the adjudication of claims arising because of the seizure of Canadian sealers is but the diplomatic cloak to hide matters of great moment and surpassing importance. The announcement has been made semi-officially that Hon. McKenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper, minister of justice in the Canadian cabinet, are in this city as guests of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to serve him in an advisory capacity during the preliminary arrangements for a settlement of the seizure claims. It is now stated as a fact that they are here to consult and confer regarding the Alaskan boundary dispute, which involves the possession of the rich placer mines which have recently been discovered. It is a certainty that this territory will, within a few months, become the subject of serious diplomatic consideration. The further assertion is also made that the late visit of Ambassador Pauncefote to Canada was for the purpose of familiarizing himself with this complex contention when it shall come up for discussion. Advantage will be taken of the sealing claims to devote a major portion of the time to reviewing the boundary dispute and formulating, if possible, a basis for future arrangement.

MORE SPANISH CRUELTY.

Cuban Sympathizers Summarily Dealt with by Gen. Campos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Information reaching those in Washington prominently identified with the Cuban movement is that on September 30 four prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, who had been identified with the Autonomist club, were sent without trial to the Spanish penal colony at Ceuta on the coast of Morocco, Africa. The facts in the case come from authentic sources in Cuba. They were arrested by the military authorities on suspicion of being friendly to the insurgents and the Spanish commander directed their transportation to the Morocco colony. An appeal was made on September 29 to Capt. Gen. Campos on the ground that the prisoners had been given a trial and that there was no proof against them, but it was rejected by Campos.

ARMENIANS IN ARMS.

Twenty-six Thousand Christians in Open Revolt Against the Rule of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The most alarming news yet received from Armenia was made public here to-day. It is stated that the situation is so grave in the Zeitoun mountains that in that district there are 25,000 Armenians in open revolt against the rule of the sultan. The Turkish government, in view of the gravity of this outbreak, has decided to call out the army reserves. Three cavalry officers who have been stationed at the Yildizkiosk, have been exiled to Yemen, Arabia, on the charge of plotting against the life of the sultan.

The Texas Mobbing.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 31.—Gov. Culbertson yesterday sent a telegram to Sheriff Smith, of Tyler, about the burning of the negro there Tuesday.

The governor wired the sheriff that it was his duty to protect the prisoner at whatever cost, and demanded of him an explanation as to why he did not do it. He further says that, having failed to enforce the laws in this instance, he trusts the sheriff will permit nothing to deter him from the performance of his duty in promptly arresting all parties participating in the mob and bringing them before an examining court at once. The governor adds that in case the sheriff cannot do this unassisted, he will take pleasure in lending executive assistance, but that the mob must be apprehended at once.

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