

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.

introduced in the Senate on the 9th. Among them were bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming as States, and a bill by Sen-ator Plumb to equalize bounties. Senator Turple presented a resolution looking to the suppression of trusts, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.... In the House Mr. Payne (N. Y.) introduced a bill defining the duties of sergeant-at-arms. After the introduction of several resolutions the Speaker surprised the House by an-

the Speaker surprised the House by an-nouncing several important committees, be-ing the committees on Ways and Means, Ap-propriations, Manufactures, Elections and

Mileage, with Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, Kelley (Pa.), Rowell and Lind chairmen in the order named. The House then adjourned

the order named. The House then adjourned until Wednesday. WHEN the Senate met on the 10th Mr. Mor-rill reported adversely the bill for the organ-ization of National banks with a capital less than \$50,000. After the introduction of bills Senator Turpie addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution for the suppression of trusts. Senator Evarts introduced a bill for holding the World's Fair at New York in 1892, and after an executive session the Senate

1892, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned....The House was not in session. In the Senate on the 11th a number of Re-

publican Senators resigned from certain committees in order to make places for Sen-ators from new States. By request Senator Ingalis introduced a Service Pension bill.

The Senators then proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the centennial ceremonies in commemora-

natures of members of Congress during th

natures of members of Congress during the late campaign in Ohio, which, after an amus-ing discussion, was adopted. After a lengthy debate upon the report of the special com-mittee to investigate the late defalcation by the cashier of the sergeant at arms, the death of Mr. Gay, of Louisiana, was an-nounced and the House adjourned until Monder

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

tral Committee met at St. Louis on the

10th and elected Frank Walker secre-

tary. Walker is a Francis or anti-Vest

THE son of Minister Lincoln, reported

MUNICIPAL elections were held on

very sick, has greatly improved.

THE Missouri Democratic State Cen-

Monday.

man.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1889.

County

VOL. XVI.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

CURRENT COMMENT. A CONSISTORY will be held at the

Vatican December 30.

THE German Reichstag has adjourned until January 8.

AN officer in the artillery service and a sailor have been arrested at St. Petersburg in connection with a plot against the Czar.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar intends to issue an official proclamation or communication to the faithful generally in praise of the devotion of the Zanzibaris who went with Stanley.

WILLIAM E. WHARTON, Assistant Secretary of State, who has just recovered from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever in Boston, has resumed his duties at Washington.

THE Sisseton Indians have accepted the offer of the Federal Government for the purchase of their surplus land," 800,000 acres, and agreed to sell at \$5 per acre. The land is the garden spot of South Dakota.

THE Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Jockey James Stone, convicted in the Kings County court of murder in the first degree for killing Henry Miller, a Coney Island bartender.

THE Texas Western road, which for three years has been in the hands of a receiver, has been formally transferred to its recent purchaser. Elijah Smith, of New York. John H. Gray, a well known Texas railroad man, will act as manager of the road.

LEWIS WILSON, of Minnesota, who lost both hands by the explosion of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of Harrison's election as President, has been appointed one of the door-keepers of the House of Representatives at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

IT is reported that ex-President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson have bought the islands in Wakeby lake near Sandwich, Mass., a very picturesque spot and one noted for good fishing. It is said that they will put up a club house on the most central part of the islands.

A STATE railroad convention will be held at Little Rock, Ark., some time in January for the purpose of taking steps to induce the building of other railroads than the Gould system into Arkansas. A strong feeling is being a ra

THERE is a rumor that Silcott, the defaulter, is on his way to Chili. NEW YORK sheep breeders prefer

the abolition of internal taxation to any Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail. reduction of the tariff. IT is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the jewels of the Empress of MANY petitions, bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate on the 9th. Among Brazil have been stolen. They were

exceedingly valuable. LOUIS WILKOWSKI, the mayor of Starke, Fla., was shot and killed by Albert Thrasher at Gainesville, Fla., recently. The affair was due, it was said, to family complications.

THE Johnstown, Pa., theater owner, in whose place the panic occurred, has been censured for not having a proper number of exits.

A STRIKE was reported in progress at Woburn, Mass. All the leather manufacturing shops were closed. Efforts to adjust rates proved futile. Two thousand men were out of work.

MCDONALD, the alleged candy poisoner of St. Johns, N. B., has been proven insane.

By a cave in at Bundy's coal mine near Butler, Pa., one miner was killed and another fatally injured.

JOHN TIERNEY, a wealthy railroad contractor, fell from a construction train near Granburg, Tex., and was horribly injured.

THE threatened strike of the coal porters employed by the London gas companies has been averted by arbitration.

tion of the inauguration of George Washing-ton...In the House no legislative business was transacted. The Senate, President and BEFORE adjourning the Indfana State Grange declared in favor of Chi-Cabinet, diplomatic corps and other notable persons were received at one o'clock and the ceremonies commemorative of the inauguration of George Washington as first President proceeded, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned. A NUMBER of bills, petitions and resolu-tions were introduced in the Senate on the cago as the place for holding the World's Fair.

ALL the printers in Berne, Switzerland, have struck for higher wages. tions were introduced in the Senate on the 12th, among them a bill by Senator Stewart for the free coinage of gold and silver; a bill Several papers were unable to issue their usual editions.

by Senator Butler for the emigration of col-ored persons from the Southern States. Sen-ator Gibson offered a resolution on the same OWING to the scarcity of farm laborers in Germany, the project of import-ing Chinese farm hands has been resubject, and Senator Ingalls a resolution on the same subject, and Senator Ingalls a resolution for a holiday recess from December 19 to Janu-ary 6. The Senate then adjourned until Monday...In the House Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) offered a resolution for a special com-mittee to investigate certain forgeries of sig-natures of members of Congress during the ceived with great favor.

JUDGE SAMUEL MAXWELL, a member of the Supreme Court of Nebraska since the admission of the State, has been offered the position of chief attorney for the Consolidated Street Railway Company of Omaha, with \$10,000 salary.

SEVERAL days ago the trainmen of the Pratt mines, near Birmingham, Ala., struck for higher wages. Later over 1,200 free miners stopped work, demanding that the trainmen's request be granted. They say that they will not run the risk of operating the mines with green hands, and propose to support the strikers.

ENGLISH newspapers, without ex-ception, print extended obituary notices of the poet Browning, bestowing upon his achievements a measure of praise which they as unanimously withheld from him during his life.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Beef-Inspection Question. At Atchison local butchers are now buying Kansas City dressed beef, although there is an inspection ordinance forbidding the sale of such meat. It is understood, however, that the city authorities will take no action until another ordinance has been passed, which is believed will meet the requirements of Judge Brewer's decision in the Topeka case. It is also proposed to make a fight on Kansas City meat by the boycotting process. The farmers of Atchison County, it is said, will join the boycott, and are organizing the Farmers' Alliance all over the county.

Captured an Eagle.

James Rankin, a farmer living ten miles west of Wichita, saw a large eagle dive down into his barn-yard and go away with a pig to a neighboring wood. He followed it, and after a struggle captured it alive. It is a golden eagle, six feet five inches from tip to tip.

In Uncle Sam's Clutches.

John Stewart, the drug clerk made famous by his sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for beer selling, is now in Uncle Sam's clutches for selling whisky in the Territory. He was taken to Wichita from Guthrie a few days ago, and with him were Sam Armstrong, an alleged horse-thief, and William Caldwell, charged with the attempted murder and robbery of a companion in Oklahoma City.

Total Collapse of the Sugar Scheme. The great sugar scheme planned by the American Sugar Company, of Kansas, has entirely collapsed and the townships which voted bonds to foster the industry will lose nothing. All the bonds, \$90,000 in amount, voted in Meade County for the extension of the Meade Center mills, have been can-

celed, and the scrip issued by various townships in Clark County has been destroyed, excepting \$15,000 voted by one township, and this can not be negotiated, owing to the publicity given to the collapse. The Sugar Company's scheme was a gigantic one, and if it had been successfully executed \$1,000,000 would not have covered the loss sustained by the counties and townships where the company contemplated operations. Agents had been actively at work in Stanton, Haskell, Pratt, Grant and Johnson counties, and had succeeded in arousing such enthusiasm over the new industry that they became to regard it as their salvation from possible ruin caused by the uncertainty of the yield from other crops than sorghum. They were convinced thoroughly of the success of the new process which promised

such extraordinary returns of sugar or sorghum, and were willing to vote the

THE CRONIN VERDICT.

Courant.

After Deliberating Seventy Hours a Verdict is Keached--O'Sullivan, Coughlin and Burke Get Life Sentences, Kunze Three Years and Beggs Goes Free. CHICAGO, Dec. 16 .- The verdict in the Cronin case is as follows: Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke guilty of murder; penalty, life imprisonment; Kunze three years; Beggs not guilty.

PREVIOUS TO THE VERDICT. The morning papers published all sorts of wild rumors concerning the proceedings in the Cronin jury room. One paper professed to have learned that the jury had agreed and gave the alleged sentence affixed in the case of

each of the prisoners. Another gave a circumstantial ac-count of how Juror Culver is alleged to have been knocked down by an exasperated member of the jury; how Mr. Culver sent a note to Judge McConnell uppealing for protection and how the latter replied that he would have to look out for himself. This statement was manifestly absurd, as Judge McConnell, in an in-

terview with a reporter yesterday, dwelt upon the fact that any thing which had the appearance of coercion would be sufficient to invalidate the verdict, even if exercised by the court, and that knowledge of the use of any such means would justify him in dis-

charging the jury. Judge McConnell arrived at the court coom at about ten o'clock and at once sent a messenger to the bailiff in charge of the jury room to inquire whether the jury had any communication to make to the court. The answer came back promptly and tersey that the jury was prepared to make no return and had no communication whatever to make to the court. Thus all the reports that the jury had agreed upon a verdict was found to be as utterly groundless as the hundreds that had preceded them.

Judge McConnell retired from court with the announcement that in case the jury should during the day arrive at a conclusion he would be in attendance at two p. m. to receive any return.

A SENSATION.

avage Charges of Bribery in the Recent North Dakota Senatorial Fight.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 17 .- In the enate Senator Lamoure, of Pembina County, made a savage attack on ex-Governor Ordway, charging him with bribe-giving and bribe-taking and other misconduct.

During the recent contest for the Inited States Senate Ordway was bitterly opposed by Lamoure, who now claims that since the Senatorial fight Ordway has been making all manner of charges against him. Having defended himself against Ordway's charges he sailed into Ordway, exclaiming: "I charge him here as a bribe-giver and a bribe-taker, and if necessary I can prove it." He continued in this vein for some time, creating consternation in the chamber and lobby. He said he could prove that in the organization of Ramse County, Governor Ordway sent blank commissions to his agents and effected a deal with Judge Palmer to locate the boundary of Ramsey County. 'The speaker then alluded to the Governor's son, George Ordway, whose appointment as Territorial Auditor he claimed was forced by the Governor against the wishes of the Council. "All who knew him knew that he was an unreliable, drunken sot," exclaimed he. Lamoure said further that Ordway's administration of the office of Auditor left no record of his dealings with the insurance companies and closed with the remark: "You can draw your inference as the cause of silence. A motion to expunge the entire proceedings from the records of the Senate was lost, and it was referred to a committee of five. Ex-Governor Ordway who had heard that he was to be attacked sent a letter to Senator Worst requesting that he be informed by telegram at Fargo of the action of the Senate, and if granted the privilege to speak he would return at once. The Senate has thus far taken no action on the request, but it is understood that he will return and demand the privilege of the floor to reply to Lamoure's assault. In all probability an investigation of the United States Senatorial contest will now be demanded, especially as regards the claim of Mr. Johnson that he refused a \$10,000 consulship and \$25,-000 in cash. The sensational developments have evidently just begun.

FRENZIED WITH DRINK.

NUMBER 12.

Herrible Suicide of Frank B. Eyde After

Nearly Murdering a Woman. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.-Mad with drink and jealousy, Frank B. Hyde; a man of wealth and prominence in Hutchinson, Kans, this morning attempted to take the life of Mrs. W. B. Ehler, a pretty lodging-house keeper, and then took his own. The tragedy occurred in a neat, two story brick dwelling on Sixteenth and Campbell, about 10:45 o'clock this morning, and was the immediate result of the refusal of Mrs. Ehler to accompany Hyde to the theater to-night.

Hyde is a married man and is the proprietor of the Midland Hotel in Hutchinson. For over a year he has been infatuated with Mrs. Ehler, and came to Kansas City yesterday morning to urge her to elope with him tow Australia.

When he announced his intention of ? going to Australia Mrs. Ehler objected, saying that he was a married man and she had not yet secured a divorce from her husband.

He responded that he had come to take her away with him or say goodbye. To this Mrs. Ehler answered that it would have to be a good-bye, which put Hyde into a furious passion. Last night he became intoxicated and returned to the house in that condition. He was allowed to occupy a room formerly occupied by Mrs. Ehler. Shortly after ten o'clock this morning she entered the room to get some clothing in a closet. Hyde asked where she was going. She said to market, and he wanted to go along.

She refused to allow him to accompany her. He again flew into a passion, saying that they would settle the matter right there.

Seizing her shoulder with an open knife a fearful struggle ensued. She fought for her life, screaming all the time. Footsteps were heard outside. Hyde loosened his grip on her neck and she escaped, badly wounded about the breast and throat. She ran down stairs calling for help.

When the police arrived Hyde was found dead, with his throat cut nearly from ear to ear. The instrument used was a small clasp knife.

FRAUDS CHARGED.

Grave Accusations Against Henry Craw-ford, of Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—For two days past two prominent Indiana lawyers, General Lew Wallace and Lew Hatch. have been at the Grand Pacific Hotel on a secret mission, and extraordinary measures have been taken to prevent publicity. The object of the visit, however, was manifested when they ap-peared in Judge Gresham's chambers

- Martin

nate.

E. SPENCER PRATT, United Statees Minister to Teheran, reports to the Secretary of State under date of October 23, that on that day the Imperial Bank of Persia opened its doors for business. The concession was granted to Baron Reuter and the capital was obtained in England.

IT is stated that the London Gas Light Company has announced its intention to convert itself into a debenture corporation, with a capital of £3,000,000. The change will be made within a short time, and the new corporation will be directed by gentlemen prominent in legal circles.

WARREN LELAND, the well known hotel keeper, has made an assignment of all his property, including the Ocean Hotel, Ocean Theater and Ocean Club House and his private residence on Chelsea avenue, Long Branch, N. J., to Joseph, McDermott, a lawyer of Freehold, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities, including mortgages, are \$120,000.

THE Governors of thirty States met at the Ebbitt House, Washington, recently to take measures for the erection of a monument to the signers of the declaration of independence and the Constitution of the United States. The meeting adopted a bill to lay before Congress petitioning that body to erect a structure in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, to commemorate the signers of the declaration of independence and the Constitution.

SECRETARY WINDOM has severely censured the collector at Detroit. Mich. for the annoyance to which a Mrs. Mc Callum, of Indianola, Neb., was subjected in getting a small quantity of baggage through the customs. The Secretary says the practices are unbusinesslike and tend to make the service odious. He thanks Mrs. McCallum for bringing the matter to his at-tention and thinks the collector should reimburse her for her trouble.

THOMAS J. HURLEY has just re turned to Fort Worth, Tex., from Euthe mouth of the Brazos scheme. With from the north. him comes Sir John Moore, an engidone. If this report is as favorable as the report of the first engineer sent ever known in the South.

the 10th in Boston, Lowell, Salem, Worcester, Newburyport and Lynn, Mass. Boston showed a Republican gain on a decreased vote. License was the principal issue in most places. THE centennial ceremonies over the

inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States occurred in the hall of the House of Representatives on the 11th. The President and Cabinet and other distinguished native and foreign dignitaries were present. The oration was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller.

THE funeral services over the remains of Jefferson Davis occurred at New Orleans on the 11th. Bishop Galleher, of the Episcopal Church, officiated, assisted by Bishop Thompson and clergy of other denominations. The procession was lengthy and was an imposing display. The body was laid in its temporary resting place after military rites.

ANDREW J. DENISON, for thirty years a merchant of Chicago and an enthusiastic Democrat, died the other night of pneumonia.

EDWARD BRADLEY; whose writings as "Cuthbert Bede" have gained him a year. world-wide celebrity, died in England ecently.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, died at Venice, Italy, on the 12th. He was born in London in 1812, and started a new school of thought, many cities in America and Europe having branch societies.

Boston business men gave a banquet at the Hotel Vendome on the 12th. Among the speakers were ex-President Cleveland and Henry W. Grady.

THE natives of Swasiland, South Africa, have agreed to permit a triumvirate of two Englishmen and one 13th three miners lost their lives. Transvaal Dutchman to govern their country.

E. N. DICKERSON, the noted New York patent lawyer and leading counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, died in New York City the other night. | and Mack Stewart, engineers, were in-

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a collision between a local freight | jured. and a work train near Crawfordsville, Ind., the other day a fireman was

killed and three men badly hurt. BOMBAY dispatches say there will be no famine in the Madras presidency. the mail pouches on his route have rope, where he went in the interest of Rain has fallen and supplies have gone

It is now openly stated that gross neering expert sent over by English frauds are being perpetrated in Kansas capitalists to report on the work being under the pretext of voting bonds for sugar manufacture.

A FOUNDRY man of Black Rock, N over by the Britishers, the Brazos im- Y., while on his way to work in the provement will be pushed regardless of malleable iron works, found a package cost. Thirteen feet of water on the containing \$40,000 on the railroad bar has been secured. This is the track. He delivered it to the railroad largest private undertaking of this kind officials, who, it is said, identified it as a package missing from the pay car. justed.

They agree that he possessed and displayed a high degree of genius, but are inclined to the belief that much of what passed for admiration of his works was really affectation.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

By the burning of a boarding house at Hancock, Mich., the other night two women and a child perished.

THERE seems to be no doubt that Dr. Minor, G. Morris Halles and Louis Cox, prominent citizens, were drowned at Seattle, Wash. Their bodies were bonds. not recovered.

THREE children were drowned at Port Hope, Ont., recently, by breaking through the ice on a pond.

THE Chicago Daily News published : sensational report of a plot to murder one of the Cronin jurors during the trial

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended December 12 numbered, including Canada, 290, compared with 316 the previous week and 303 the corresponding week of last

SECRETARY TRACY will call for bids for the construction of a new 3,500-ton man. and a 7,500-ton cruiser. The appropriation for the former is \$1,800,000 and

for the latter \$3,500,000. THE bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department reports that during November the value of breadstuffs exported was \$10,053,446.

A DISASTROUS explosion occurred in the Belmez mines, Spain. Many of the unfortunate men at work were killed and injured.

By two caves-in at the Big Champion mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., on the

THE Star distillery, non-trust, at Peoria, Ill., was burned recently.. One man lost his life.

By the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Covington, Tenn., Robert Jones ever known before. stantly killed, and Jack Chandler and

Buell Enos, sawyers, were fatally in-

SAM BROKAW, baggage master on the Grand Rapids & Ishpeming railroad, has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. For the year past been rifled and thrown into the river. MRS. Booth, wife of the General of the Salvation Army, who has been suffering from cancer for some time, is sinking rapidly. All hope of her recov-

ery has been abandoned. THREE trainmen were killed by a collision of a freight train with a flat car at Graham, Mo., on the 13th. Four

others were badly injured. THE strike at the great Pratt mines near Birmingham, Ala., has been ad-

ounts asked for t e establishment o mills. Secretary Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture states that the company's plans included the promised erection of 100 mills in various parts of Western Kansas, for which a subsidy aggregating \$1,000,000 was to have been asked. Now that the company's methods of mixing refined sugar with the sorghum product has been exposed the whole scheme falls to the ground. The illegality of voting subsidies to a private corporation was evaded by the township officers issuing the scrip and then calling an election to fund the scrip in

Death of Mrs. Alice Beman.

Mrs. Alice Beman, widow of the late Hon. Hiram Beman, formerly Adjutant-General of the State of Kansas, died recently at St. Marys, Md., where she was visiting her aged mother. The remains were entombed at St. Marys, Mrs. Beman's former home. Mrs. Beman, who had been an invalid for some time, went East two years ago for her health, and has since remained in Washington. A few weeks since she went to St. Marvs on a visit, and suddenly became worse, her death ensuing within a few hours.

She leaves a daughter, Miss Edith Be-

The Grain Rush.

Several prominent railroad men were in Topeka recently endeavoring to devise means for the purpose of supplying freight cars, which are woefully needed to carry away the great bulk of freight lying at all the great traffic points awaiting transportation. All of these gentlemen state that never before has there been such a demand for freight cars. Every car owned is in use, with the addition of cars that could be borrowed, bought or improvised for the traffic. Never has there been so much freight in transit and so great a bulk awaiting transportation. It is not uncommon to see ordinary flat cars boarded up for the transportation of wheat. More corn is now in transit than was

The Postal Telegraph Company.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the new corporation which is designed to compete with the Western Union Telegraph saytem, recently shipped a car-load of wire and three cars of telegraph arms and pins to Topeka. Topeka has been made the distributing point for the western portion of the company's line, and about fifteen carloads of their material has been received in that city.

Wanted in Kansa

Catherine Greene and Martin Glenn, who are wanted in Manhattan for forgery, were arrested in Boston, Mass., a few days ago. They were committed to await the arrival of requisition papers. They had been living together there for two months.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Commission Fails to Negotiate for the Coveted Lands. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 17.-The

Cherokee Strip negotiation has been brought to a close. The United States Commission failed wholly in its attempt to purchase the Strip at \$1.25 per acre

The Government's proposition is now informally withdrawn, and many of the Indians who wanted to sell are disappointed. No answer was given to the Government's proposition and they fear the result, and justly, too, for it is believed that the re-port of this Commission to Congress will sharpely emphasize the imma-diate allotment of the Indian Territory. When the Cherokees have fully realize this fact they will probably appaint a Commissioner to negotiate with Uncle Sam for the sale of the Strip. This will more than likely be done early in

and laid before the judge charges of a sensational character against Henry Crawford, the well known Chicago lawyer and railroad speculator.

The accusations against Mr. Crawford are, in brief, that in 1885 he bought the Midland Railway Company of Indiana for \$40,000 at a foreclosure sale, and within a short time thereafter originated a scheme for floating bonds for \$10,000,000 upon a road the value of whose rolling stock, right of way and all other assets was not over \$175,000. Fraud of a bold and ingenious kind is charged against him, and on a portion of the \$10,000,-000 issue of bonds \$26,000 are known to have been obtained with a prospect. that this is only a part of the sum fraudulently realized.

Messrs. Wallace and Hatch represent the Loan & Investment Company of New York, which claims to be a victim of Mr. Crawford's railroad financiering to the extent of \$150,000 and is the first to complain.

A CONVICT'S SUICIDE: Be Leaps Off a Portico From the Fourth.

Story. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 16:-John Welch, a convict at the penitentiary, committed suicide at founo'clock last evening, in a most horrible man-He attended services with ner. the other convicts in the prison chapel, which is in thefourth story of the new dining hall. In filing out Welch stopped a minute on the little portico, and without a word leaped off. He caught on the landing of the third story, and, although badly hurt, jumped again, and this time fell to the basement of the building. His head struck on a stone and the skull was all crushed in on one side. His les was also broken by the fall. He was carried to the hospital and continued to breathe for one hour. Welch was convicted of a nameless crime in Stoddard County last November, and prior to his incarceration in the penitentiary tried to cut his throat. He was a crazy man when brought here and was in the hospital under treatment. He was fortyseven years old, a native of Pennsylvania and single.

Tons of Nitro-Glycerine Explode. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.-Th ree magazines containing ten tons of ni troglycerine exploded near North Cl arendon, Pa., at three o'clock y esterday morning setting fire to 5,000 barrels of oil, destroying three, oil derricks and delaying railroad 'craffic for several hours. The shock sha ttered the windows in North Clarendon and for half a mile around, but no one was injured. No cause for the explosion is assigned. The loss will probably reach \$70,000.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. . . KANSAS.

UNHEEDING.

Summer wind lightly wave The grass above your grave; Summer rains softly weep O'er your long, silent sleep. Fair flowers bud and blow. Sweet birds sing clear and low; Yet, unheeding thrush's Song, or roses' blushes-

Sun, wind or falling rain-Unheeding, too, my pain As I sad vigil keep— In peace you softly sleep. There was do unheeding Once, each other needing, We thought we scarce could part One brief hour, heart from heart.

And at my lightest word. You said your heart was stirred With love's sweet, tender thrill. Now, listen as I will, I hear no sound or sigh Or heart-throb, as I cry: "Oh love, my love!" and weep, While you, unheeding, sleep.

Yet these tears falling fast, In that dear, far-off past You would have wipe away With gentle kiss. To-day-With lips all unheeding, With ears deaf to pleading And eyes dry while mine weep-How calm your endless sleep! -Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A GORILLA HUNT.

How the Fans Attack Their Pow erful and Dangerous Foe.

In my trading expedition into Central Africa I had at different times many native servants, and through them I had opportunities to see the natives hunt according to the time-honored methods of the tribes. In this respect I did not follow the practice of the ordinary traveler, who conducts his hunts after his own fashion, taking the horns or skin of his quarry for himself, with the glory, of course, and leaving the carcass for his native help, who are well satisfied with that and a few beads for recompense, and are willing to take a subordinate position in the hunt.

One of my men was named Oshupu. He was a Fan, a fine specimen of humanity, and, like most of his race, remarkably intelligent. In fact he was a cannibal gentleman; that is to say, although he, like the rest of his tribe, had a liking for human flesh, he never intruded that horrible craving upon my notice by word or deed, and from his appearance and actions I should never have imagined that it existed.

No matter where he was, even when near the European settlements, he never adopted the garb of the white man, but adhered strictly to the native dress, which was complete when he had painted his tattooed body red, hung a piece of bark cloth around his loins, and decorated his head with the scarlet feathers of the tauraco. His teeth were filed to points and stained black, and his body was hung about with charms and amulets.

His nation is a fierce and warlike peospirit and physique. Oshupu would excited and angry that he drums, and the slowly-moving ox-wagon, and, seiz-ing his spear, would dart off with it and hollow tree-trunk, and not upon his chest as is currently believed. I am not

out in single file, Oshupu leading, my-self second, and the others of the troop mediately fatal, and could only kill the self second, and the others of the troop successful hunters. In many places we could scarcely

move for the dense vegetation. On all his headlong course. sides of us stretched vast forest avenues, in countless thousands.

No other sounds could be distinguished, raised, he swung him around his head, except the chatter of a stray monkey, or bringing the poor fellow's skull in conthe hoot of an owl.

We seemed to enter into a region of like a nut. semi-darkness, where the light was of a faint greenish black. I could feel the condense the faint light filtered from above through the green, tightly-drawn into the arena, right in front of the curtain overhead, so that I might dis- blood-stained beast, who came at him tinguish the tree-trunks from Oshupu, with a terrible roar. became dizzy.

At about the third hour after sunrise. either became stronger, or my eyes became more accustomed to the gloom, and I could see better than before. My guides, apparently, had found no difficulty in seeing well all the time. The greatest caution and silence were observed, for our aim was to catch a gorilla asleep. I wished the natives to hunt him in their own style, and held my "double eight" as a reserve force to

use in case of accidents. I am an old stalker, yet my skill was sorely tried in that labyrinth, in which dead branches lay thickly about under foot. After a time the undergrowth became less dense, and Oshupu whispered to me that this circumstance indicated the presence of water, and that the animals coming and going in all directions kept the undergrowth more or less trodden down.

Suddenly my guide stopped short, and holding up his finger, crooked it over his head, pointing to the left. I turned my head in the direction indicated, and at a distance of about three hundred feet away saw an immense ape slowly moving through the trees on all fours, swinging to and fro in a manner not unlike the plantigrade movement of a grizzly.

Oshupu reached his hand behind as a signal for me to move up to him, and when I had done so, he said: "The gorilla has fed, and is lazy. If he sees us, he will run, and we shall never catch up with him in this tangle. We must rest here, and we will drum for his mate and sleep. Then we shall catch him."

Accordingly we all sank down, only Oshupu watching. Presently the muf-fled sound of drumming was heard, as if a hand were beating a hollow tree. The natives say that the male makes this noise to call his mate; this theory naturalists do not authenticate, but afple, brave to a fault, and magnificent in firm that it is only when the gorilla is sometimes get tired of riding tamely in the natives say that he drums upon a

following in the order of their rank as creature by causing loss of blood, as the vital power of the gorilla is sogreat that even a rifle-ball seldom arrests at once

If it had not been for the danger, this in which the height of the trees was spectacle of the contest between the lost in the dense overgrowth that Fans and the ape would have been stretched like leafy clouds above us, in amusing, as the men threw spears, and front the stems grew close and thick, crouched or dodged, and the ape backed with intertwining vines and creepers, slowly away from them, making horristunted bushes, and pendant masses of ble grimaces, and gradually working "monkey ropes" that curled like snakes himself up into a blind fury. This state of affairs did not last more than a min-The stillness at times could almost be ute, and then the ape was at the edge of felt, and then again a patch would be the clearing, about forty feet from struck where birds with harsh voices where I stood. Here another volley of peopled the trees, but could not be spears met him, and after standing seen, or the chirp of a grasshopper, the amazed for a second, he rushed headsharp hiss of a serpent, the shrill sound long at his first assailant, seized him by of a locust rose from the matted grass. the leg, and before a hand could be

tact with a tree-trunk, and cracking it It was a terrible sight, but it was done before I had the power to prevent it. I pupils of my eyes dilate in an effort to raised my rifle, and was about to shoot, but Oshupu said, "Not yet," and sprang

for in that strange light every thing Oshupu leaped to one side, and shorten-seemed to move, and if I stood still I ing his spear thrust it clean through the body of the ape, which, turning, grabbed at his daring assailant. He missed his as nearly as I could judge, the light grasp at the leg, but gripped a coil of vine in which Oshupu's foot had got caught.

The beast almost smiled, and drew the vine in, hand over hand, as if he knew his advantage. Oshupu struck him again with the spear, which broke in two and placed the hunter at the ape's mercy.

I saw that none of the Fans moved to help Oshupu, and quick as thought sent two bullets plowing their way through

the ape's head, tearing the top of the skull clean off. He reeled and fell, rose again, clenched at the mass of vines, and rolled over, still convulsively twitching and tearing at the undergrowth, while Oshupu got his foot clear, and coming to me placed my hand on his head in token that his life henceforth belonged to me. There the brute lay, a strange sight, and one of which the stuffed gorilla skins of the natural history collections can give but a faint idea. The face was hideous; the breadth of chest was grand, the arms and hands were massive; but the huge trunk dwindled into a pair of legs, thin, bent and decrepit as those of an old woman. The native may be well excused for entertaining a superstitious awe of the animal in its freedom.

Their idea is that a man is sometimes transformed into a sylvan demon, who is like a gorilla, and can not be killed by a black man, unless the spears have been specially treated by the medicineman.

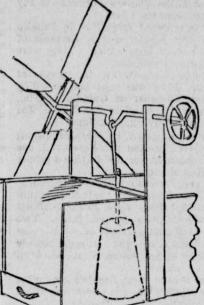
I had wished to preserve the skin, but before I could prevent their action, the natives had thronged around the body, making a perfect sieve of it with spear thrusts. The head was destroyed, so I simply took measurements of the beast -he was five feet four inches in heightand cut off the hands and feet for tro phies. We buried the young chief, after carrying him back to the village, but no funeral rites were observed as he had been killed by a gorilla, and so was believed to be bewitched.

When I left the village I brought away some fine specimens of native work.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS WIND POWER.

No More Hand Churning-A Hard Task Made Easy.

There is no more need of turning the crank or lifting the dasher of the churn, says a contributor to Farm and Home, for the little arrangement which I illustrate does away with this manual labor. The cut explains itself. A balance wheel must be arranged at one end of an axle and a four or six-winged wheel to catch the wind at the other. In the center the rod must be bent in the shape of the letter U. As the axle revolves this plays the pitman up and down, and



WIND-POWER DEVICE.

being attached to the dasher of the churn or the handle of the crank it will do the work effectively. The churn stands safely in the box, which must be of adequate size. A hole must be bored through the upright, just above the rim of the balance wheel, and

a heavy pin kept handy to insert through the wheel into the hole which it fits to hold the sails from turning when it is necessary to look at the butter. Handles are provided at the bottom of the box for turning it into the wind. When not in use the wings may be taken off and housed until needed again. The remainder of the crude machine can be left out of doors. Any boy can make one and so help out the work of women who have to churn by hand.

FAST WALKERS.

A Quality the Farm Horse Should Possess. In purchasing or hiring a plow horse stake off a mile of road. Mount the horse and see how many minutes it will take him to walk a mile. A horse that will walk three miles an hour is worth at least three times as much as a horse that walks but two miles. The threemile horse not only does as much work in two days as the two-mile horse does in three, but he enables the man behind the plow to do fifty per cent. more work in a day than he can do behind the twomile horse. And the man and horse consume with the slow team fifty per cent. more rations in doing the same work than the fast walker does. In twelve months the man would do no more cart-

an he would do in eight months with the fast walker. Suppose a farmer to hire a man and a two-mile horse to do an amount of plowing and carting that it takes three months to perform, and pays \$3 a month for the horse, \$3 for his feed, and \$18 for the man, who boards himself; \$24 a month, three months, \$72. If he hires the same man at \$18 a month and pays \$3 for horse feed and \$4 for a fast walker, he can do in two months what the slow team would do in three. Two months, fast team and feed and plowman, at \$25 a month, \$50. Direct loss by slow horse, \$22. Besides, the work done by the slow horse is not so well or seasonably done-the seed may be put

SELECTING BREEDING SWINE.

An Interesting Paper Read Before the American Poland China Record Company by President H. M. Sisson. The first indispensable requisite of a

good breeder is the possession of a good constitution and inherited good health. pressible nuisance-the borrower. You know Bob Ingersoll said that if he had arranged things in this world he would have made good health catching instead of disease. We want good health "catching" in our hogs instead of "hog cholera." In order to accomplish this we must select our breeders that are active, hardy, vigorous and capable of reasonable endurance. If we expect to obtain these desirable qualities we must select those that have proper frame as a foundation. The bone must be of good quality, shape and size; hard, finegrained and strong. Coarse, soft, spongy

Constanting of the second

bone will not answer. Nor can you accept bone too small or fine. The framework of the breeding stock we select should be of such size and form that all the vital organs can have ample and harmonious devolopment. Length, breadth and depth should be considered. We can not too strongly recommend the necessity of good, rough, solid feet, short pasterns and good, straight legs of only medium length. It as many times as Shep advises. In ordinary cases five or six times will be enough, as we will need a little time to examine other parts of their organization. It is equally necessary that the covering of the frame be of good material. Strong tendons, well-developed

muscles and firm flesh are required. Such animals as I have described are the result of long and intelligent selection through many generations, that have had all the advantages of proper food, exercise and general good treatment. It seems to me absolutely necessary that the two kinds of food-carbonaceous (or fat forming) and nitrogenous (or flesh or bone forming)-should have been used in proper proportions in order that the desired result may have been produced. Consequently in making a wise selection of animals for breeding purposes only such should be chosen as are descended from a long line of ancestors that have had the advantages of a substantial compliance with the above conditions.

We should not only select pigs of proper form, but they should show suf-ficient indications that they are growthy and will attain the proper size. I am not in favor of overgrown, coarse hogs, and do not believe they are as profitable or sell as well in the market as those of medium bone. I am aware there is a great demand for large and coarse pigs for breeding purposes. This is largely due, probably, to the fact that corn (which is not a bone producer)

forms so large a portion of their diet to the exclusion of food that is bone producing; consequently the bone is always decreasing in size, hence the demand for pigs of large bone to correct the evil. The remedy for this is the substitution of sufficient nitrogenous food, as rve, oats, bran, shorts, middlings, oil-meal, grass and clover, not forgetting also an ample supply of wood ashes, which is one of the best bone builders and worm destroyers, and may perhaps have a favorable and ameliorating influence on "swirls."-Breeder's Gazette.

Take Care of the Tools. Whether on large or more limited

ing and plowing with the slow horse farms it is of great importance that all with the common necessaries of life implements and machinery be kept in good working order, and this is especially necessary where two or more men work in conjunction. A broken machine stops the whole work. The best and most durable tools should. therefore, be selected and purchased. and as soon as their season of use passes, they are to be cleaned, polished. oiled, or otherwise fitted for stowing away, that they may be ready without delay for future use when the time again comes round. For example, after spring work is completed, the plows, harrows and other pulverizing tools should be put in the best condition, and after having and harvest the rakes, forks, mowers and reapers should in the ground too late, the grass may receive the same attention. get ahead of the plow, and the indirect If the suggestions which we have loss by the slow team may be serious. besides the \$22 loss, as stated above .made in the preceding remarks are efficiently carried out, if the machines N. O. Picayune. and arrangements are made to fit the THE HOT BED. ter-Ocean. size of the farm and the amount of farm Directions for Constructing-Should Be Well Located. force employed, and if the tools, buildings and fences are never allowed to be-Please give directions for a hot bed.] come broken or defective, there is nothpropose to get information upon this ing to prevent the whole year's routine matter in time this year, writes a correof farm operations being carried on spondent to the Western Rural. It is a with very little interruption, with satisgood plan to seek information early. faction to the owner or occupant, and Locate the hot bed where it will be free without the annovance and vexation atfrom the wind. Give it protection on tending the use of broken tools, delayed the north, if possible. A board fence is work and confused operations.

THE CHRONIC BORROWER.

Common Nuisance that Thrives in Towns and Country Neighborhoods. There are few country neighborhoods-

that are not afflicted with that irre-

The farmer suffers incalculably from his incursions, and the resident of town or village knows no escape. Only in cities, where people live for years with a thin wall separating them and remain unacquainted, is the borrower restrained in his evil courses. The farmer recognizes him as he comes shambling up the lane, down at the heels, clad in the shabby habiliments of contented poverty, and he knows instinctively that he is after the rake, the harrow, or the axe, which he himself keeps under cover and in good repair. "Want it for a few hours, I'll bring it back this evening," is a promise which accompanies the request, regularly made and regularly broken. The implement will be left out of doors, covered with mud, to rust in the rain and dew. It will probably never be returned at all, or, if it is, only after repeated inquiries on the part of the cwner and in such a damaged condition that it is practically worthless. Every thrifty woman in any country is hardly necessary to look at the feet reighborhood knows the female borrower and dreads her accordingly. While she may be willing and glad to accommodate any rational request she is certainly justifiable in rebelling under the insatiable demands of the borrower who has neither conscience nor delicacv.

A person of this class disregards the formality of announcing her presence by a preliminary knock or ring. She opens the door without ceremony, confronting her victim with the unfailing cup, pail or bowl in hand, prepared to carry away from her neighbor's pantry the daily supply of butter, sugar, flour or whatever staple she may happen to need. Of course the scriptural rule ordains that the supplies must be given without asking again, but where the giver is poor, where it is a struggle for her to keep the running expenses of her own house within bounds, where there are a half dozen of her own to be fed and clothed. the tax from outside demands becomes a serious matter.

As has been stated, the conscienceless borrower is also deficient in delicacy, and pushes her way into the very bed chamber of the woman whom she torments, and sits calmly regarding her through all the stages of her toilet, from fastening her collar to buttoning her boots.

And there is nothing for which she will not ask-provisions, articles of clothing, the china, silver, the common crockery, and, alas! books. The latter suffer particularly. They come home mutilated, soiled and unfit to be placed beside the other volumes on the shelves. Yet the borrower is rarely a reader; she simply yields to the force of habit, and would carry away with her a patent office report or Fox's "Book of Martyrs," rather than go home empty-handed. Once landed they are given the children to play with, and the dire results need. not be described.

Borrowers are not always poor. Frequently they are quite the reverse, and have "dropped into the way of it" from culpable carelessness, forgetting to provide what is needed at the proper time. People who can not supply themselves

run for several miles in advance of the able to give an opinion on this subteam, or perform feats of dexterity with ject. All I know is that I heard the the weapon around the wagon for my especial edification.

He was forever wishing that we had reached his country, and he would talk to me by the hour of elephant and gorilla hunts, until I longed to get away with him to join a hunting party of his people. Accordingly, when we neared the Gaboon river, it did not need much persuasion to induce me to outspan the team for two weeks, and go with Oshupu to his village.

Through this hamlet-as is the case with most equatorial villages-ran one long street. The houses were square frames, with sides of neatly woven wattle, and were thatched with the same material coated with mud. The eave of the roof was carried forward some distance, and supported on two posts, forming a rude stoop. Under this welcome shade the village people squatted, gos-siping and waiting for something to interest them.

I was that something!

We entered the village from the side, and were in the street before our coming was perceived. As if pulled by a single string, every native arose, and, quietly forming a ring around me, the population gravely inspected me. While Oshupu was, as it were, introducing me, I felt fingers touch my clothes, my rifle, and even go into my pockets, all of which ex-amination I, knowing the habits of these people, pretended not to notice. The natives seldom steal until taught to do so by a corrosive intercourse with the civilized whites.

When it was known that I had come to hunt the gorilla, their joy was un-Slowly the chief's head rose above the bounded, for, strange as it may seem, grasses, and his leg was drawn up under these warlike people, like those of many other tribes, are much afraid of this animal, and the awe with which they regard him prompts them to make a gorilla skull the principal ornament on their fetish-huts.

After resting for two days, our hunting party was formed, and we journeyed position by swinging his heavy arms as a long day's march to the home of the gorilla.

What a journey it was, and how vividly I remember it! There were about thirty of us, the natives all armed with long spears about seven feet in length, terminating in an iron head, with large barbs at either side. These spears are seldom thrown, except at very close quar-ters. Although painfully afraid of the go-cordingly rose to his feet, dashed his rilla at the commencement of the hunt, the natives, as soon as their blood gets up, throw caution to the winds, and rush in upon him on all sides, trusting to the multiplicity of the assailants and their own agility to enable them to get away unharmed.

Each native was armed with three

9

sound.

After a time, at a given signal, the natives spread themselves out, and making a long detour, surrounded the spot where it was believed the gorilla had stopped to rest. They were not mistaken, for on the edge of a small glade the big brute sat fast asleep, with his back against a tree. With his head fallen to one side on his shoulder, his legs crooked in front of him, and his long arms hanging by his side, he looked like a drunken, misshapen satyr. There was no female gorilla to be seen.

We waited patiently for some minutes, until my attention was drawn to some bright spots on the edge of the small clearing, which proved to be the spear-heads of the Fans, who had made the circuit, and were ready for the attack.

It was deputed to a young chief to open the encounter, and after a pause he emerged from cover as near as he could get to the gorilla, but the thick undergrowth compelled him to enter the glade at a point farther away from the brute than he wished. He poised his spear in his hand in readiness to throw it, and, step by step, approached until he was within thirty feet of the gorilla, when suddenly the animal rolled his

head from one side to the other. Quick as a flash the young chief dropped to the earth, and lay motionless among the rank grass. The beast breathed heavily, opened his eyes for one second, in a dreamy, leery way, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, but dimly conscious that mischief was around him to move, when "crack" went a rotten twig beneath his hand or foot.

The ape was thoroughly aroused, and leaping forward raised itself into an awkward, partly erect attitude, with knees bent, body stooping and feet turned in, and balanced himself in this a rope-walker does with his pole. The gorilla invariably charges on all-fours, and not in an erect attitude, as so many authors have said, and this ape had raised himself to look around, and not with any idea of charging just then.

If the young chief had lain still, all would have been well; but he was decordingly rose to his feet, dashed his spear at the brute, and made for the cover of the thicket. The spear went through the arm of the gorilla, which instantly tore the weapon out bodily, savagely bit the wound and dashed on all-fours after his assailant, with a hor- he terms a "varmint farm," and makes rible scream of rage.

spears, and I was armed with my heavy the clearing now boldly dashed in, animals. double eight-bore express rifle. About throwing their spears, or, as they got noon we halted, and rested until nearly dawn the next morning. Then we set into the brute's body. Wounds inflicted are the most popular entertainment.

One of these specimens, an axe-blade, was covered with the most delicate tracery work, although the tools used in its construction were of the rudest possible pattern. To work out the figure on this axe occupied four months. It has been a constant matter of regret to me that I have never been able to return to the country of the Fans and spend a longer time with them .- Wilf. P. Pond, in Youth's Companion.

ABOUT ILLITERACY.

Most Widespread in Russia, But Little Known in Sweden

Statistics of illiteracy show that the United States are outstripped by some of the countries of Europe in the per centage of persons who are able to read and write. This country is, however, far ahead of most countries of the globe.

The highest per cent. of illiteracy is in Russia, Servia and Roumania, where

about 80 per cent. of the population is unable to read and write. In Spain 63 per cent. and in Italy 48 per cent. of the people are unable to read and write. In England about 13 per cent. and in the United States 8 per cent. of the population is illiterate-confining the calculation to the white population in the United States. Taking the entire population of the United States the percentage of those over 10 years of age who can not read is 12.4 per cent. and of those who can not write is 17 per cent. In the German empire only about 1 per cent. of, the population is illiterate. In Sweden and Denmark there is practically, it is said, no one who is unable to write.

The superiority of Germany and the Scandinavian nations in this respect is doubtless due to the maintenance during many years of efficient public schools. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that in Spain and Italy, where there are few public schools, the percentage of illiteracy is very high.

This view of the relation between illiteracy and the public schools is also supported by the fact that in New Mexico, where until recently but little attention was paid to public schools, the percentage of illiteracy is higher than in any other part of the United States. In New Mexico 60 per cent. of the population is unable to read.

In Colorado only 5.9 per cent., and in Massachusetts 5.3 per cent. of the population is unable to read .- Denver Republican.

-"Old Jimmy Cranshaw," who re-sides in a lonely and thinly populated district in Lake County, Cal., has what his living by raising foxes, coons. All the Fans on the opposite side of skunks, coyotes and other fur-bearing

a good protection. Build the frame of boards, the rear a foot lower than the front in order to give the proper start. Construct it so that the sash will not need to be too large for convenient handling. When the manure is put into the frame have it hot and moist. You can construct the hot bed wholly above ground or partly under ground.

the bed is made very early, you must bank up with manure on the outside to the top of the frame. Pack the manure evenly in the bed. This may be done by placing boards on top and slipping from one to another and moving them about as may be necessary. If you want an early bed put in a foot and a half of manure and six inches of soil.

Guard against cold by placing in a sheltered place, as we have already directed, by banking up with manure, and cover the beds at night with mats or straw. Guard against heat by opening the beds a little when the sun is warm. A cold frame, we may say in this con nection, is the same as a hot bed except the manure. You construct the fram and cover with sash as you do a hot bed. but the sun furnishes the warmth.

THE ivy-leaved geranium likes plenty of sun, but it is one of those plants that appear well adapted to the many wants in the greenhouse. Give it good soil and a fair supply of water in the growing season and plenty of sun, and it thus has the best conditions it demands.—Vick's Magazina.

Hog-Holder.

Mr. H. L. Mendenhall, of Henry County, Ind., sends to Farm and Fireside an illustrated description of a box for holdis made about ten feet long, six feet If it is all above ground, however, and prevent hogs from jumping over. The



HOG-HOLDER

narrow end is made with one stationary and one movable board, which is fastened by a single bolt at the bottom, so that the top end will work back and forth easily. A man standing at the narrow end holding the movable board can catch the hog, just behind the ears and jowls, as it is driven in, and hold it firmly while it is being rung.

Cur straw as bedding for sheep keeps the dirt out of the wool, and affords a dry place for the sheep at night. The shed in which sheep remain at night of many people, and thrives in hanging baskets and in pots under verandas, in pots in windows or in window boxes, or to avoid accumulations of droppings. As remains damp, sheep easily take cold, which is accompanied with discharges at the nostrils. Dry shelter and bedding will greatly assist in warding of this difficulty.

would better postpone setting up an establishment until they can; while luxuries that must be enjoyed at the expense of one's neighbor ought not to tempt anybody who has any regard for ordinary honesty. The rule "do without," if you have forgotten to get a thing when you should have done so, is the only one to be applied. The annoyance and inconvenience the omission causes will serve to impress it upon the mind. To the honest, who return carefully in kind and quantity, borrowing is simply putting off the day of reckoning. It has

to be met, and the sooner the better. The scriptural injunction was evidently designed for the millennium, as it could not be made to work satisfactorilv in the present order of things. And it will then be superfluous since the borrower will be regenerated, and there will be no special need of instruction for the rest of humanity .- Chicago In-

Sensible Advice for Women.

Rose Terry Cook says: "If you want to be happy, keep warm. Women are eaten up with neuralgia, say the doctors. No wonder. They sit all the morning by a register, and then tie the five or six-inch strip of bonnet over their back hair, a bit of lace film over their bangs, put on kid boots, with silk or thread stockings underneath, and dawdle along the pave with bitter winds of winter smiting their temples, their delicate ears, their throats and the base of what should be their brain. Their outraged nerves ing hogs while ringing them. The box | shrink and quiver under this barbarous exposure. But no matter; their chests wide at one end and three feet wide at are well covered with fur cloaks and the other, and made high enough to sacques, but cold feet, the numb ears, the reddened temples, the exposed neck

will have their own story to tell. Then you won't wear flannel next the skin. Why? Because your waists will look too large, and it is the style to be as near in shapeliness to that delightful and lovely insect, the wasp, as humanity can be forced. Do you really like to ache and groan and to be laid aside every few days with agonizing headaches, or panting, laboring hearts? Strange, if true.

-Every man his own photographer. The latest thing in sun-picturing is a self-acting photographic apparatus by which the operator can take his or her own picture without the aid of a professor of the art. Perhaps some people will now find out how ugly they really are, and have no one to blame it on except themselves. It may be added that the machine is a nickel-in-the-slot affair at present, but it will soon get out-• de such narrow limits as that.

-A young woman was overheard the other morning giving the following point to a friend with her: "Oh, do you know," she said, "these moist, foggy winters are splendid for the complexion? Our doctor told me so, and I go out regularly every fog without a vail."

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. . . KANSAS.

THE VIENNA FREIHAUS.

A Building Containing Between Twelve and Fifteen Hundred Rooms.

Could you, if requested, give the size and location of the largest building in the world? If, trying to answer such a question, would you designate the St. Peter's Cathedral, the City Hall at Philadelphia, the St. Paul's Cathedral or the Westminster Abbey as being worthy of such a high-sounding title? Not one person in a hundred would go outside the above list to find an answer for the question. Yet it would be necessary to do so before a correct answer could be given. There are many large buildings both in the United States and in Europe; many hundred roomed structures of stone and iron, glass and brick. Every American, European and Oriental country has its scores of public and private mansions, yet Vienna, Austria, has the giant of them all. The "Freihaus" (free house) situated in Wieden, a suburb of the city just mentioned, is the most spacious building on the globe. Within its wall a whole city of human beings live and work, sleep and eat. It contains in all between 1,200 and 1,500 rooms, divided into upwards of 400 dwelling apartments of from four to six rooms each.

This immense house has thirteen courtyards-five open and eight covered. -and a large garden within its walls. A visitor to the building relates that he once spent two hours in looking for a man known to reside in the house.

Scarcely a trade, handiwork or profession can be named which is not represented in this enormous building. Gold and silver workers, makers of fancy articles, lodging house keepers, bookbinders, agents, turners, hatters, officers, locksmiths, joiners, tutors, scientific men, government clerks, three bakers 18 tailors, 29 shoemakers and many other tradesmen live in it.

The house has 31 stair cases, and fronts on three streets and one square. In one day the postman's delivery has amounted to as many as 1,000 pieces to this single, but titanic house. To address a letter to the house and to the person it is intended for does not assure the sender that the person to whom it is addressed will ever receive it. In order to "make assurance doubly sure," all letters addressed to the "Freihaus" must be provided with both the given and the surname of the person for whom it is intended, the number of the court, the number of the staircase and the number of the apartment; otherwise it is as apt to go astray as though addressed to a city unprovided with directions as to street and number. At the present time 2.112 persons live in this immense building and pay an annual rental of over 100,000 florins.-St. Louis Republic.

HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES.

Shocks That Destroyed Entire Cities and Thousands of Persons.

One of the most remarkable earthquakes of antiquity overthrew many cities of Italy, but did not interrupt the battle of Thrasmine, which was raging at the time. This was in the year 217 B. C. In 365 A. D., the greater part of the Roman world was convulsed by an

HOME LIGHTS.

As onward in the night we rode As poward in the night we fold A million stars the heavens showed; The lambent planets burning hung, And, like a silver signal flung, The milky way across the blue Its nebulous white banners flew.

Along the shadowy plains we sped, Our engine's fiery eye ahead, Cleaving the prairie's night-hung space One moment, and then on apace, And here and there a mere faint spark Of home lights gleaming in the dark.

No slope of roof the eye could see, Nor chimney's shape, nor line of tree, Nor winding country road, nor sign Of huddled sheep or sleeping kine, Norwick for windows all asheam Merely far windows all agleam-A lamp's clear ray, a candle's beam.

Less than the stars in yon clear sky; Less than the stars in you clear sky Less than our engine's blazing eye Not more than fire-flies' vagrancy, Perhaps, as far as light might be, Yet how the watcher's spirit yearned Toward each beacon as it burned.

A fireside light, a mother there Busy with loving evening care; The little children safe in fold; The dear grandparents bent and old; The stalwart father, tired, yet blest That day's hard work earns such sweet rest.

Ah! home lights-tenderer by far Than gleam from Heaven's fairest star! Years hence, when they are quenched and los How many a poor heart, tempest-tossed, Will long with lonesome, home-sick pain Only to see them once again! -Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, in Chicago Advance

UNCLE AARON

-OR,-

A WIFE REDEEMED.

Pathetic Story of a Woman's

Folly and a Man's Heroism.

BY MRS. ISOBEL H. FLOYD.

[Copyright, 1889.]

CHAPTER V.

cruelly goaded know. Jacob had hitherto been fairly successful, but had attained no

Now all his facultics seemed aroused and

intensified and he lived as he had never lived

before. He threw himself into his work

with a force and recklessness that achieved

In six months' time he was famous. Peo

ple crowded into the court-room whenever

it was known that young Jacob Lane was to

speak. His logic was convincing, and his

eloquence carried his listeners along with

Within a year he was rich enough to

leave his modest home in Charles street and

move into one of the brown-stone mansions on Fifth avenue. He did this because he had a return of the old stiffed feeling that

he used to feel as a boy in the mountains

What he would have done in those days

of despair without little Alice it would be

hard to say. At times, when the hungry

longing to see his wife again came over him, it was only the sight of the wee blossom face that kept him from self-destruction.

In the course of time his pain grew less, and gradually the wound was at last not

He wanted more room and air.

healed but scarred over.

ed, but that was all.

vonders.

in the city.

"All yight! Good-night, my very own papa. 'Oo div 'em my love, and ask 'em to tum kick!" And the little fairy danced off to bed. But Jacob did not write at once after little Alice left him. He sat by the grate-fire, dreaming-looking into the coals, and thinking of the past.

"Little Alice is right!" he said to himself, at length, "and I have been a selfish brute not to have thought of them before. Poor father and mother! They must indeed have thought me heartless. And so I am-I have no love left to give any one! Oh! Rose, Rose! Oh! my wife! How could vou?

voice, finishing up in emphatic American-English; "I doesn't! Does I, papa?"

"Well, a little, my dear," answered Jacob, smiling. "Run along to bed now,

there's a good girl; so that papa can write the letter, you know."

Again the old pain-again the old ache. "It is hard to bury what is yet alive," thought Jacob, whimsically.

He went to his desk, sat down and wrote to Uncle Aaron. Then, putting on his hat and overcoat, went out and dropped the letter into the nearest mail-box himself.

Ten days later the door-bell of No. Fifth avenue was rung, and when the darkey butler opened the door he snickered; for there, standing before him, were Uncle Aaron and Aunt Kate, in all the glory of their best clothes, looking like caricatures of themselves and burlesques

of recent fashion plates. "Bees Mr. Jacob Lane at home?" said Uncle Aaron, smiling, while he wiped the

perspiration off his forehead with a big ictured handkerchief. "No, sah," grinned Sam; "he done gone down to de boat to meet his farder an mud-

der, sah.' "Well, now, Aaron, I told you that Jacob would meet us, only yer wouldn't wait, but had to walk me away up here, and I'm all

tuckered out," whined Aunt Kate. "We'll come in, young man, and rest, I reckon," said Uncle Aaron. "You see the city streets are hard on the feet when you hain't used to 'em, and my wife's clean tired."

"Certainly, sah," said Sam, with the colored man's ready politeness; "walk right dis way." But to himself he was thinking: "Fore de Lord! am dese yere his folks? Hi There is a spur in anguish that only the Wonder what little Miss Alice will say!' He ushered them into the reception-room or especial eminence in his profession, owing one side of the hall, and then politely said to the easy comfort of happy surroundings. He had shown occasional flashes of brill-iancy in some of the law cases he conduct-"Is dar nuffin I can get yer, sah, or you, ma'am?"

"Well, I tell you what," said Aunt Kate, "I'd like a cup of tea right well. Ef it won't bother any one, I'd like to go to the kitchen and make ourselves a cup of tea-I'd like that."

"Couldn't think, ma'am, of you so disturbin' yourself," said mischievous Sam, bowing with the grace of a Chesterfield. "I'll speak to de cook and bring it to you right hyar, directly." And before Aunt Kate could stop him or remonstrate with him, he was out the door and gone.

him, as if swept on by a torrent. It soon came to be that he refused to take any but Left to themselves, Uncle Aaron and Aunt Kate looked around them in admiragreat cases, and his time was worth more in dollars and cents than that of any lawyer tion at their beautiful surroundings. But

even their admiration was characteristicfor Aunt Kate's was mixed with a feeling of awe and half fear, while Uncle Aaron nodded his head with a satisfied smile, as if he met after a long absence old friends whom he was glad to see. Aunt Kate was down on her knees and was feeling the thickness of the Axminster carpet, and

Uncle Aaron was standing before a fine water-color, smiling and looking happy, when suddenly Alice, daintily dressed and hugging her beloved dollie in her arms, stood within the Turkish portieres that draped the door-way. "Oo-o!" she said,

"Land sakes !" cried Aunt Kate. "Why, this must be Alice!" said Uncle

But in place of the bright-faced, confident With the swift recognition that children have of those akin to them, little Alice dropped her doll and without a moment's innocent, frank, clear-eyed youth, who, in his joyousness, might have stood for a statue of hope itself, was a pale, stern man, hesitation went to Uncle Aaron's outwhose every word was decisive and whose every action had force and strength. At stretched hands. He stood up in his great height and happiness, a beautiful picture, child in his a looked at them as she ever looked at every thing, doubtfully.

last Jacob said, with a sigh: "Well, so you slowly; "but I have wanted to see you, eave us to-morrow, father. Couldn't you stay longer?"

"It's best not, lad, it's best not. We've had a good visit, and your mother has been like a different creature since wee Alice took to her so. Hum!" with a little chuckle of keen amusement, "blood is thicker'n water, ain't it? When I see little Alice a-settin' on her grandma's lap, a-doin' what she will with her, and her a-settin' as gen tle and quiet as a nestin' hen. I feel as if I'd like. to go out and flap my wings and say: 'Cock-ee doodle-doo!'

"But you don't," said Jacob, with an an swering laugh.

"No, lad, I don't," replied Uncle Aaron, with a quizzical look, "nor neither would you if you was me."

A moment's pause, then Uncle Aaron, stooping down, took hold of a magnificent black bear-skin that, mounted as a rug, was in front of the grate.

"How queer it seems, lad, to use the b'ar's coat this way! Why, many's the b'ar I've killed in the past twenty years in the mountains, and yet I never thought of putting his coat under my feet. Why, it's just what a child might do to put his feet on his furry coat to keep 'em warm. Do you know, Jacob, one thing that strikes me right curi-



"SO YOU LEAVE US TO-MORROW?"

ous in all your fine new things and new ways o' livin'?' "No, father," said Jacob. "What?" "Why, that the things that seem to cos the most money, and that you city folks seem to keer for the most, air the things that air the straightest to get and do."

"Straighest?" questioned Jacob. "Yes, straightest, easiest; at least they seem so to me," said Uncle Aaron. "Why, that talk you gave the other day in court that they all clapped sol Why, lad, it was the only thing you could have said. It would have been strange for you to have said any different, wouldn't it?" Jacob nodded and smiled, and Uncle

Aaron went on : "That's what I mean; that the things we sees to do the easiest-what is in us to do-is the right thing for us. And then arter it is done, every one sees it is good, ye know. Now, about this ere room, Jacob. Somethings air right and somethings air wrong. I mean in the fixin's, lad; and I hev noticed that the right things are what was easy to do, and the other things that were a heap more trouble they don't suit no one now they are done." "Oh, father! father!" said Jacob, rising

unexpectedly and pacing the floor; "you should have been in my place; you should have had a chance!" "Chance for what, lad? Money? I do not want it. I never have-that is not what

I have keered for." "What do you care for?" said Jacob.

"Me? What do I keer for? I don't know how to tell ye, lad. I know I don't keer for noney-for that only means so many loads of hemlock bark taken to the 'tannin'. But it seems to me, lad, as if there must be some other use for what's in us-some other use. I'm no scollard; I can't say what I

You don't believe that? It's true all the same. You have always been in my

oughts. I have felt so sorry that what I did hurt you, because you were so good," throwing out her hands with a pretty gest-"Good ?" ejaculated Uncle Aaron, in

mazement; "what do ye mean?"

"I mean," said Rose, turning around impulsively and facing him, "that you are more of a saint than any one I know, my memory of your talk to me is like that of a church, and that if 1 had had you for my father I might have been a good woman. There, that's what I mean."

More amazed than ever Uncle Aaron

stood looking at her, his heart swelling with emotion. "Yes," went on Rose, "and if I were with

you every day now, I would be a good woman. It's true," she nodded ; "you are better than all the priests to me.'

"I don't see why," he said. "You don't? No, I suppose not," she exclaimed, laughing away a tear; "but it's a fact all the same. I know that if I had to die this very minute, I shouldn't be half so afraid to go if you would stand by me and hold my hand !"

Suddenly over Uncle Aaron's face came a

"But if I go with ye," said Uncle Aaron, rapidly. "Ye said, if ye was not making sport of me, that if I were by ye every day ye could be a good woman. Rose! Rose! come back to Jacob, and I'll come with ye! Come back to my boy. Come, I'll come with ye. Think of the years that he has loved ye and been left alone. Think of yer child-will yer come, Rose?"

For a moment she seemed to waver, the shaking her head she said, rather wearily: "No, it would be of no use. I couldn't now. It is too late. He can not want-f should not suit him-he could not forgive, and besides -Oh, I couldn't! It is impossible.'

There are times when the yearning of an intense love has the force of a whirlwind. Such was Uncle Aaron's great soul now He saw the future joy both of his boy and of this fair woman before him hanging in the balance, and he felt that he must save her. His eyes burned, his face was flushed, he walked erect like a king, and like a king he commanded :

"Come, I want to talk with ye." Looking up at him in wonder, for across his face shone a quivering light of strange sweetness, Rose stopped, hesitated a mo-ment and then turned and walked by his side. He strode along down one of the side streets and out to the edge of the town until they came to a clump of trees near a stream.

"Let's sit down here," he said. Both were silent for a moment, Rose nervously ounching holes in the soft green moss wit the end of her lace parasol, while Un-cle Aaron, laying his hat upon the ground, ran his fingers excitedly through his long white hair.

"It's a queer world, child, and I don't pretend to understand it; but there is one thing that I do know, and I want ye to now it. The only happiness for ourselves is what we give to others. When I was younger I didn't know this, and many a ime I cried out at things and hated folks. I was always hungry for what I never got. all my life, till late years, and I used to feel as if no one's heart was quite so empty as mine, and no one's life quite so-spoiled. But, child,"-here his voice grew deeper-"I have found out that all hearts are hungry, all lives lacks somewhat, and no one's days are quite as they would like them. And so I say, what am I more than other folks

that I should have things right to my mind? And so I say to ye, what are ye that ye should spoil two other lives so that yer fancy be suited?" [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THREE PARROT STORIES.

was eating plums. Polly was near; looking up the lady laughed and said: "Aha, polly,

pigeons, who would enter his cage every

morning as soon as he left it and devour the

remnants of his breaktast. A bright

of Scripture. One day, after a severe ill-ness, in spite of care and attention, the par-

rot died. Its last words were: "The Lord

Hyacinths in Glasses.

An English grower gives the following

pots and glasses into a cellar where the at-

Madam's Pretty Teeth.

be with you !"

have plums and I am not going to give

Anecdotes Showing That the Birds Are Possessed of Reason.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-At night, feet may be wiped off with a damp cloth, and glycerine and powder applied. Those who adopt this plan, will never find soft corns coming between the toes .- Shoe and Leather Review

-Kerosene oil has valuable medicinal properties. It has been known to give great relief when rubbed on a rheumatic limb, and it makes an excellent dressing for a burn, mixed with flour like a paste.

-Panned Oysters .-- Put oysters in a colander to drain. Put an iron pan over the fire, let heat very hot, throw in the oysters, and shake and stir, until they boil. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Dish up and serve immediately .--Ladies' Home Journal.

-Country Cookies. - One cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one egg, one cup of sour milk, half a teaspoonful of soda; flavor with dill or caraway seed. Mix and roll out to about a quarter of an inch in thickness. Bake in a quick oven.-Detroit Free Press.

-Apricot Sauce .- One cup apricot juice, one-half cup sugar and one teaspoonful cornstarch. Mix together, boil five minutes. The apricots used in the above pudding were not sweetened because a sweet sauce was to be used. Various sorts of fruit may be used in-

stead of apricot, as preferred. -Hazelnut Taffee. - Put one-half pound of butter into a large saucepan and let it melt over the fire; then add one pound of treacle and one pound of moist sugar; let it boil till it will set and bear pulling when dropped into cold water, stir in two dozen chorped hazelnuts, and pour into a shallow tin to cool; then pull or cut into squares, as liked.

Cheese Snacks .- Put six ounces of good cheese into a mortar with two ounces of fresh butter, a tablespoonful of anchovy essence, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of vinegar, a dessertspoonful of finely chopped onion, and a liberal seasoning of cayenne; pound the whole to a perfectly paste, then spread it on some smooth slices of neatly cut, thin bread and butter.

-Croup, in its incipient stages, may be warded off by a constant and dili-gent rubbing of the throat and breast with mutton suet. Onions, too, (in addition to being a fine nervine,) are very serviceable in cases of croup. A hot poultice of onions, fastened on the throat and breast of a child in the early stages of croup, has been known to arrest the further progress of the disease. A hot onion, too, applied to the ear, gives great relief in cases of earache .--Household.

Cutlets and Potatoes .- Divide a neck of mutton into chops, trim them neatly and remove all superfluous fat, give each chop a beating, dip each one in beaten egg, seasoned with pepper and salt, then roll in cracker crumbs, place them in a shallow pan and place in a hot oven and cook for about 20 minutes or until they are done; on a hot platter pile some nicely mashed potatoes, and when the chops are done arrange them around it and serve; cauliflower or any vegetable may be used as well as potatoes; garnish the chops with sprigs of parsley.

COMMON SENSE DIET.

The Simplest way of Cultivating and Maintaining Good Health.

Many diseases are due solely to a disf established

earthquake, which was followed by tidal waves. For a long time afterward the city of Alexandria annually commemorated the fatal day when 50,000 citizens lost their lives in an inundation. Two centuries later the Roman Empire again was shaken, and credulity is staggered by the statement that 250,000 lives were lost.

One shrinks from enumerating many of the great earthquakes of history, for to attempt the task is to sup full of horrors. In the early history of America the disappearance of whole cities was not unusual. In 1456 60,000 persons were killed in Naples. In 1750 there were destructive shocks in Syria, and at Balbec 20,000 perished. In 1783 Guatemala, with all its riches and 8,000 families, was swallowed up. In Sicily and Calabria, from 1738 to 1786, the victims reached a total of 80,000. China's capital was destroyed in 1833, and multitudes were killed in a series of shocks that were distributed through ten years. And so on until the statistics become sickening.

The great Lisbon earthquake of 1775 will be remembered as the one in which the good Dr. Johnson refused to believe, although he pinned his faith to the story of the Cock lane ghost. This shock extended over a surface of the globe four times greater than that of Europe, destroying the cities of Fez and Mesquinez in Morocco, with 15,000 persons; and affecting the coasts of Greenland, the Isla of Madeira, and the West Indies, nearly 4,000 miles away. In Lisbon it was All-Saints' Day, the hour of high mass, and all the churches were crowded. There were three shocks, and then the city was in ruins. The earthquake was followed by the horrors of a

conflagration. In the Caracas earthquake in 1812 the people were praying, like those of Lis-bon, when the desolation came upon them. It was Thursday of Holy Week, and great numbers were in the churches. At least 4,000 people perished in the downfall of the sacred edifices. One cathedral only held out.—Notes and Queries.

-Tamarack creek runs through Carlton J. Brown's farm, near Scranton. Several times during October Farmer Brown has seen an otter, a mink and a muskrat keeping one another company near the banks of the stream. Three times he has seen them playing together around a stump, he says, and he won't permit his boys to trap or shoot "They enjoy life in their way as them. much as we do in ours," said Farmer Brown last week, "and I like to see them act neighborly and friendly to one another.

-To arrest hiccough close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a lew swallows of liquid are taken.

9

n the str seeking no friendships, needing no man Only in the court-room did the life within him glow and leap and flash and burn. arousing, astonishing and warning his hearers. Right and wrong!-right and wrong! That was his battle-cry, as his bugle-notes denounced the wrong and thundered for the right. It seemed as if the one great evil he had suffered himself



"PAPA, HASN'T I DOT ANY MAMMA?"

had eaten into his very soul, and that naught could help him but righting all wrongs for all men.

One evening, several years after Rose's desertion of him, when he was sitting one night in the library of his beautiful hom little Alice surprised him by saying:

"Papa, hasn't I dot any mama?" "No, dear," Jacob answered, gently; "s is dead. I told you once before."

"Poor mama," said the child, kissing pretty French doll she held in her arms. ouldn't like to be deaded and away from my little durl.

"Papa, hasn't I dot any drandpa or drand

na, eiver?" "Yes, dear," answered Jacob, patiently; "but they live far away from here, away up in the mountains; don't you remember?" "Oh, yes; I'members. But I'd 'member 'em better, papa, if I seed dem sometimes. Why don't dey tum and see us, papa?"

"Why? Oh, I don't know, dear, except perhaps, that I never asked them."

"Oh, you funny papa! When I drow big I'll ask 'oo to tum and see me, and I'll div 'oo ice-tream and lots of tandy! Yes, I will. Why don't 'oo ask dem, papa? I'd like to see my drandpa and drandma."

"Would you, my pet?" said Jacob, strok-ing her golden hair so like her mother's. "Well, you shall! I'll write to-night and ask them if you like, and then they'll come

very soon." "Oh, goody! goody!" said the mite, jumping up and down in glee. "I must go and tell Therese! Therese! Therese! My drandpa and drandma's a tumin !"

sez, taisez. Mignon," said a sweet faced French governess, coming into the room. "Vous faites trop de bruit pour votre,

"Mais non, Therese," cried the baby | The two sat looking 'ato the coals, and at

"My wee woman! my wee woman!" said Uncle Aarcn, talking to her as lovers do. And for answer Alice kussed him emphatically several times, pulling her tiny fingers through his long gray beard. Aunt Kate stood stiff and straight, looking at them Jacob; both.

"Beant yer agoin' to speak to me?" she said at last, primly. "I'm your grandmother."

"Is see?" questioned Alice, lifting up her great blue eyes to Uncle Aaron. "Yes; in sartin, your grandmah. Kiss her, there's a good child."

Thus directed, little Alice got down from Uncle Aaron, smoothed down her pretty dress, tossed her curls over her shoulder and said: "How de doo, drandma?" and held up her wee mouth for a kiss. Thank God that nature is at times too strong for us. For once Aunt Kate forgot to carp

and whine. All her woman's heart went out to the wee mouth held up to hers. "My baby !" she cried, and then gathering up the tiny form with all its pretty lace and frills to her broad, motherly breast, she held her lose. And the child felt the mother love and was not afraid: only nestled the closer. She kissed and crowed over her as mothers

do, and Alice, at last lifting up her tumbled, curly head, said wisely: "Oo tan go now, drandpa; oo tan go ta bizzeness wiv papa. Dood-bye."

Uncle Aaron stood, big, nonplussed awkward. He was surprised, as many of his brother men have been before him, and those after him will be again, at that illogical strange freemasonry of woman-kind in the crises of life, be they young or old, of high or low degree. Plainly he was not wanted or needed.

Fortunately a few moments after Jacob returned home, "very sorry that he had missed them at the boat." He was rather surprised to see upon what intimate terms Aunt Kate and wee Alice were, as that little lady sat upon the old dame's lap, gravely putting her grandma's big gold ear-rings round her dollie's wrists as bracelets.

Uncle Aaron and Aunt Kate remained with Jacob about two weeks, and then Un-cle Aaron, with his gentle, wise understanding of all things, thought it best that they should go. He saw that although Jacob was glad to have them, that the daily routine of his life was altered, that his ways were not their ways.

It was their last evening at Jacob's ho when weeAlice had taken grandma up to her own room, and was happy with her in her pretty, childish fashion, and Aunt Kate, soft-ened and gentler for the time spent with the child, was sitting there with her, happy and at peace, too.

In the library, the beautiful room with its lines of books and corners of rare curiosi-ties, seated in two easy chairs drawn up in

front of the blazing fire, were Uncle Aaron and Jacob, alone together. Alike, and yet not alike. Jacob's face, manly and grave, stood out like marble, chiseled by some master hand. A face full of vigor and thought and strength. It seemed to sug-gest the possibilities in man! But Uncle Aaron, of larger frame and grander meld, sublime in his rugged simplicity, seemed to suggest the possibilities of a God!

There is much difference in opinion as other day in court, a pleadin' for that poor whether a parrot merely imitates or voman, and saw the tears a runnin' down whether it be possessed of reason, says the the peoples' cheeks, I felt as if I was a New Orleans Picayune. Sure the parrot livin' then," and Uncle Aaron rose and put that keeps jabbering "pretty polly"

ivin' then," and Onlite Anter. is hand on Jacob's shoulder. "You give me new courage, father," said what must be said when we hear such parrot stories as the following, of which we parrot stories as the following of which we -my wife." "I know, lad. Don't ever think I forget are willing to vouch for the truth pure and unvarnished: A lady owned a handsome parrot, and

it. I doesn't." There are some that help us; even although they can not take our leaving New Orleans one summer she gave her pet to a friend's care. Polly soon became burden from us, they seem to share the weight of it. thome in its new quarters: would bow its Jacob, strong man that he was, felt steal-

ing over him the same sense of comfort that he had felt as a child in Uncle Aaron's arms. He felt strengthened and uplifted, better able to face the long, dreary outlook of lonely days to come. "Father," he said, at last, "you make me

feel like a man again—like a soldier that has heard the ringing cheer of his Captain you any!" "I don't care," said polly, "I don't want any, anyhow.' to charge the foe. And I would indeed be a A parrot belonging to a dear friend of the co ward if I fell back now.' writer was very much annoved by the

"My lad," said Uncle Aaron, with his ender, loving smile, "you never have been a coward-and you never will be !"

CHAPTER VI.

thought, so it seems, came to polly. One day as he left his cage for his morning walk There are few so steeped in wrong-doing he turned and shut the door of his cage and as to be comfortably stupefied. Rose has then gave a defiant look at the marauder never quite forgotten for one short half hour her deserted child and husband. Uncle pigeons. This he always did afterward, and so saved his breakfast. Aaron's beseeching words have come back Still another parrot story, also true: Once to her ears again and again, and she feels a strange, regretful pity whenever she upon a time a parrot lived in a tamily which vas very religious. The bird was accusthicks of him. tomed to hearing daily prayers and verses

Fifteen years have passed away since she has seen him, and on this particular day as she is walking through the town of Ron-dout he is in her mind. She is with her theatrical company, and whether it is owing to the fact that she is so near to the mount-

ains or not, she has been thinking of Uncle Aaron all the morning. Suddenly a hand is laid upon her shoulder, and a voice says huskily: "Beant this Rose?"

"Yes-why, it's you!" she exclaims, gaz ing at Uncle Aaron in surprise. He stands there in the sunlight, his beard and hair very white, his gray eyes flashing with ex-citement, his breath coming fast. "Ahnow do you do?" she says; "are you well?"

"Yes, thankee," stammers Uncle Aaron. "I was just thinking of you," goes on Rose, coolly, looking very beautiful, with Rose, coolly, looking very beautiful, with the glint of the sun upon her yellow hair; "do you often come into town? I thought you seldom left the mountains."

mosphere is damp, or into a cupboard where there is no atmosphere at all. A 'I comed down on Matthew's business. spare room where there is no fire and plenty of air is best." He's my other son, yer know-has a farm I live with him sence mother died. Howdo ye know-how is Jacob?" said the old man, eagerly.

"Jacob? 1 do not know. I have not seen

In a Vine street cable-car, the other day, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, were an him," slowly, "since I last saw you." The calmness of this statement rather old gentleman with an ear-trumpet and a very pretty young woman, accompanied by a little boy. She smiled at intervals on the shakes the good old man for a moment; then, his eyes flashing more than ever, he "So long as that! Why, wee boy and showed her pretty teeth in a be-witching way. All at once the old man, in answers: Alice is nigh on to eighteen years old."

the way peculiar to so many deaf people who do not know how to modulate their voices. "Yes," assented Rose, calmly, "she must be. Is she like me? Is she pretty, do you said, in tones so loud as to be audible all over know?"

"Woman | woman !" broke in Uncle Aaron, "have ye no heart at all? And you have not seen her in all these years? Tell me, the car: "I only paid five dollars for my upper teeth. What did yours cost?" To have ye never wanted to see her and yer husband-my boy? Never wanted to see say that the pretty woman was mad is put-ting it mildly. She flounced around with a flush of anger blazing in her cheeks, and signaled the conductor to let her out at the them all this time?" signaled the c "Not very much," she answers, smiling next crossing.

eatables and eating, rules which everyone ought to know, and be willing to heed.

Gout is caused by rich foods and stimulating drinks; dyspepsia usually by eat-ing unwholesome food at unseasonable hours, and diseases of the liver and bowels result from the same cause. Apoplexy is produced by drinking too much wine. In Bordeaux, France, more wine is drunk, and a greater proportion of the people die of apoplexy, than in head to its new mistress and say in softest tones: "That's it, rub polly's head so, so, darling, rub polly's head." That was imi-tative. What is this? One day its mistress any other city in the world.

Eat slowly and masticate you food thoroughly. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, gives thirty-two bites to each piece of meat that he puts into his mouth. This is a good rule to follow.

By swallowing your food without chewing it, you cheat your palate as well as your body. You fail to prepare the meat for the action of the gastric juice, and you do not permit the salivary juices to mix with the starchy foods, to prepare them for further elaboration and assimilation.

Never eat when very tired, or when worried or excited, and never work immediately after a meal. Exhaustion and worry preclude a normal appetite and prevent digestion, as does labor too soon after eating. Rest for twenty or thirty minutes after meals.

Do not overload the stomach; it is best always to leave the table with the feeling that you could eat a little more. The proper quantity of food eaten at each meal will strengthen the stomach; by eating too much, you distend and weaken it.

directions for growing hyacinths in glasses: "Fill your glass with water, Do not wash down each morsel of food with a swallow of water; drink what throwing in a small piece of charcoal, and let the lower part of the bulb just touch the water. Put them into a cool but not a you wish at the conclusion of the meal, and not while it is in progress.

damp place, away from the light, and leave them till the glasses are filled with roots Milk should not be drunk in copious draughts, but in sips, so that it will coand the leaves have begun to develop; then agulate in small lumps or flakes, and give them as much sun and light as you thus be more easily digested. It is best can, adding, if necessary, occasionally a eaten with a spoon in the form of bread little water. Unless the water become and milk. muddy never change it, and don't put the

Remember that meat broths contain little or no nutritive properties; they are simply mild stimulants. With the addition of vegetables, bread or boiled rice, however, they become valuable foods.

During the spring months, after living all winter on meats and stale vegetables the system needs a radical change of diet. At this season one should eat fresh fruits and succulent vegetables for their effect on the liver, the bowels and the blood. Oranges, cherries, rhubarb, lettuce, radishes, greens of various kinds, including dandelion, are all valuable.

Good health is worth cultivating, even at the expense of a little time and a measure of self-restraint. If men would set a watch upon their lips, they would less often have to send for the doctor .--Youth's Companion.



1 A.T. Martin

MISS MAGGIE BREESE, Teacher

DAISY.



gone; therefore, we now wish each and every one of our readers a "merry Christmas."

ry Christmas." Married, on Wednesday December 11, 1889, in this city, by Probate Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Daniel E. Bray and Miss Jane Greenleaf, both of Matfield Green. Mr. David S. Sauble, of Cottonwood

Mr. David S. Sauble, of Cottonwood township, was down to Kansas City, this week, with some cattle, and re-turned home, Tuesday evening, stop-ping in this city, that day, to transact some business here. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina, President of the Kansas Equal Suf-frage Association, was in this city, last week, visiting friends, and spent one afternoon and evening with Mrs.

lows:

1st prize, one fine organ. 2dprize, a pair of r. p. gold braclets. 3d prize, a fine garnet lace pin. 4th prize, an elegant album. 5th prize, a silver nalkin ring. 6th prize, a gent's r. p. gold chain. 7th prize, a gentleman's locket. Sth prize, an elegant album.

9th prize, an iregant allower buttons. 10th prize, a fine accordeon. 11th prize, a lady's silver thimble. 12th prize, a fine, lady's gold set pin. 13th prize, a violin box and bow.

a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing he will have on that day. The prizes will be as fol-tors:

Momd. On Invitations—John Frew, W. E. Timmons, Wm. Stewart, Jas. Walsh, M. A. Campbell Jas. Dickinson, D. A. Elsworth, Neil Campbell, Robt. Brash and W. Y. Morgan. The Club then adjourned to meet at Mr. McWilliams' office, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, December 21.

last week, visiting friends, and spent one afternoon and evening with Mrs. Judge D. G. Groundwater. Mr. J. S. H. Barker, of Bazaar, has valuable horse which was suffering from an enlarged jaw bone, and which he brought to two, last Friday afternoon, Mr. Ehprain which he brought to two, last Friday afternoon, Mr. Ehprain mind, and was placed in jahi from its right jaw, thus relieving the animal. Mr. W. W. E. Newson, who has lived in this city for some time past, and

Watches and Jewelry at wholesale prices until after the Holidays. Papeteries, 25 per cent. discount. Good six-pound note paper, 10 cents per quire, or three quires for 25 cents. Others sell at 15 cents or two quires

for 25 cents. Envelopes correspond-ingly cheap. Climax, Spearhead and Navy tobaco, 40 cents a pound; Sledge 35 cents, Fine-cut 45 cents. Fine candy, cheap for the holidays. Come everybody. Seeing is believing.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Toys of every kind at Hagans &

dec5-4t Coal! Coal!! Coal!!! at Kerr's lumber yard.

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic ma-chines chines. aug15-tf

Carson & Frye are making the lowest prices on dress goods.

Holiday goods of every description. just what is wanted for Christmas, at Hagans & Fritze's, Strong City.

Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with graham,

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receip of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free Humphreys' MedicineCo.109 Fulton St. N Y

HUMPHREYS WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.-Lused by all owners of Horse and Car-tle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals-Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry - Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE Co., 109 Faiton St. N.Y.

Examine the Tubular axle wagon, a Gillett's hardware store, before buying. Warranted to run one-fourth easier than any other wagon on the market.

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Any kind of toy the children may

WHAT THE BELLS SAY.



sinks and swells Each sound that sings Of happy things, This birthday of the King of Kings. Lo, on this day, The glad bells say, In Bethlehem, far, fan away, And long ago,

In manger low, Was born the Christ Who loved thee so. A radiant star, Shone bright and far

Above the plains where shepherds wer And led the way.

That Christmas day, To where the young child Jesus lay. O glorious morn When Christ was born

Among the garnered wheat and corn; O happy place Where His dear face First shed the sunshine of its grace.

Above the plain A heavenly strain Of music rang; and its refrain Is ringing still O'er height and hill: "Be Peace on earth, to men Good-Will."

Rejoice to-day. The glad bells say; Put all the cares that vex away; Let Christmas cheer

Find welcome here, And bless this best day of the year. To Christ, thy King,

As tribute bring Thy heart, and let the offering With love be sweet, As at His feet

Thy lips its grateful vows repeat. Rejoice and sing, The glad bells ring, In honor of the world's dear King; Let love increase; May discord cease; All hail, all hail, thou Prince of Peace!

-Eben E. Rexford, in Youth's Companion

TWO CHRISTMASES.

How Amelia's Lover Circumvent ed the Old Man.

the



torian so delights to tell lurked along the Battery ten hours a day, or tore the reeking scalp from the head of his bosom friend or law partner on Bowling Green. He was proud of his great wealth, much of which he had inherited and much of which he had made in Wall street; proud of his record as a business man; proud of his grand Fifth avenue home; proud of every thing connected with John K. Dollinger. He was also, as I remarked, cold and haughty, and during his whole life in the metropolis he was never known to stop on Broadway, between Fulton and Ann streets, and buy a pair of suspenders of the red-faced man who is in that business there. Promptly at three o'clock every afternoon his coachman might have been seen waiting in front of his office in Wall street, with the tops of his boots turned down and a very stiff spinal column. Exactly at 3:15 o'clock Mr. Dollinger appeared and without shaking hands with the coachman, or otherwise greeting him, stepped into the carriage, which the man with the weeping willow boots drove rapidly to the Fifth avenue mansion, with the assistance of a pair of beautiful chestnut horses from which the tails had been carefully removed before starting. Old Dollinger had a wife-Mrs. Dollinger. She was also cold, proud and haughty, as became the daughter of a Kill Von Kull and wife of a Dollinger. In fact there was nothing very affable about either one of them. A maiden aunt, poor in both purse and spirit, once came in from Stitchetyhatchet, N. J., and made them a six-weeks' visit in December and January, and she used to say when she got home that sometimes after a meal with the Dollingers, at which she had asked for soup twice and drank a little quietly out of her finger-bowl, that it was very pleasant and a great relief to her to go out on the stoop and associate awhile with the cast-iron griffins. She said she had never supposed that griffins could be so sociable and pleasant. She had always had an idea from the way a griffin held back its head and carried one jaw up and wore its tail at half-mast that it was far from warm in its affections or cordial in its manners; but she said that after she had eaten pie with her knife ten or fifteen minutes at her nephew's table it was surprising how pleasant and sociable those iron griffins could be. There was another member of the Dollinger family-a daughter-an only child. She was not as were her parents. Reared in the frosty, gray atmosphere of the Dollinger brown-stone front coldstorage warehouse, she was like a being from another world-like the soft cloudlike pasque flower among the snows-a violet amid the April chill. Proud she was, to be sure, but proud of something better than wealth; and she was not cold nor haughty. Her name was Amelia. Her mother wanted her to write it with the upper part of an exclamation point lating. roosting on the "e," but she refused. She said that if she should ever write a thin red-covered book she would put the weathercock on the "e," but that while she stayed in her right mind she could little mining scheme. It struck Dolnever think of it. She remonstrated with her mother when she wrote her name Mrs. Louise Kill Von Kull Dollin-Arthur Graves was a poor artist. He had a studio in East Fourteenth street. where he painted large, soulful pictures and got behind them and breathed low City, where the mine was located, and when the landlord pounded on the door for the rent. That's about the only good the pictures ever did him, because he pleasant appearing and wore a full beard. City, Col., and on occasion Attorney couldn't sell many and when he did sell met him at the station and took him di- Snatchem, of the same place. You told

ARK-hear the bells. Whose music tells Of Christmas joy and Amelia loved Arthur,

> It was Christmas Eve. As the weary point.)

Arthur was going to ask old Dollinger for Amelia. When he reached the house he touched the electric button. Jeames, in livery, responded. He was shown into the library, where Dollinger, cold, calm, calculating, stood before the fire. "Mr. Dollinger," said Arthur, in a

firm voice, "I came to ask you for your daughter's hand in marriage. "Sir!" thundered the father, "sir, how

dare you? You, unknown; you, a beg-Go! or I'll call the police!"

"But your daughter has given her consent," pleaded Arthur. "That makes not the slightest differ-

ence," replied the old gentleman, growor my men shall throw you out!"

his thin lip curled bitterly, "that you are opposed to the match?" "Insolent puppy!" roared the old man

while the veins stood out on his neck and forehead; "begone this instant, or I will hurl you through the window! But | mit." have one million in cash and possibly I may consider your suit. Now go!"

"Don't sit up for me to-night," said Arthur, as he turned away stunned and crushed.

"If Arthur goes, I go, too!" cried a wild, agonized voice. Amelia rushed in and hung about Arthur's neck, while he showered great, warm kisses on her lips and forehead.

"Go, both of you!" fairly bellowed the OHN K. DOL old man, with face vivid purple and veins almost bursting. "Never darken LINGER, millionaire, was my door again!"

a cold, proud, "Yes, go, and never show your faces haughty man: he here again!" cried Mrs. Louise Kill Von Kull Dollinger-Dollinger, sweeping in. was fond of his family, which each other's necks, and passed into the had come to this hall. Here Arthur by mistake took a country when "lurking own red-white-and-blue campaign affair, savage" of which the his-



found that he owed the man he borrowed with a box on the end of the rope. Dol- ing when a young man and laid up more. the money from to do it about eight linger and his mining friend got in the hundred dollars. Arthur was but a box and the hired man let them down. young, poor and struggling artist, and Dollinger didn't notice the little pieces he knew it would be years before he of red yarn tied on the rope, but the could paint a lot of big war pictures and hired man did, because that was what mine?" take them to Russia to exhibit. But he he was paid for, and every time he came loved Amelia better than his own life, to one of them as the rope unwound he stopped so Harvey and Dollinger could

sample the walls of the shaft and see how rich it was. Harvey showed Dollandlord pounded at Arthur's door that linger a million dollars' worth of gold poor but undoubted genius went down every time they stopped, and they the fire-escape. Bright lights-glowing stopped five times; and when they got hearths-good cheer-holly-peace on to the surface Dollinger offered two earth-mistletoe-flip-flap-and all that millions for the mine. Harvey looked sort of thing. (Ten pages of manuscript as if he hated to, but at last he took it. suppressed by the authorities at this He was a modest man and only called it El Dorado-Golconda mine, and Dollinger

hired him at one thousand dollars a month to superintend it, and started East.

Dollinger soon found that El Dorado-Golconda was somewhat expensive. He sent a big draft to Harvey for machinery, labor, etc., by every mail. The first thing he knew he had all the money he had in his mine. Still his manager kept calling for more. Pretty soon he got a letter from a Rainbow City gar; you, an artist! Leave the house! lawyer named Snatchem, saying that there was a big mortgage on his mine before he bought it which must be settled. So he sent on the deed to his Fifth avenue house and collapsed into a chair, a ruined man without a cent in ing purple in the face. "Go this instant, the world. Then came a parting letter than for the old gentleman.-Fred H. from Harvey saying that he took his pen "I take it, then," returned Arthur, as in hand to inform him that he was in is thin lip curled bitterly, "that you very good health in the dry climate of Colorado, and hoped Dollinger was en-

joying the same great blessing. He inclosed a bill reading: "To salting mine before you visited it, \$200. Please re-He explained that it cost fully stay one moment! Come back when you \$200 to fix it to sell to him and he want ed the money. He also said he would be along about the 24th of the month (December) to take possession of the house, and closed by telling him not to forget that two hundred. Dollinger bowed his head and wept. His spirit was broken at last. So was Mrs. D.'s. They both wept, and they were still weeping when Christmas Eve came, the time Harvey said he would be on hand to take the house. It was the same Christmas Eve, and

the unprejudiced observer might have seen a pedestrian moving rapidly up Broadway. Why should I try to conceal the fact that it was Arthur Graves, the hero of the fire-escape? For it was he. They turned, with arms twined about Why did he scan every female face so closely? He was looking for his Amelia, of course. He had been out of town, for fine black silk umbrella instead of his three years, but he had come back to find Amelia or to come pretty near dying in the attempt. It was a dreary Christ mas Eve for him. The lights shone out from, etc. (Six pages of fine prose poetry are here omitted by request.) Arthur Graves had reached Twenty third street when he paused to buy a flower from a pale young woman who sold chrysanthemums and roses behind

a little out-door stand. As he handed her the money he looked at her more closely, and, uttering a wild cry, clasped her in his arms. "Amelia!" he whispered.

"Still yours, Arthur," and each was too happy to speak more.

They stood thus for some five minites, affording a very interesting entertainment for the passers-by. Then Arthur turned and kicked the flowerstand over into the middle of Madison

However, I cleaned you out and I don't know what more I could do. Could you let me have that two hundred to-night

that I had to spend to sell you the "Sir!" thundered Dollinger.

"Beggar!" thundered Arthur. "What do you mean?" howled Dollin

"Insolent puppy!" howled Arthur. "Answer me!

"Leave my house!" "Stop!" "Git!"

Dollinger sank down in a paroxysm of rage. Mrs. Louise Kill Von Kull Dollinger-Dollinger fainted. "You mustn't be cruel with papa, said Amelia, with a smile.

"That's so," said Arthur. "I never thought of that. Of course we mustn't be cruel. What shall we do with him, though?"

"He might remain with us as coach man, couldn't he, dear?" "Good idea," said Arthur. "John," he

added, as he turned toward his fatherin-law, "you are coachman now. Turn down the tops of your boots and go out to the barn and see if the horses don't want some more hay."

Dollinger lowered his head and complied.

and a Day of Gifts.

What were the darkness of a world that had no Christmas birth? Think of a Christless world, one with no knowledge of a future life, no assurance of immortality. What is the darkness and the pain of a soul feeling after God and hope and ever groping in vain? Read an old philosopher encouraging himself to believe that a future life is likely because we have reminiscences of a previous life, or a modern philosopher in his last years ending his essay on Theism with the conclusion that the evidence for a God slightly predominates over the evidence against His existence, but that there is no sufficient indication that He is wholly good. Because we have the birth in Bethlehem and the resurrection from the sepulcher of Joseph we have no fear of the grave. Its sting is removed; its victory is gone. We know in whom we have believed, and that He will keep what we have intrusted to Him until His great day.

We do well to make this festal day a to man. It was when Paul was urging his readers to give gifts to others that he burst out with that exclamation which should be their loftiest example as it was their dearest joy: "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift!" As much as to say: If the Father God could give to us the life of His own well-beloved Son, what is there that we can not give to our brethren in their need? The word still holds good in these latter Christmas days; if God could bestow such a priceless gift on us, we surely can give our lesser gifts to Him and to His children in their need, and to our own dear ones, as pledges of our lesser and finite love.

So let the feast and the gifts recall the day of joy when the angels and the

N. Y. Independent.

The Christmas Spirit.



The rushing, tran ping billows of the ocean Press on like victors in majestic state; The strand, inert, with neither might or motion The strand says: "Wait."

Upward they hurl their potent, restless forces As if to storm and batter Heaven's gate; The stars, which sweep in calm, perpetual The stars say: "Wait."

The human heart, wild, impetuous, urges Its waves of passion on the beach of Fate: The old, sad world beats back the rolling surges, The world says: "Wait."

Upward it pours its manifold petitions, As if to force an answer at Heaven's gate: God, who discerns all needs and all conditions God says: "Wait."

Uplike the sea, which beats with strokes di urnal

Against its rocky barriers soon and late, he human heart in the great world eternal

THAT AWFUL BABY.

Need no more wait. -Wm. B. Forbush, in N. Y. Independent.

He Always Wants to Do That Which You Don't Want 188 2 2 2 3 Him To.

Unfortunately he is Born With Legs Which Could Well be Dispensed With in the Early Years of his Existence.

After thinking the matter over, it seems a great pity that a child can walk with both hands, and swings about as until it is capable of distinguishing the difference between fun and mischief. We wish they could not walk before the age of eight years, and yet feel grateful that they can not move about to any great extent before the period of fourteen months have slipped softly into the misty past.

What a boon it would be if nature should change and improve in such a three-year-old boy, and arrange babies half a dozen years after they have announced their arrival with a yell.

bed and severing their vertebræ. But that it would be attended with fatal re- kittrick, in Once a Week. sults, as no baby ever dies an unnatural 'death. Having no appreciation of danger, they seem to thrive and wax corpulent upon hair-breadth escapes that day of gifts. Christ was God's great Gift frighten the little mother almost out of

her wits. He will swallow pins with the same delight that he gulps a cube of Guava jelly, and this no doubt may be attributed to the fact that he notices his mother with pins in her mouth, while making him a pair of trousers out of a lectable provender. He is always happiest when in peril, and will seek a railroad track before a garden. When he falls down a dumb-waiter or a stairway, his cries are probably affected to escape the correction that might follow the discovery of his seeking out such dangerous places for amusement. For in these falls he is never hurt. He is never more than frightened. The time he cries loudest is when he wants some bread square and motioned to a hack-driver to approach. stars sang the gladdest day of all and jam, and is refused on the ground earth's history. Let the children come that it will ruin his appetite. But in

fact that his bib receives more soup than his stomach, and suggests to the observer the propriety of saying that the baby takes most of his food externally. His idea of Epicurean delight is in mixing every thing, soup-pudding and meatinto a wild chaotic mess, and then drumming upon it with a tablespoon, or with his chubby hands. He derives quite as exhilarating a form of enjoyment out of this prandial performance, as from the less kindly one of fastening stockings

on the dog's legs with clothes-pins. No matter where he goes he wants every thing he sees. The vender of bananas and oranges on the railroad train sees in him a sure customer every time. providing the parent is as generous as the child is enthusiastic. Knowing the parents, sensitiveness and pride, the child, even at three, will ask for these dainties at a time when the parent can not refuse, owing to the proximity of a critical friend, by whom he would not care to be suspected of being any thing but a kind, indulgent father.

When it is raining, he cries to go out, and surprises you with the information that he would like to be a duck; but when it clears up you can not get him into the fresh air; for, by that time, he has changed his mind on the subject of fun, and wants to drum on the piano that has just been tuned, or lie on his stomach on the floor and look through your luxuriously illustrated "Amar Khaygam." If he can not indulge in either of these, to him, fond desires, he runs across the room, grabs the portiere though standing on one of those so-

called delights, a "scup." Nothing pleases him more than to pour cinders down the registers, unless it is carrying the cat around by the head. Perhaps the reason he is so fond of the latter is that the cat never make any serious objection with her barbed paws.

Instead of tiring himself out in the day, that he may sleep at night, he will way, as to keep pace with the Age of howl all night, if he has to sleep all Brass. We fancy it would listen to the the next day. He would rather drum on every minute prayer of the parent of a a mahogany panel with the poker, than to agitate a real drum, and he would like polywogs, and not allow them to rather fall out of a window than to have mature into the leg state for at least to go to bed when he isn't sleepy, which always. But as we said before, we is wish the blessed baby had no legs until Then their only bodily danger would the age of eight years, as much for our consist in their chances of rolling out of peace of mind as for the peace which our pocket-book would know, through not even in the event of such an accident as being brought to light every day or two, rolling out of bed it is scarcely likely to pay for a pair of shoes. -R. K. Mun-

AN UNLUCKY DAY.

A Man Whose Misfortunes Always Come on the Third Day of the Week.

While on that question of superstition, which to a smaller or greater degree is impressed in the system of every man and woman, one of the most singular instances I ever saw of a strong mind that was effected by it was in the case of last year's cloak, and fancies them de- a partner of a house whose fame is world-wide.

The gentleman is the prime mover in the life of the house, its energy and controlling force, and has as fertile a brain as any man I know of. He is what, in the West, would be termed a hustler or a rustler. In his ordinary, every-day life. I doubt whether he has any fixed religious convictions, or dreams much over future punishments and rewards. And yet I never saw a man who was more deeply affected by one superstition. He would do nothing on Tuesday; that is, more particularly,

It was a happy, happy Christmasrather more so for Arthur and Amelia Carruth, in N. Y. Tribune. CHRISTMAS. We Do Well to Make of It a Festal Day

"GO, BOTH OF YOU!"

and they went out past the griffins and down the stone steps, while the great white snowflakes settled down upon them with a soft, pitying touch.

Five minutes later they mounted the steps of the Twenty-eighth-street station of the Sixth avenue elevated. Dropping two red theater checks into the chopper-box, Arthur passed on to the platform followed closely by Amelia, while the guileless and near-sighted gateman pumped the checks.

"Love," whispered Arthur, as he pressed her little hand in his, "love, we will seek Rev. Mr. Tyemup; he shall make us one and I'll paint him a picture for his fee."

A train dashed up. ""Harl'm!" shouted the man who had allowed his machine to eat the theater checks. Quickly Amelia stepped on. Guard No. 14,874 vanked the bell-rope viciously. slammed the gate in Arthur's face and the train shot away.

"I shall never see her again!" cried Arthur, reeling away. "She is gone from me-lost in New York-swallowed up in the shadows of a great city!" With a wild shriek he fell on the platform. The gateman tossed him over the railing to the street below. There they gathered him up and took him to the Seventeenth Precinct police station.

Nearly three years had rolled away. During all this time Dollinger had not heard one word of his daughter or Arthur Graves. He knew nothing of their whereabouts. But he was still the same cold, haughty, proud Dollinger. He still scorned to buy chestnuts of the man on the corner or give the faintest tin on the stock market to his footman. The same coachman, wearing the same boots, drove him away at the same hour, in the same carriage, drawn by the same horses, with the same straining evidence that they had mislaid their tails somewhere in England. Dollinger was the same, only perhaps a little colder, a little harder, a little more calcu-

One day he was sitting in his office looking over the mail when he came to a letter from a man named C. H. Har vey, who lived in Colorado and had a linger as being a good thing, and he a long letter in reply, saying that he had he wanted to sell it cheap, because he pocket. didn't have the capital to work it. Dollinger concluded to go out to Rainbow | the old man.

see about it.

one he usually let the man get away rectly to his mine, which was on the out- me not to come back till I had a million without paying him. If Arthur Graves skirts of town. It was only a hole in --I've got twelve millions and I would seal plush, for all Mrs. Veneer gives her could have paid his debts he would have the ground, with a rope and windlass have had more if you had been more sav- self such airs over it."-Harper's Bazar

"We will go to Rev. Mr. Tyemup fo sure this time," he whispered, "and," he added, with a dreamy, mysterious look in his eyes as he gazed up Broad- little children. Let the tables be way, "I-I think I can manage to pa; him a small fee in cash this time."

A half hour later the reverend gentleman pronounced them man and wife. Tossing him a \$500 bill as a slight compensation for what he had done, Arthur took his bride on his arm and went out. "Drive to Dollinger's," he said to the man.

"Oh, don't do that!" said Amelia, anxiously. "Papa is as hard as ever-he won't let us enter."

"Never fear, love," replied Arthur, and again the far-away, mysterious look came into his eyes; "we will see if we can not soften the old gentleman."

They walked up past the griffins and Arthur rang the bell-much bolder than he had three years before. Jeames responded as before, but he looked sick. They stepped into the library and found



DOLLINGER RECOMES COACHMAN TO HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Dollinger sitting on the sofa, with his wife near.

"By heavens!" cried Dollinger, "the beggar artist and my undutiful daugh-ter! Leave my house instantly!" and

his face began to grow purple again. "Your house?" said Arthur, inquiring-"Your house?" he continued as he lv. took his place before the fire and Amelia rested her hand on his shoulder. "Your house, my friend?" he went on, arching wrote to the man about it. Harvey sent his eyebrows. "It strikes me I have here a deed for this house myself," and ger-Dollinger, but it didn't do any good. the biggest gold mine in Colorado, and he drew a legal-looking paper from his

"Are you not Arthur Graves?" cried

"That's my name," replied Arthur, carelessly. "For some time, however, I The man Harvey, who was quite have been C. H. Harvey, of Rainbow

seal plush, for all Mrs. Veneer gives her

reality his appetite can not be ruined; if from the chimney corner with their it could be, the effect would be most stockings filled with toys, to rejoice bebeneficially felt in the commissary decause Jesus came and therein blessed partment.

The time that the baby of three exloaded with the fruits of the year, and periences the keenest and most heart- day. households gather around them and felt mortification, accompanied by a thank God for the Gift of all gifts. And subtle, poignant grief, is when his face before the day is over read again the and dress are as white as snow, and his story of the wondrous birth and recite hair, which is naturally straight and the simple lines: "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," which wiry, has been turned and tortured into any child can understand, and then let curls around the fingers of the nurse. the elders read Milton's grandest, most As soon as he can escape through the majestic "Hymn to the Nativity," and back door in this fragrant condition of pink and white cleanliness, he becomes end the day with thanks to Him whose the victim of a lofty ambition to show Father-love gave humanity the Gift .the shaggy dog how fond he is of him, by putting his dimpled arms about his great neck. The dog moves off, not be-

After all, it is not gifts of gold and rolling in the dust, but because he re-members, in all its details, the perform-days prone to quarrel. pearls and diamonds, of furs and lace and costly pictures, of checks and purses that maintain the Christmas ance of the baby the day before, when spirit; for the little pin-cushion made he strung a lot of crullers on his tail. by a child's hands has been known to be and lathered him to the eyes with his progenitor's best shaving brush. of more value than all of these put to

gether and to afford more cheer and sat-But finally the dog does listen to his song, and when he ventures near isfaction and Christmas joy; the pebble, pressed leaf, are as precious when given and accepted with love; it is not the ringenough, the baby tries to get upon his back. After he has played with the ing of the church bell, sweet as the sound dog a few minutes, out pops the nurse is over the crisp snow and in the early and gathers him to her bosom and hurstarlit darkness, for far away in remote ries him in, and he becomes almost frontier clearings, where the sound of heart-broken, for he knows he has got to Personal Appearance of the Rapidly Dethe church-going bell is unknown, the be washed and have a clean dress on. Christmas spirit and the Christmas joy After this operation has been performed, are felt; it is not the hanging up of he amuses himself by filling the lamp holly and of pine, for Christmas is chimneys with his mother's spools of Christmas still among blooming orange groves and in the midst of tropical seas; it takes, in fact, none of the customs in vogue among our ancestors or know even to our childhood to give the day its own sweetness. It is the acknowledgment of the beauty escapes from the baby, it is erroneous and holiness of that character which to assume that he is in the poppied vale the day commemorates, and the wish, if of sleep. He is in mischief that so ennot indeed the endeavor, to do some of the same work as that which has been uttering a sound. When you find him, wrought by this beauty and holiness in he is watching the kerosene running out all of nearly two thousand years, which self for having hit upon such an entergives the day its own power, its own loveliness. Wherever we are, at the North pole or at the equator, in poverty ly hang the most fragile and dainty tea or in wealth, in a palace or a prison, it is possible that Christmas shall be a day of joy to us, and possible that we may swinging the door if you attempt to dismake it a day of joy to others; that we turb him; and it is a common thing to may show, in our own feeble part of the find him sitting on the floor playing showing, that we ourselves were inwith the bottle of oxalic acid, used for cluded in the meaning of the song the burnishing the boiler. herald angels sang, and that we have

though so many candies, and if he sees swallow them all before you can inter-

cording to the directions of the family physician, the baby will squirm away from it, and refuse to take it on the table, where he is allowed for the sake promise that she wouldn't go again. of peace, he never pays any attention to Self-preservation is human nature's what he is about. It is owing to this strongest law .- Somerville Journal.

he would never commence any thing on Tuesday, and he would never permit any business of his immense establishment to be commenced on that

The regular routine, of course, went on, but nothing must be originated on that day. Sensible, logical and full of wit on every other subject, on that Tuesday business, there was no use for argument. It was set in his creed of faith. And, singular to say, according to his statements, all his misfortunes had overtaken him on Tuesdays.

Whether he simply argued that way. or whether it was so I can not say, but Tuesday was his black day. If he got in a passion on that day woe to the poor cause he has just been swimming and fellow who fell under his hampering tongue. Generally he was mild; Tues-

I have met other people who have fixed their dismal superstitions on other days of the week, but they all run in the same groove, a sort of terror of the day fixed in their imaginations as unholy. All the centuries of civilization have been unable to remove the ancient pagan beliefs.-Brooklyn Citizen.

TENNYSON'S OLD AGE.

clining Poet Laureate.

"I saw and talked with Tennyson recently." writes an English friend to me. 'It was at the annual flower show at silk, which she will not be able to find Haslemere, Surrey, and the poet had until it is time to light up for the night. been prevailed upon to leave his seclu-Not being able to go out to roll about sion for the botanical display. It was with the dog again, he roves from one his first public appearance since his illend of the house to the other. When all ness, and I had not seen him for six is as still as death, and not a syllable months. That the poet laureate is rapidly aging I saw at a glance, and this became more impressed upon me during our brief conversation. He was no grosses his mind that he is incapable of longer the Tennyson of a year ago; talk meant distress to him, and references to persons very close to him in friendship, of the barrel and feeling proud of him- which formerly enlisted his interest, seemed to meet with but little response taining performance. He will cheerful- In his walk he shuffled heavily, and the cane that he once carried as a compancups on the door knobs, by placing them | ion to idly swing in moments of thoughts over the knobs like caps, and then had become almost a staff. He told me his health was good, but his general appearance scarcely verified his statement. The strong aroma of a pipe, carelessly jammed into one of his coat pockets, was about the only thing that suggested If he can get into the medicine chest, to me the Tennyson of old-there was he will devour a bottle of pellets as certainly nothing in his conversation, manner or appearance."--Philadelphia

> -It is not true that a Somerville young man recently broke his engagement because he learned that his intended bride was attending the lectures

you coming, will redouble his efforts to Times. fere. But when you offer him one acground that it will make him sick. At of a cooking school. He only made her

"You seemed unusually thoughtful during the sermon, my dear. I was impressed, too. There seemed to be some thing genuine about it." Wife-"Well there isn't. I'm perfectly sure it's only

accepted our share of the blessed

burden of carrying the message of good-

HUSBAND (coming home from church)

will to all the earth .- Harper's Bazar.

THE MONTANA STRUGGLE.

A Controversy on Whose Decision Depends the Liberty of the New State.

The Democratic members of the Montana Legislature are perfectly justified in refusing to compromise with their Republican opponents. A compromise under the circumstances would be nothing more nor less than compounding a felony. Honest men struggling for the right never propose compromises, nor accept them. The very fact that the Montana Republicans opened negotiations with the Democrats, looking to a compromise whereby each party should have one Senator, was a confession on their part that they are in the wrong, and still they are mean enough to employ their advantage to steal one-half of the victory that the Democrats are entitled to. The promptness of the Democrats in rejecting this overture was peculiarly gratifying to the friends of an honest ballot throughout the entire country, and will give the Democratic party in Montana a prestige that will be worth a great deal in future political contests.

The deadlock which the Republicans have created in the Montana Legislature is causing great inconvenience to if the tariff rates were cut in two, it does the citizens of the new State. The legislation necessary to put the new con-stitution into effect can not be enacted, and no session of the Supreme Court can be held until the deadlock is broken and the Legislature organized. In some of the counties there is no judicial organization, and can be none until the Legislature makes provision for deciding the contested election cases. It is unfortunate that this state of affairs should exist; yet the Republicans are responsible for it, and the Democrats can not afford to sacrifice the dearest principle in American government just to relieve the situation. It is the duty of the Democrats in this crisis to look to the future of their State as well as to consider present exigencies. The honor and integriby of the State is in their keeping, and by the force of circumstances they are made the custodians of a free and honest ballot. Under our American system there is no way of determining where power belongs except by the one infallible rule of submitting to the will of the majority, as expressed through the ballot-box. In this instance the majority of the voters of Montana lodged the legislative power in the hands of the Democrats, and they, and they alone, are entitled to exercise it. The Republican minority have no more right to organize the Montana Legislature than the inhabitants of Kamtschatka would have. It would be just as reasonable to talk about a compromise with the Town Council of Timbuctoo as to agree to a compromise with the Republican minority in the Montana Legislature, so far as a compromise could be made consistent with law and equity. The Montana Democrats have but one

line to follow, and that is to stand as firm as adamant in defense of their rights and in vindication of popular government. If the Republican minority want to assume the responsibility of prolonging the legislative deadlock, and thereby checking the operations of the judicial department of the State government, they have the choice of doing so. But the Republican leaders should remember that they take fearful risks in advising such a course. We are mistaken in the intelligence and the integrity of the Montana people if persist ence in such a course does not prove the struction of the Republican party in

THE TREASURY REPORT. A Document Full of Sophistry and Piti-

ful Propositions.

The quality of Secretary Windom's statesmanship is well shown in his pitiful proposition to reduce the surplus by the repeal of the tax on tobacco, and by his puerile plea that tobacco "is now the only product of agriculture that is directly taxed by the Government." Manufactured tobacco is a good thing to tax. It is productive of large revenue, and the tax is not burdensome. Many other taxes can be much better spared

than it can. A horizontal reduction of the tariff is undesirable. In giving it a slap, Secretary Windom seems to have forgotten that the Republicans in 1872 put a scheme of horizontal tariff reduction into operation; that the effect was to reduce the revenues, and that in 1875 the Republicans restored the tariff for the him: express purpose of increasing the rev-"Protection" was not then quite enue.

the Republican fetich it is to-day. The Secretary's illustration, in his feeble reference to a tariff for revenue only, shows the density of his ignorance of economic truths. In the first place, portations to that additional amount to give us either the customs revenue we need or that we now receive. There is no uniformity in tariff schedules, and large quantities there would be comparatively little change if the tariff were wiped out altogether. It is also the height of nonsense to say that if we imported \$300,000,000 more than we now do the effect on the country would be calamitous. We would not import, that is, buy, that additional amount, under any system which can be devised, without selling goods with which to make the purchases. What does all the talk we have heard of late about extending our foreign trade mean? Does not mean that we expect to buy as well as sell? Is it not absurd to say that it would be a good thing to increase our imports if we maintained an Peterby. average tariff of 47 per cent., but that it would be a calamity if the average tariff was only half as great? What would Secretary Windom do with the surplus revenue if our importations, under present tariff rates, were twice what they

are now? The notion that a country is impoverished by the goods which are brought into it is one worthy of protectionists. It has n basis in common sense. Secretary Windom, like the President, studiously avoids the subject of sugar in his discussion of methods of reducing

the surplus. It offers a more inviting field than tobacco; but the "protective principle" would have to catch it. This explains the silence.

The Secretary's method of dealing with the silver problem seems too cumbersome. If he desires to experiment in the direction indicated, he might have hit upon a simpler method by which the you, and-" same results would be accomplished .--Detroit Free Press.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

The Republican Party's Attitude in Relation to Tariff Reform. Every time the Republican party pre-

tends to revise and reduce the tariff it adds to its absurdities and its injus- charmingly Mr. Tennerson sang." tices. There is not in the leadership of that party a single man who has any honest intention of reducing the tariff.

A TEXAS HORSE TRADE.

Sam Johnsing Meets a Man who was Not as Green as he Seemed.

There is a colored man in Austin, Texas, by the name of Sam Johnsing. He has some money which he has made trading horses, at which business he is an expert. One day Judge Peterby saw Johnsing trading with an itinerant horse dealer. Having some curiosity to know how Sam came out in the trade, he asked him:

"Did you sell that fellow your horse?" "I did, boss, for a fac'." "How much did you get?"

"Twenty dollars.

"Only twenty dollars! Why, you are a fool. That's a valuable horse "Lemme tell you, somethin', boss.

Dat hoss is lame.' Judge Peterby happened to meet the horse trader afterwards, and said to

"So you paid twenty dollars for that

horse? "Yes, I paid twenty dollars to the

darkey. It's a pretty cheap horse. "You have been swindled. The horse is lame.'

"I know the horse is lame, but it don't amount to any thing. He limps because not follow that there would be addi- he has not been properly shod. As soon tional importations to the extent of as I take the shoes off of him he will \$300,000,000, or that it would require im- not limp a particle. I wouldn't take a a hundred dollars for that horse.

Half an hour afterward Judge Peterby met Sam.

"Look here, Sam, you were swindled, on certain commodities imported in after all, in that horse trade. The lameness of the horse is caused by his not being properly shod."

"I knows he ain't properly shod. I had him shod dat way on purpose, so as to make that hoss trader berlieve dat he was lame from dat cause, but de troo! am dat he is lame, sure enough, and he am gwinter stay lame. He nebber will be wuff nuffin. Heah! heah! How I fooled. dat hoss trader.'

The same evening Judge Peterby saw the horse-trader at the railroad station. He was just about to leave on the train for Dallas.

"That horse is really lame. Sam has got away with you, after all," said

"That all depends on circumstances I think I can cure that horse; but if I don't I'm not out any thing," replied the horse-dealer, grinning. "Ask Sam after he has tried to change that twenty-dollar bill I gave him for the horse," said the horse-dealer, as he climbed into the car.-Texas Siftings.

MRS. GABBLER'S GOOD-BYE.

How the Average Woman Departs from the House of her Friend.

Mrs. Gabbler (rising to depart after a call on Mrs. Wearysome)-Well, I really must go. I've stayed now later than-

Mrs. Wearysome-Oh, no you haven't. You come so seldom and-"So seldom? Why, I call here oftener

than any other place, and-" "Well; I'm always delighted to see

"Oh, thanks. But I just must go now. You'll come to see me real soon, won't you, dear?"

"Yes, indeed, and-" "Well, do now, and-oh, were you at

the concert last night?" "Yes, and-"

"Lovely little affair, wasn't it? How

"Oh, beautifully! And I liked Miss

Screecher, too."

"Oh, so did I very much. But I really

FROM LANDS AFAR.

· · · ·

ITALY has 4,800,000 trees, which proluce 1,260,000,000 lemons per annum. IT is proposed to light up horses' heads with electric light during fogs in London.

THERE are now sixteen Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England. CREMATION is coming more and more.

into vogue in Germany. At Gotha 100 bodies have been cremated since January 1. AT the Paris Exhibition of 1867 the theaters took in \$2,100,000, at the expo-

sition of 1878 \$2,600,000, and in 1889 \$3,-050,000. THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Switzerland has resolved to banish cats from the republic on the ground that they are killing off the birds.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness-Hay Fever-A New

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamph-let explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Chris-tian Advecte tian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

How PROVOKING it is when you want to

give vent to your temper by slamming a man's office door behind you to have one of those "air" arrangements close it for you never so gently.—Berkshire News.

Egypt and Jerusalem Via the Azores, Gib-

Geo. May Powell, of Philadelphia, is act-ing as special manager for organizing a tour of ladies and gentlemen to visit the prost The geometry of the special manager of the special manager for organizing a tour of ladies and gentlemen to visit the tour of ladies and gentlemen to visit the East. The ocean steamer "Circassian," 4,274 tons, has been chartered to start with the party from New York February 19th. Return through France, England and Scot-land about May 6th—the second section ar-riving in New York not far from June 7th. The main tour will cost less than \$500 in its cheapest form. Radiatory excursions to Ephesus, Constantinople, Vienna, etc., can be added for a reasonable increase of ex-pense.

be added for a reasonable increase of ex-pense. Rollo Floyd, the prince of Syrian Drago-men, will have charge of the Oriental Sec-tion; and Messrs. Gaze & Son, of London, have been engaged to manage the European Section Rev. Dr. C. F. Thomas, an expe-rienced director of foreign tours, will have general charge *en route*. A number of young ladies have already been booked, as Mrs. Thomas will have charge of a department for them.

for them. for them. This will be by far the most for the money ever before offered in this line. For further particulars address "CIRCASSIAN," P. O. Box 700, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ir women were elected to our Legislatures there would be no scarcity of candidates for Speaker.—Kearney Enterprise.

Only One Night Out to Florida.

Only One Night Out to Florida. When you come to think of it, the Monon Route has shortened the time to thirty-seven hours and twenty minutes between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla., and affords choice of interesting tourist routes via either Indianapolis and Cincinnati, or Lou-isvillo and Burgin through the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky. The magnifi-cient system of Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Sleepers constitutes practically a Through Car Line between Chicago, Jack-sonville, Thomasville, New Orleans and the Southern Winter Resorts, the transfer con-sisting in merely being ushered from one Pullman car into another. At Chattanooga is again afforded choice

DIMINISHES DANGE BODA "MOTHERS" MOTHER MALLED FREE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA At Chattanooga is again afforded choice of lines en route to Jacksonville, either line

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cured. To THE EDITOR:--Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

A goop thing for young speculators to remember is that as a rule there is some-thing crooked about a straight tip.—Harp-er's Bazar.

A Cure of Catarrh

in the head, as well as of all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time, is ef-fected by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-ical Discovery, or money paid for it will be promptly returned.

A MORE pleasant physic You never will find Than Pierce's small "Pellets," The Purgative kind.

It looks like a blackmailing scheme for any alderman to suggest that the city should move away and give the railroads a chance.-N. O. Picayune.

WE value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no intrinsic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of Malaria you will be very miserable; a few doses of Shallenberg-er's Antidote will make you well and hap-py. Is one dollar a high price to pay ?

The philosopher is like the moon-hi brightness is due to reflection. He is not always bright when he is full, however.-Terre Haute Express.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon

THE people who give tone to society sel-dom give any thing else.

WASHING powders are strong alkalies, and ruin clothes. The purest soap obtainable is the best and cheapest. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the purest of all. Try it right away.

THE difference between a bitter bite and a biter bit is marked.—N. O. Picayune.

SMOKE the best-"Tansill's Punch" Cigar. Know thyself. If you can't get the requi-site information, run for office.-Time.

Helpless 40 Days

"For 25 years I have suffered with sciatic rhem-matism. Last November I was taken worse than ever, and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost helpless for forty dars, suffering great agony all the time. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. 1. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar MOTHERS CHILD BIRTH EASY CHILD BIRTH EASY CHILD BIRTH EASY LABOR LESSENS PAIN DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER

NEW YORK DETECTIVE EDUCATIONAL BUREAD NYORK DETECTIVE EDUCATIONTY, MO. HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO. Tong menand others desirous of becoming proficients detectives can receive a thorough, practical knowl-edge of the business by taking a course of instruction through the above institution, enabling them to obtain good and lucrative positions with any of the most re-spectable agencies in Europe or America. Sufficient knowledge of criminal law is furnished in addition to the practical work of an ordinary detective as well as a sound training in tracing financial defalcations. Eminent professional talent only employed in teaching each branch. Enclose stamp when writing for further information and terms.



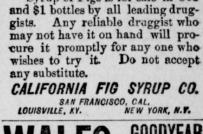
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STNAME THIS PAPER every time you



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c





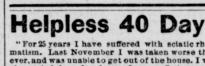
WALES Goodvear. and do not be deceived by buying other rubbers with the word "Goodyear" on them, as that name is used by other companies on inferior goods to catch the trade that the Wales Goodyear Shoe Co. has established by always making good goods, which fact makes it economy to buy the WALLE GOOD Y EAR IR UBBERS.

Celebrated Worcester Organs. BUY DIRECT FROM FACTOR SAVING 40 to 50 PER CENT. A single Organ from the manu facturer at wholesale price.

WORCESTER ORGANCO. TAME THIS PAPER every time you write.







Montana. There are some things in regard to which the politicians can hoodwink the voters, but ballot theft is not one of them.-St. Paul Globe.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Nothing Less Than a Twenty Per Cent. Reduction Will Satisfy the People.

The Philadelphia Times says that "the people of this country believe in the liberal protection of American habor." We believe that if the people could vote squarely on the question of any other purpose than revenue for Government uses the vote would be heavily against any tax not required to support the Government. But we agree with the Times that a tariff should be maintained if it can be freed from its revenue, and more than cover the difference between cost of production in England and the United States. We understand that the Democratic party is working for just such a tariff. We work for it because we believe in taxation for revenue only. If the Times believes in lower taxation "for incidental protection," we have no quarrel with it on that account. It is a reformed Republican newspaper and a very able one. It wants a low tariff. So do all Democrats and a constantly increasing number of Republicans.

The vote in the November elections this year was a vote for this same low tariff. The country is tired of the high tariff levied in time of war, and since maintained with only such changes as render it more unjust in its discriminations. Our Republican friends will attempt to appease the people by "revising" this tariff-that is. by re-enacting its injustices as they did in 1883. When they have done all that it is possible for them to do they will leave it what it is now-a high tariff. discriminating in favor of a few monopolies in league with the Republican party. The Democratic party means to reform this tariff, and the first step toward reform is reduction. The pres ent average rate of tariff taxation ought to be reduced twenty per cent. When that is done those who favor "protection" may get all the protection they like out of it and no one will object.-St. Louis Republic.

-Tariff-A forced contribution first practiced by the Moorish pirates in 710 tar, thence transferred to other countries and finally to the United States, where it was systemized as "The Amerefit of the manufacturing pirates of New

9

That tariff comes out higher and more must, must go now. Good-bye, dear. burdefisome from every process of Republican "revision." What sort of tariff reform is to be ex- soon.

pected from a party whose chief spokesthat are laid solely in behalf of capital and-"

is to come out of labor? What sort of tariff reform will that be which will be My dear child, I'm fairly rushed to death begun, continued and ended with agents and lobbyists of the protected mill owners ever at the elbows of the socalled representatives of the people goes. Good-bye, dear." who are to reduce it? What sort of whether or not taxes shall be levied for tariff reform may we expect from a party which owes its present ascendancy to the enormous corruption fund which the monopolists whom this tariff protects raised last year and used to debauch voters? How much will a man reduce the tariff in the interest of conpresent abuses. A tariff of from 25 to sumers who starts out with the lying 30 per cent. will yield all necessary premise that this odious system of taxation for the benefit of the rich and the but I'll never go if I stand here much spoliation of the poor is necessary to maintain wages? The starving working-men, the pauper working-men of this country are protected working-men. The well-paid labor of America is not protected at all.

> President and that party in professions I came for. I must sit down and tell of a desire to reform the tariff that first you all about it!" proposes to make whisky and tobacco Is this a party of God and morality, or is it a party of for fi ignorance and immorality? — Chicago Time.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Herald.

-Harrison reports that our foreign relations are satisfactory. He might have added that his own relations have nothing to complain of, either. - Chicago

Herald. ----Harrison professes to believe that he was not the cause of the late Democratic ground-swell. Still, when he puts on his grandfather's hat, it is much larger than it used to be .-- Galveston News.

-As a compromise after defeat the Des Moines Register (Rep.) proposes that the prohibitory laws of Iowa shall continue to operate in such counties as gave a majority for prohibition.

---- "Give me free ore." said the president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, "and I'll sell pig-iron in Liverpool and steel rails to London. What American industries most want is free opportunity, and not legislative protection nor restriction."

-The leading characteristics of the A. D. at Tariffa on the strait of Gibral- President's message are its unhesitating advocacy of centralization and paternalism in government and its blandly unconscious assumption that the Repubican system of Protection" for the ben- lican party is the Republic. In these respects the message is in close conformity England, who are by it lawfully empow-ered to reb the consuming classes of America.-Pittsburgh (Kan.) Kansan. with the attitude and tendency of the party which made Mr. Harrison Presi-dent.-N. Y. World.

"Good-bye."

"Mind that I expect to see you very

"Oh, yes: but don't you wait for me. men insist that any reduction of duties You have more time than I, you know,

"What! I have more time than you!

all the time." "So am L"

"I really don't see where the time

"Good-bye." "If you don't come and see me soon. I'll-oh! where did you get that lovely chair scarf? I hadn't noticed it before.

It's a perfect beauty!" "Do you really like it?"

"Like it? It's just sweet! Did you embroider it?"

"Yes."

"You did? How lovely! I wish Ilonger, and I've five other calls to make this afternoon. Good-bye!"

"Bye bye."

"Lovely day, isn't it? It's a pleasure to be out, and-oh, my dear, if I didn't protected at all. Furthermore, how sincere is that nearly forget to tell you about Maida De Dere's wedding, and that's just what

> Two hours later she departs, after a prolongation of the good-bye business for fifteen minutes on the steps.-

> > Hints for Church Fairs.

Take nine reasonable sized oysters-

not too large-to each five gallons of water, and tie them up carefully in a cloth.

If the fair is continue only three days, cheese cloth will do; but if it holds a week and a large attendance is expected, it is better to use a good, heavy quality of duck, so that the bivalves will not lose their entire flavor the first few even-

The most satisfactory financial results have been obtained from the above, and there is a local legend, pretty well authenticated, which relates that a youth once murmured in an awe-stricken whisper, after he had tasted such a mixture: "I think I detect a flavor of oyster!" -Detroit Free Press.

The "Sassy" Humanitarian. "She's the sassiest woman I ever ap-

plied to for a bite." "How did you find that out?" "Well, she offered me cold tomato soup and stale bread, and I said I

good. "Well?"

"She said if it was a cake of soap she thought it" would."-Munsey's Weekly.

-No lawyer worth his salt ever takes the will for the deed .- Washington

of which passes through scenes of histor-ical interest. Four times every day in the year the beautiful trains of the Monon Routeleave Chicago for the South. Intend-ing tourist to Florida and the charming cities of the Gulf Coast can gain interest-ing particulars by addessing any Ticket Agent of the Monon Route, or James Barker, General Passenger Agent, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE baldheaded man has one comfort. No one can accuse him of being hair-brained.—Binghamton Republican.

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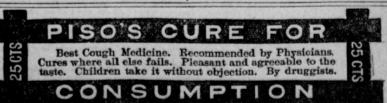
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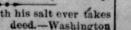
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FARMERS AND LABORERS.

Proceedings of the Farmers' and La borers' Convention in St. Louis.

An Amalgamation of the Various Interest Under the Name of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

First Day. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Entertainment Hall of the Exposition building resounded yester-day with the stentorian voices of 150 delegates who compose the National Farmers' and Laborers' Union convention, and who represent about 2,000,000 horny-handed sons of toil west of the Alleghenies. The meeting was called to order by the National presi-dent, Evan Jones, of Texas. Mr. Gardner, of Tennessee, occupied the secretary's desk. Chaplain S. D. Satterwhite offered prayer, calling for blessings on any good work that might be accomplished.

Mayor Noonan was introduced and made a speech of hearty welcome, extending the freedom of the city to all the delegates and members of the convention; in fact, guaran-teed that they could go anywhere to see the sights of this great city, from the pauper's grave to the beautiful art gallery. He con-cluded by saying that he had made arrangements for them to see worldly affairs, and he would step aside and allow Governor Fran-cis to arrange for them to visit the churches.

Mr. J. H. McDowell, of Tennessee, vice-president of the Farmers' and Imborers' Union, responded in a short speech. Major J. A. Anthony introduced Governor David R. Francis, who made an address that, from its first word, caught the indorsement and enthusiasm of the farmers if frequent and enthusiasm of the farmers, if frequent and loud applause was an index to the senti-ments of the body. The Governor used his smoothest style in dealing out at some length sentiments against monopoly, trusts, com-bines and other organizations that are sup-posed to clutch the throats of the farmers.

Mr. A. J. Streator, of Illinois, was the next candidate for applause by a well-delivered and timely speech. By this time the noon hour had arrived, and the delegates dispersed to satisfy the

inner man.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began at 1:30, and was of the star-chamber order. Nobody but delegates and members of the order who knew the password were allowed to enter the

President Jones delivered his message, in the course of which he said that the Farmers' and Labors' Union was destined to embrace the entire agricultural element and laborers of the world, and would fight the encroachment of rings, trusts and soulless combina-tions, that are absorbing all the profits of labor, and thereby paralyzing the industries of the country. He recommended consolida-tion of the Farmers' and Labors' Union with the National Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of the

Northwestern States, which organizations had representatives in the city. He recommended also the appointment of a supreme fudiciary to hear and try all members who had committed offenses. He advised them to cultivate the principles of co-operation. On the subject of finance the president spoke as tollows:

"It is impossible to have an equitable adinstment of capital and labor so long as money is contracted below that which is instment adequate to the demands of commerce; hence if we would correct the abuses and powers that are now prostrating our industries, we must have a circulating medium in sufficient volume to admit of transacting our business on a cash basis. I recommend that you demand from the lawmakers that the coinage of silver be as free as gold, and that gold and silver be supplemented with treas-ury notes (a full legal tender) in sufficient amount to furnish a circulating medium the people."

The president condemned the monopoliza tion of lands by railroad corporations, do-mestic and foreign syndicates, and recom-mended that the body favor a law prohibit-ing the alien ownership of lands in America. He also averred that the railroads had oppressed the people by unjust manipulations of transportation, and recommended that ch legislation be demanded as shall regulate and control rates and classifications of freights.

perance Union. This started a flow of pro-hibition sentiment, and President Jones of the convention and President J. C. Bur-rows of the National Alliance each made brief speeches on the subject, "Double-L" Polk, of North Carolina, spoke eloquently on the dire effects of the saloons. "Stump" Ashby, of Texas, relieved the monotony by delivering a speech overflowing with wit and humor. A. J. Streater, of Illinois, who is one of the foremost leaders in the idea of consolida-tion of agricultural interests, delivered a

speech strongly urging the organic union and co-operation of all agricultural bodies AFTERNOON SESSION.

and co-operation of all agricultural bodies. AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was occupied in the selection of the following committees: Auditing—J. H. Beeman, chairman, Missis-sippi; J. B. Reid, South Carolina; R. W. Mc-Kee, Tennessee; Elias Carr, North Carolina; J. B. Mangley, Arkansas. On Cotton Bagging and Tare—A. M. Street, of Mississippi, chairman; W. S. Morgan, Ar-kansas; Elias Carr, North Carolina; E. P. Hackhouse, South Carolina; L. F. Living-stone, Georgia; R. T. Kalh, Alabama; R. C. Sledge, Texas; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory; T. J. Guice, Louisiana; B. M. Horde, Tennes-see; R. F. Rodgers, Florida. On Constitution—C. W. Macune, chairman; L. L. Polk, North Carolina; V. J. Talbert, South Carolina; J. B. Buchanan, Tennessee; Robert Beterly, Virginia. On Conference with National Alliance—H. W. Hickman, Missouri; R. C. Patty, Missis-sippi; Mann Page, Virginia; B. H. Clover, Kansus; — Mitchell, South Carolina. On Legislative Demanda—S. B. Erwin, Ken-tucky; U. S. Hall, Missouri; F. M. Blunt, Mis-sissippi; B. H. Clover, Kansas; Mann Page, J. H. Turner, J. R. Miles, J. D. Hammond, W. H. Barton, of Okiahoma; N. A. Manning, Maryiand; S. M. Adams, Alabama; J. D. Hat-field, Nebraska; S. B. Alexander, North Carolina; Maryiand; S. M. Adams, Alabama; R. C. Betty, Indian, Territory; W. S. Morgan and A. S. Mann. On Printing—L. L. Polk, J. H. McDowell John Ansley, H. G. McCall and R. J. Sledge.

Indian, Terntory; w. S. Morgan and A. S. Mann.
On Printing-L. L. Polk, J. H. McDowell
John Ansley, H. G. McCall and R. J. Sledge.
On Monetary System-C. W. Macune, L. L.
Polk, W. S. Morgan, L. F. Livingstone and
Stump Ashby.
On Land Interests-J. F. Tillman, Tennessee; S. B. Erwin, B. J. Kendrick, J. A. Petts,
W. H. Barton.
On Transportation-S. B. Alexander, North,
Carolina; Lyland, of Arkansas; Harry Tracy,
Texas; E. P. Mitchell, J. W. Rodgers.
No nicht session was held as many of the

No night session was held, as many of the farmers wished to attend the Knights of La-bor meeting at Central Turner Hall.

Third Day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.-The Farmers' and La-borers' Union closed their third day's session last night.

President Jones occupied the chair and called the morning session to order at nine o'clock. Committees were sent out, and quite an amount of routine work accomplished. A special committee, with Harry Tracey, of Texas, as chairman, was appoint-ed to confer with Messrs. Powderly, Beaumont and Wright in regard to co-operation with the Knights of Labor. This took up the time on the morning session, and adjourn-ment was announced to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was given over en-tirely to the representatives of the Knights their to the representatives of the Knights of Labor, who appeared to expound the principles of their order and let the farmers hear and know what they believed and were striving for. General Master Workman Pow-derly was the first to address the body, and was accorded generous applause. He began by reciting in a distinct, clear and concise manner the history of the various labor movements that have sprung up in this coun try. He reviewed the workings of the Na-tional Labor Union, founded in 1859, and the National Union, which started just after the National Union, which started just after the war—in 1866. He then came on down to the Industrial Brotherhood, in 1866, and the Knights of Labor, organized in 1878, and its workings up to the present time. He gave a forcible description of the different phases of the labor movement, the obstacles they had to contend in fighting for recogni-tion before the public, and also recognition in dealing with employers. In this review Mr. Powderly showed that he was thorough-ly conversant with all the information relating to labor organizations for twenty-five years past. He touched but lightly on the subject of co-operation between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, but his remarks in this respect were cautious and judicious, and the sentiments expressed were just the kind to please the farmers, as was evi-denced by their frequent applause. Mr. Powderly told them that whatever the Farmers' and Laborare' Union was working

Farmers' and Laborers' Union was working for, he thought there would be no trouble in having the Knights join in in part, and, in The president then deplored the "now al-most universal depression that pervades the aboring classes of the country," and attri-

Fourth Day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.-Yesterday's session of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union convened at eight o'clock, with President Jones in the chair. The entire forenoon was] occupied in routine business, more particularly relating to the adjustment of the representation from the States to the National conventions, and to the report of the committee on constituto the report of the committee on constitu-tion. Both male and females are allowed to become members of the order, and both males and females are allowed to be sent as delegates to the National convention, yet so far only male members have acted in the capacity of delegates. The basis of representation is on the numerical force of mem-bership, both male and female, one delegate being allowed for each 20,000 members in a State, and also a State being granted two delegates at large. Yet it was decided that the dues from each State to the National treasurer should be charged only on the male membership. The sum of five cents per year is imposed upon each male mem-ber.

The committee on a new constitution reported yesterday afternoon. The whole con-stitution had been revised, yet the same principles are advocated under cover of dif-ferent verbiage. In a few instances material changes have been made. One word was stricken out of a clause that appeared in the old constitution which will have great weight in the organization of new lodges. It was formerly made a qualification for membership that the applicant should be a "country laborer or mechanic. The word "country" is now stricken out, and there-fore city laborers and mechanics can become members as well as the yeomanry of the country. This is a loophole through which country. This is a loophole through which many mechanics who belong to the Knights of Labor in the smaller towns can enter

the farmers' order. The money question was incorporated again. The race question came up in the afternoon proceedings. A clause of the new constitu-tion was to the effect that it would be left optional with each State organization whether the colored man should be admitted as a member of the white order. This, of course, was the cause of much debate. The Southern members, who compose the strength of the order, were in favor of placing some restriction on the negro. While they allowed him to become a member of local orders, yet it was explicitly declared that he could not be eligible as a delegate to a National convention. The clause says it is "optional with each State" whether the negro can come into full fellowship.

The regulation of the transportation of products, the equalization of taxes and the ownership of land were the same questions in the new as in the old estitution. "The oppressions of the farme, caust be lifted by new legislation."

The session wrestled for several hours with the new constitution, until it was finally adopted. The National meetings hereafter adopted. The National meetings hereafter will be known as the Supreme Council, and the executive committee will be called the judiciary committee. The election of offi-cers was taken up late in the afternoon. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, was elected president. His opponenents in the race were C. W. Macune, president of the late Southern Alliance, and Vice-President Isaac McCracken. President Jones refused to run again. The election Jones refused to run again. The election was won by only 8 majority. B. H. Clover, of Kansas, was elected vice-president by accla mation. A. E. Gardner, the present secre-tary, J. A. Tetts, of Louisiana, J. H. McDow-ell, of Tennessee, and J. H. Turner, of Georgia, were put in nomination for secretary. Mr. Turner won easily. H. W. Hickman, of Missouri, captured the plum as treasurer. Judiciary committee for final jurisdiction. Mr. Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, was elected as National lecturer. This will be the fourth term that Mr. Terrell has served as National

EVENING SESSION. The night session began at 7:30 and lasted until midnight. The change of name was

Messrs.Powderly and Wright, of the Knights of Labor committee, were asked to appear at the night session and again go over the articles in the agreement. The farmer, as a rule, is very cautious that he does not work into a trap. The Knights have been or-ganized for ten years, and their wits have been sharpened by friction, and they were ready for agreement early in the morning.

THE AGREEMENT. At a late hour the following agreement

Fifth Day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.-Yesterday morning's session of the National Framers' Alliance and Industrial Union was occupied in dis-cussion of new features in the constitution that were adopted. The new features relate generally to

The new features relate generally to changes in the secret work. Statutory laws for the government of the body were passed, and this occupied a large portion of the fore-noon. South Dakota and Kansas delega-tions from the Northern Alliance knocked at the doors for admission and were taken into full fellowship. They accepted the instruc-tions in secret work, and some time was con-sumed in its explanation. umed in its explanation.

The business agents held several session The business agents held several sessions during the week for the purpose of organiz-ing an association and formulating a plan of action. J. B. Dines, of St. Louis, acted as chairman, and Oswald Wilson, of New York, secretary. Their report was ratified by the convention yesterday, and, in substance, is as follows: The name of this branch of work as follows: The name of this branch of work shall be the States Business Agents' Asso-ciation. The object is to promote and encourage the exchange of the various articles consumed and produced in the different sections of the country, so as to have them pass directly from the producer to the consumer. They will also assist each other in devising the best means for encouraging the membership in the respective States to confine their trad-ing entirely to the channels recommended by their State organizations. The business agents will also collect reports as to the con-dition of the crops annually. The members of this association are confined to the State business agents and managers of exchanges established under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The ers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The following are members of this associa-tion: J. S. Bird, of Alabama; W. W. Holland and T. W. Haynes, of Ken-tucky; Geo. A. Gowan, Tennessee; J. O. Winn and Felix Corput, Georgia; T. A. Clay-ton, Louisiana; W. H. Worth, North Caro-ling, D. B. Mariana; W. H. Worth, North Caro-

lina; D. B. Mayfield, Arkansas; T. J. Gallo-way, Tennessee; W. H. Cessna and A. S. Mann, Florida; G. G. Cross, Dakota; Allen Root, Nebraska; J. J. Furlong, Minnesota; August Post and S. M. Hoskins, Iowa; J. L Seaver, Washington; M. B. Wade, Kansas; S. Seaver, Washington, A. B. Wade, Kansas, S. W. Wright, Jr., Illinois; S. P. A. Brubaker, Virginia; B. G. West, Mis-sissippi; W. B. Collier, Missouri; Colonel I. May, Wisconsin; W. J. Cox, Indiana; J. A. Mudd, Maryland, J. B. Dines was elect-ed normanant president for the security. ed permanent president for the coming year; W. W. Holland vice-president, and Os wald Wilson secretary.

The Business Agents' Association is simpl an organization to do away with the middla-men in the farmers' trade. Each State has an exchange, from which travel the business agents to take orders from the co-operative farmers' stores over the counties. The sub ject of establishing a national exchange im New York was discussed at some length, but it was considered advisable not to enter into that arrangement at present.

There was no adjournment for dinner, the session lasting from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., as the desire was to finish business and return home. A new committee was organized, to home. A new committee was organized, to be known as the judiciary committee. The men elected to compose it were R. C. Patty of Mississippi, chairman, to serve three years; Isaac McCracken, of Arkanszs, tt serve two years, and Evan Jones, of Texas to serve one year. One new member will thus be elected each year. This committee is similar to a trial court. All differences that arise between the local and State lodges, and which can not be satisfactorily settled

The members of the new executive com mittee for the ensuing year are: C. W. Ma term that Mr. Terrell has served as National lecturer for farmers' organizations. He is one of the most intelligent and cultured men to the luck or guilto for the most intelligent and cultured men to the luck or guilto for the served as National of Tennessee. It is probable that the execin the Union, and speaks quite fluently and with a mild, suave manner. Adjournment was taken to 7:30 p.m. utive committee will meet the Knights of Labor committee and jointly act as a legis-lative committee in Washington to look after the pushing of such measures as both bodies have mutually agreed upon.

The headquarters of the Industrial Union until midnight. The change of name was discussed at length, and finally it was decid-have been permanently located in Washing-ton City, where the president and secretary of the union and also the chairman of the America. Messrs.Powderly and Wright, of the Knights

President Polk, Secretary Turner and Treasurer Hickman will each draw a salary of \$2,000 per annum. The president is al-lowed the expenses also of employing a pri-vate secretary, which will entail an addi-tional cost of at least \$1,000 per annum. The chairmen of the executive committee, Dr. C. W. Macune, will also receive a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The only committee members that get salaries are the three of the judiciary com-

THE DAVIS OBSEQUIES.

Coremonies Attending the Funeral of Jefferson Davis at New Orleans-The Er-Confederate Chief Burled With Military Honors

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12 .- Yesterday could not have been more beautiful. At seven o'clock the sun burst forth and a beautiful Southern day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain, Jefferson Davis.

The city was crowded with thousands of people, representing the prominence, the wealth and the chivalry of the Southern States. Six or seven Governors were here, attended by their staffs. and bringing with them great delegations of people.

A dozen companies from Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama were here, and with the Louisiana State National guard and the volunteer militia of New Orleans participated in the parade.

The crush on the streets exceed-ed any thing that has been witnessed here on the occasion of the carnival festivities. Across in Lafayette square, just opposite the city hall, a dense multitude gathered and Canal street, Camp and St. Charles were crowded with people from all over the country.

The floral decorations were added to yesterday morning. They came from every State and city in the South, and were superb in their design and finish. The town was draped from one end to the other with most elaborate showings of black. Business fronts and residences that were barren of mourning

emblems Tuesday were covered, and every bit of bunting there was in the city flew on a staff at half mast. As soon as the doors of the city hall were opened, a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of Tuesday, there being hundreds of people from abroad whose visit to the city had been delayed.

It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket was closed down forever upon the features of the dead. The remains were then conveyed to the front portico of the city hall building, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal Church were performed.

LaFayette square in front of the city hall and the streets were densely packed with people, and the balconie and every available space from which the procession could be reviewed was crowded in the extreme.

By universal request, Mr. Davis was given a funeral in full accord with his superior rank as a military officer; in addition to which the numerous civic and other organizations combined to render the cortege in all respects most imposing, not only with reference to numbers, but in the pomp and circumstances of its elaborate ceremonial.

At 12:10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to an improvised catafalque in the center of the front portico, whose massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crepe. Over the casket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of the "Lost Cause," as also the glittering saber with which the dead soldier had carved fame and honor for himself, and Burlingame Knitting and Manufactur

KANSAS IRRIGATION.

Prof. E. M. Shelton Makes a Discouraging

Report. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.-Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, was directed a few weeks ago by the regents of that institution to investigate the subject of irrigation in Western Kansas. The professor spent some time in that section and reports as follows: "Except in the case of limited tracts of land flanking large streams, like the Arkansas no general system of irrigation is possible in Western Kansas. Water for use for this purpose on an extended scale is wholly or in great part wanting. Such streams as the Smoky Hill, the Cimarron, the Beaver, the Solomon and their larger affluents might furnish water for irrigation upon a small scale, but the quantity of water available for this purpose is sure to be small during the season when it is most needed. In the lower valleys where water may be had by digging shallow wells, it would doubtless be possible to practice irrigation upon a considerable scale by means of powerful pumps of the Huffer pattern, but this is at present wholly a matter of speculation.

A GRAVE STORY.

Evidence of the Premature Burial of a

Young Girl. MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15.—A sad case of premature burial has just developed here. About a month ago diphtheria appeared in the house of a prominent family. A young domestic was terribly frightened and desired to go to her home in the country, but the attending physician would not permit her, not from fear of spreading the disease, but to render assistance to the family. A young child died of the dread disease, and this, with the horror of diseases, caused the girl to take to her bed, and she apparently died in a few hours, and was at once buried by the authorities. A few days ago her parents obtained permission to remove the body to the country, and upon opening the casket they were horrified to discover that the body was lying on its face, the hair wrenched from the head and the flesh literally torn from the face and hands.

NATIVES SLAUGHTERED.

Serpa Panta Accused of Deceit and the Killing of Makololo People.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 15.-Mozambique advices state that Serpa Panta, after deceiving British Consul Johnson by declaring his intentions to be peaceful, obtained reinforcements in Mozambique and proceeded to the Makololo country,

where he and his party entrenched themselves and declared war upon Makololo, slaughtering hundreds of men with Gatling guns. It is rumored that the Gatling guns were lately placed at the disposal of Serpa Panta by Consul Johnson. The Makololo people were thoroughly subdued, and, believing that the English had abandoned them, accepted the domination of the Portuguese. Serpa Panta has publicly announced his intention to subdue the entire country to Nyassa.

BLAZE AT BURLINGAME.

Much Destruction of property By an Unaccountablo Fire.

BURLINGAME, Kan., Dec. 16.-A fire broke out in the immense two-story stone structure occupied jointly by the glory and victory for his country ing Company and Finch Bros'. mill and on the crimson fields of Chapultepec elevator yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. There were 5,000 bushels of corn stored in the elevator, while Knitting and Manufacturthe ing Company had a large stock of manufactured goods and raw materials in the building. The total loss, as near as can be estimated, is \$20,000, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, and can not be well accounted for, as all fires had been ex-tinguished Saturday evening at quitting time, and no one was known to have entered the building since.

buted the cause to the corrupting influence of combines and corporations over our politic-al leaders. While the Farmers' and Laborers' Union was strictly non-partisan, yet it could fight these trusts and monopolies.

The afternoon was taken up in appointing committees and settling the affairs of dele-gates' credentials. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had each sent two sets of delegates-one from the Wheel and one from the Alliance. As one delegate was not allowed to represent over 20,000 members, and as the above organizations are now consolidated with the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, the matter was settled by throwing out portions of the delegations until they were reduced to the proper representa-

The following committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the National Al-liance of the Northwestern States in regard to consolidation: H. W. Hickman, of Missouri; J. W. Mitchell, of South Carolina; Page, of Virginia; Cover, of Kansas; Ly-brand, of Arkansas; R. C. Patty, of Mississippi; E. W. Tucker, of Tennessee; T. J. Ander-son, of Texas; and Myers, of Louislana. This committee met the following Alliance committee at the Planters' House last night: I. M. Morris, Kansas; Alonzo Wardell, South kota; George W. Sprague, Minnesota; A. J. Streator, Illinois; John H. Powers, Ne braska; Walter Muri, North Dakota; N. B. Ashby, Iowa; Wm. Ulrich, Wisconsin; T. Y. Williams, Washington.

The Union held a night session but beyond appointing a committee on constitution and by-laws nothing of importance was done

Second Day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.-The Farmers' and La bores' Union of America met yesterday morn-ing for the second day's session of their Na-tional convention, President Evan Jones in the chair. Besides several committees being appointed the day was one of short speeches. Each member had certain views as to the details of organization, etc., which he aired.

The first thing decided upon was to allow all the delegates from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association to take seats in the con-vention. These delegates were principally from Illinois and Indiana. The National Alliance, in a body, was received also.

C. W. Macune, past president of the South-ern Alllance, which is now merged into the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, made a Farmers' and Laborers' Union, made a speech as retiring from that position. He went into the details of the history of the Alliance, and referred to the strength that one he detailed by constraints. that can be obtained by co-operation. He thought it not advisable to establish a National exchange, but to con-fine the business efforts to State organization. He offered pertinent suggestions in the matter of obtaining more accurate reports as to the strength, financial condition, etc., of the order, and also as to the crops. A National lecturer was recommended. He believed that all the evils which afflict agriculture to-day arise either directly or in-directly from unjust regulations or privileges enjoyed by other classes under our financial m, or our system of laws in regard to transportation corporations, or our land sys-tem. He stated that the Farmers' and Laborers' Union is composed of fifty per cent. of the strength of each of the political parties. Each of the parties had failed to right the wrongs imposed on the farmers, and the farmers must now unite on some one needed reform and force it through legislation, no matter what party furnished the servants

After Mr. Macune had closed his address

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vith th come to ask the farmers to indorse any thing in the Knights of Labor platform that they deemed inconsistent with their views, and on the other hand he didn't think the

farmers would ask the Knights to indorse ary thing contrary to their principles. But there was unequivocally some great prin-ciples identical to both bodies, upon which both could unite, and with their combined strength and influence bring about legislation that both classes desire. These questions identical with both These questions identical with both bodies-or, at least, some of them-were land ownership and taxes, transportation of products and financial matters. The Knights, he flatteringly, but sincerely declared, are willing to aid the farmer in obtaining laws that will allow a proper remuneration for his labor and produce. The co-operation of

the two organizations could be effected on these lines by establishing a sort of trustee-ship, or commission, composed of Knights and farmers, who would have charge of all matters of legislation agreed upon by both bodies. It might be called a National execu tive committee of Knights and Farmers, who would look after legislation. General J. A. Weaver, of Iowa, appeared

on the platform in the afternoon, and made a speech at some length, the main argument of which was confined to the great corporations. He said that the Constitution of the United States declared that the Government should control and regulate commerce, and that Daniel Webster in a speech in the Senate interpreted that to be three prominent fact

ors: (1) Currency, which was a promoter of commerce, and the Government could regu-late that. (2) Transportation of the products of the country. (3) Transmission of intelli-gence by the postal and telegraph systems.

Mr. Weaver said the Government had farmed out these great prerogatives which belonged to the people. The National cur-rency had been farmed out to corporations called National banks. The transportation of products had been farmed out to great railway corporations. The transmission of intelligence in the form of the telegraph was owned by one man virtually. The result was that the Government was nothing but a bull. The first thing the people want to do is to regain the possession of these rights farmed out to corporations. When they have accom-plished that they could then consider that

the Government had been restored to the people-where it belongs. Mr. Ralph Beaumont, of New York, and

Mr. A. M. Wright, of Toronto, Ont., members of the Knights of Labor committee, spoke three-quarters of an hour each on Knights of Labor principles. "Stump" Ashby, of Texas, in his own witty

way, replied for the farmers, and assured the knights that co-operation could no doubt be effected.

During the afternoon the National Alliance in a body was admitted with a cordial greeting. No consolidation has yet been ef-fected. The matter comes up for consideration to day. The joint committee of the two bodies decided upon a plan like this: A cen-tral organization composed of members from both bodies should be established to continue for a year, but work independently, yet in line with the National Farmers' and Laborers' Union, and also work on some specific questions not noticed at present by the Farmers' and Laborers' Union. At the end of the year if the States had ratified the consolidation proposition, then the Alliance would die and be merged into the Farmers and Laborers' Union.

The night session heard a partial report of After Mr. Macune had closed his address Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns appeared in the hall and delivered a short speech setting forth the objects of the Woman's Christian Tem-

was adopted: ST.LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance Industrial Union on the one part and the undersigned com-mittee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part.

mittee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part. Witness: The undersigned committee, rep-resenting the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers' Al-liance and Industrial Union, which are em-bodied in the agreement, hereby indorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of practical effects to the de-mands here in set forth, the legislative com-mittees of both organizations will act in con-cert before Congress for the purpose of se-curing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed. And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law unin-fluenced by party cancus. The demands are as follows: 1. That we demand the abolition of Na-tional banks, and the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes in lien of National-bank notes; issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per-capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and pri-vate. 2. That we demand that Congress shall pass

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass 2. That we as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and me-chanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penaltics as shall insure the most perfect compliance with the law. 3. That we demand the free and unlimited

That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
 That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only. 5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we de-mand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expense of the Government economically and honestly administered.

administered. 6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate ex-change through the medium of the United States main

change through the medium of the United States mail. 7. That the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and ope-rated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal service. For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of La-bor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will, in like manner, be rec-ognized by the members of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of

Signed]	S. B. ERWIN, Chairman.
J. S. HALL,	J. D. HATFIELD,
. D. HAMMOND,	S. B. ALEXANDER,
M. BLUNT.	D. K. NONIS,
B. H. GLOVER,	STUMP ASHBY,
I. PAGE,	R. F. PECK,
M. MILES,	R. C. BETTY,
V. H. BARTON,	W. S. MORGAN,
A. DUNNING,	J. H. TURNER.
I. ADAMS,	A. S. MANN.
he compose the	committee on Demanda o

Who compose the cout the N. F. A. and I. U C. V. POWDERLY, A. W. WRIGHT,

RALPH BEAUMONT. Bepresenting Knights of Labor.

mittee, who each get \$2,000 a year. The total amount of salaries borne by the National treasury is \$15,000, and incidental expenses

will run it up to at least \$20,000 a year. "At present the National Farmers' Allianc and Industrial Union has 1.500,000 voters and 100,000 more from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association will come in during the year. The Northern Alliance States that have already joined will command at least 100,000. So, the farmers can claim close on to 2,000,000 voters in the Union by spring. The total number of farmers in the United States is 4,500,000.

The Farmers' Union, therefore, controls about half of the agriculturists of the country. The Knights of Labor how have 213,000 members in good standing, and they will join the farmers in urging legislation to be agreed upon. The convention adjourned to meet on the

second Tuesday in December, 1890, at Jack sonville, Fla

GOOSE CREEK ISLAND. One of the Most Unique Places to Be Four.

in the South.

Goose Creek Island on the North Carolina coast is one of the most inac essible, un-come-at-able places to be found in the South. Its area comprises several thousand acres, and its soil is unusually fertile and admirably adapted for the raising of cattle. The island is surrounded for many miles inland by al most impassable swamps; access by water is had through a narrow, tortuou channel only navigable by the smallest of craft. For miles around the water had. outside of the passage way is only a few inches in depth, and a man in rubber boots could wade dry shod all day along

this worthless stretch of water, which is too shallow for fish and too deep for agriculture. Hence the islanders lead a very retired and isolated life, practically as much shut off from the world as if they were in the midst of the Atlantic. There are about 250 houses on the place, mostly cabins, though there are several well-to-do planters who, educated and refined, keep aloof socially from the

poor and illiterate inhabitants. The women of the latter class are buxom, but with no form to speak of. None o them wear corsets. Their complexion is of the same muddy, unhealthy color as the men's. The girls are shy and retired, but still are daughters of Mother Eve, and in their way they strive to

keep up with the latest fashions. Their principal dress is of calico cut straight. and many of them use bustles, and, as newspapers are scarce, they employ dried sea grass bunched in a knot, and as their dress is not fashioned long behind, it tilts up in a most comical manner, and displays to a looker on an expansive view of their home-made yarn

-A man from the country went to Braxton, W. Va., the other day, and had his measure taken for a coffin and ton the coffin with him,

stockings .- Forest and Stream.

and Monterey.

The obsequies, which were according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, were conducted by Bishop Galleher, assisted by five officiating clergymen of various denominations.

At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the handsomely decorated caisson which had been prepared especially for its reception, and on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery. From the caisson rose a catafalque, consisting of a unique and beautifully designed canopy, measuring from base to dome eight feet in length and four feet in width and supported by six bronze cannon.

As the funeral cortege traversed the streets, from the turrets of every church a knell was tolled, the clank of sabers and the tramp of iron-shod feet echoed along the interminable lines. while soul-subduing dirges blended with the solemn booming of the minute guns. Parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or in anywise remote from thescene of pageant. were literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless numbers on the banquettes and other available places from which an easy view of the marching column could be

Bishop Thompson opened the ceremonies by reading the first portion of the Episcopal burial service.

Then T. S. Sappington, of company B. Tenth United States infantry, stationed at Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., sounded the bugle call of taps and Bishop Galleher read the second portion of the ritual, consigning the body to the grave.

An anthem by W. H. Walter was sung by the choristers to a cornet accompaniment. Bishop Thompson recited the Lord's prayer in which the choir, the clergy and the general public Ages" was rendered and the religious rites were over.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 12 -Thomas J. Hurley has just returned from Europe, where he went in the interest of the mouth of the Brazos scheme. With him comes Sir John Moore, an engineering expert sent over by English capitalists to report on the work being done. If this report is as favorable as the report of the first engineer sent over by the Britishers, the water on the bar has been secured. of this kind ever known in the South, verdict that Tyson is insame,

Franklin B. Gowen's Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.-The remains of Franklin B. Gowen, who committed suicide in Washington, reached this city early yesterday morning and were at once conveyed to his residence at Mount Airy, near Germantown. All inquiry has thus far failed to reveal any cause for the act. The members of the family positively refuse to be interviewed and the closest personal and business friends of Mr. Gowen are unable to assign any reason why he should wish to end his life.

Big Elevator Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16 .- The Exhange elevator, with a storage capacity of 350,000 bushels, the property of Greene & Bloomer, together with 250,000 bushels of barley, was totally destroyed by fire at about three o'clock yesterday morning. The elevator was the most eligibly located and the best equipped of any in Buffalo. The barley was valued at \$125,000 and the elevator at \$100,000. The amount of insurance is as yet unkown.

Switchman Killed.

KAMSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16 .- Switchman L. F. Smith, a Missouri Pacific switchman, was instantly killed Saturday night at eight o'clock in the yards of the road by which he was employed. Smith's foot caught in a frog and before he could extricate himself the joined, and then the beautiful "Rock of train was upon him. The dead man was thirty years of age and leaves a wife.

The French Defense

PARIS, Dec. 15.-M. De Freycine, Minister of War, in a note to the French press, appeals to the editors and writers to abstain from any descriptive or other articles which may reveal the progress of works in preparation for the national defense.

Saved His Neck.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 15.-Henry Tyson, who was arrested in Kansas City Brazos improvement will be pushed re-gardless of cost. Thirteen feet of murder in the first degree for the killing of John King in Denver, has saved This is the largest private undertaking his neck, the jury having returned a

The Brazos Improvements.