

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

NUMBER 10.

CURRENT COMMENT.

FRANCE has recognized the Brazilian Republic.

A SERIOUS strike is on among the cigarmakers in Havana.

NEARLY \$7,000 reward has been offered for the conviction of the persons who fired into the Jewish stores at Lake Providence, La.

NAVY officials are not satisfied with the results of the trials of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The contractors may be required to run the vessel an hour at 3,200-horse power.

INDICATIONS of another invasion of Egypt by Dervishes multiply. Travelers from Khartoum arriving at Wady Halfi report the Mahdi collecting a great army to avenge the defeat at Toski.

The commission of Virgil P. Clayton as postmaster at Columbia, S. C., has been forwarded to him. This is the case about which Senator Hampton wrote an open letter to the Postmaster-General.

The last of the Northern Pacific whaling fleet arrived at San Francisco on the 26th. The catch this year was the poorest in ten years and comprises 12,000 barrels of oil and 217,000 pounds of bone.

BAPTISTE PEYNAUD, the famous tower jumper, while giving an exhibition at New Orleans the other day, struck the net with his head and injured his spine. His lower extremities were paralyzed.

The Scotch Weekly will shortly publish a love story written by the Marquis of Lorne. The scenes of the narrative are laid in Canada, and the plot is said to be stirring, the incidents pathetic and interesting.

It is stated that the betrothal of the Czarewitch and the Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, will shortly be announced. It is understood that the Czarewitch greatly admires Princess Maud.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has rendered a decision dismissing the petition of the Royal Electric Company, of Canada, for the cancellation of the patent for the Edison incandescent lamp owned by the Edison Electric Light Company.

DURING a recent session of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet Baron Kass informed the chamber that the opposition had discovered a plot to assassinate Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, by the use of dynamite. They had, however, succeeded in frustrating it.

The Russian Government has abolished the provincial council of nobles of the Baltic provinces and substituted ordinary assemblies, colleges and private committees, whereby the aristocracy, which has hitherto ruled the populace independently of the Government, will be suppressed.

The general international committee provided for by the silver convention has elected General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, chairman, and Lee Crandall, of Virginia, secretary. The chairman was authorized to name the time and place for holding the next convention and to appoint an executive committee of nine members to conduct the silver campaign.

FRANCIS D. GUNNELL, ex-Surgeon-General of the navy, and recently president of the medical examining board, has been detached from the latter duty, and will be placed on the retired list of the navy on account of age. This will raise the promotion of Medical Inspector Edward F. Bogert, Surgeon George I. Brush and Assistant Surgeon John Hancock Hall.

ADVANCES by mail from Cuba indicate that the recent disturbances there were confined in the main to the San Cristobal election riots. A street fight occurred between two Spanish regiments at Matanzas and some slight difficulties happened with Government inspectors in tobacco-growing regions. One of the latter was shot while on an official tour through the tobacco nurseries district. He will probably die.

A GERMAN resident in Paris (Herr Krohne) has offered the German Government a sum of £5,000 for the creation of a German academy in Berlin on the model of the French academy. It is to consist of forty members and its duty would be to preserve the German language from corruption or decay. The Chancellor of the Empire would be ex-officio president of the academy. The French papers rather deride the scheme.

DR. WOLFRED NELSON, of New York, formerly a resident of Panama, who has made a special study of yellow fever, said in an interview recently that the investigations and experiments of Dr. Domingos Freiere, of Rio de Janeiro, had demonstrated that the human system could be protected against the dread disease by inoculation. Dr. Freiere's investigations were carried on under the direct encouragement and patronage of Dom Pedro.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, ex-Minister to Germany and a well known figure in American political life, died at Brussels on the 24th of apoplexy. He had been ill for several weeks.

LIEUTENANT SCHROEDER, one of the inventors of the Driggs-Schroeder gun, denies that his invention has been sold to England and also that it is unappreciated in America. The navy is already using it.

The National silver convention assembled at St. Louis on the 25th. Nineteen States and Territories were represented.

SECRETARY BLAINE and the members of the Pan-American Congress are having some trouble keeping out men accredited as delegates by careless Governors of States. South Dakota gave the most trouble.

The Spanish Cabinet is to be reconstructed as soon as Premier Sagasta shall have conciliated the dissident Liberals.

The Pan-American Congress has received a formal notice from Delegate Peirera, of Brazil, declining to serve as a delegate in the conference. The conference proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on rules, but without reaching final action on the rules, adjourned.

KING CARLOS, of Portugal, has had the Necessidades Palace, Lisbon, prepared for his great uncle, Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommended separate accommodation on railroads for whites and blacks; the amendment of the civil rights laws passed by the Republicans in 1876, and the collection and preservation by the State of all Confederate flags.

SEÑOR FERNANDO CRUZ, Guatemala's delegate to the All-American Congress, has written to the State Department his thanks for the late excursion. All he saw surpassed his dreams, and the affection of the people was more gratifying than all else. Dr. Cruz is a poet of reputation in his country.

The Cherokee Nation gave a Thanksgiving dinner to the United States Commission, all the Senators and Councilmen being present. General Fairchild, in response to the toast, "The United States," said that the Government desired nothing detrimental to the best interest of the Cherokees.

SECRETARY BLAINE is reported to be engaged in negotiations for an international copyright treaty with France with Count de Keratry, representative of that country.

MR. TERRY, brother of ex-Judge Terry of California, who was recently shot by Neagle, a United States deputy marshal, intends to lay his side of the case before the Department of Justice at Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian Parliament has been called to meet January 16.

The United States championship skating contest will occur at Newburg, on the Hudson, January 18.

The North River Sugar Refining Company, of New York, has appealed from the Supreme Court decision dissolving the firm.

LANDLORD LELAND, of the Chicago hotel which bears his name, and other property owners of Michigan avenue, Chicago, propose to push the fight for the clearing of the lake front of the Exposition and other buildings.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has directed Indian agents at the Kiowa and Comanche agency in the Indian Territory to promptly remove cattle found grazing on the reservation without the consent of the Indians. It is learned that several herds, aggregating about 80,000 head, are trespassing on the reservation.

The New York grand jury has returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Mrs. Hannah B. Southworth, who shot and killed Stephen Pettus. Later she was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

JOHN McCARTY, the convict who in the Rhode Island State prison murderously assaulted murderer LaCoste, hanged himself in a dark cell. LaCoste will recover.

A DECISION has been rendered in the Illinois Supreme Court adverse to the Chicago gas trust. The parties interested were endeavoring to reorganize a new trust on lines that it was thought might stand.

PROTRACTED rains and floods have disheartened Virginia farmers. Cotton is rotting in the fields and the ground is so wet it can not be hauled out.

The Mexican Senate has passed a bill for the coinage of \$500,000 worth of copper cents.

LECHBURG, Pa., was visited by a fire on the 26th which rendered twenty families homeless and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The safe of the Pacific Express Company at Fort Worth, Tex., was opened the other night by some one who knew the combination and \$6,800 taken.

The National silver convention adjourned sine die at St. Louis on the 28th. The delegates were given a Thanksgiving dinner at the Merchants' Exchange in the evening.

BOSTON suffered by a disastrous conflagration on the 28th, commencing in the granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., Bedford and Kingston streets, adjacent to where the great fire of 1872 started. Two acres of buildings were burned over. The loss was put at \$4,000,000; insurance, \$2,600,000. Seven or eight persons were seriously injured during the progress of the flames.

NEW manufacturers in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, are to be guaranteed twenty years' exemption from contributions and taxes.

TAYLOR and Duren, Americans under sentence of death at Guaymas, Mexico, for train robbery, escaped recently, but Taylor was recaptured.

The dock workers of Bristol, England, struck recently because the timber merchants threatened to discharge the timber runners who refused to work with foreign crews.

EMIN PASHA has sent to the Anti-Slavery Society a communication, in which he thanked the society for its sympathy and expressed regret for the loss of the Equatorial provinces. He says that notwithstanding his unfortunate experiences he still hopes to be able to do effective work against the slave trade.

M. GAUTIER, chief of the detectives of Belgium, has been dismissed for employing men to induce striking miners to commit outrages.

By an explosion in a colliery at Bochum, Germany, the other day fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

By a landslide at the entrance to the tunnel near Pattenburg, N. J., recently an engine house was destroyed, the engineer killed and the railroad blocked for twelve hours.

The great football match between Yale and Princeton took place at Berkeley Oval, New York, on Thanksgiving day. It was a hard-fought game which finally resulted in favor of Princeton by a score of 10 to 0. There were about 30,000 persons present on the ground and the enthusiasm and excitement was something tremendous. One of the players named George, of Princeton, was quite seriously injured, the ligament of his left ankle being broken.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 28, numbered 249, compared with 277 the previous week and 232 the corresponding week of last year.

A PARTY of American engineers is examining the Guanajuato mines, in Mexico, with a view to purchasing them. They report the mines to be in excellent condition.

FIRE broke out in one of the mills of the Hartford Carpet Company at Thompsonville, Conn., the other night. The building burned, was a brick, five stories high and 300 feet long.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A GRAND charity ball was given in the City of Mexico the other night for the benefit of the American Hospital. It was a great success.

JUDGE COLLINS, of the Chicago circuit court, has refused to order the arrest of Mayor Cregier for contempt of court for occupying the lake front in defiance of injunctions.

A LONE highwayman robbed the stage a few miles from Redding, Cal., the other night. The treasure box contained little, but several registered letters were secured.

SECRETARY BLAINE has been confined to his home in Washington by an attack of lumbago.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, has sent a message to Henry M. Stanley, inviting him to visit Brussels to receive personal congratulations on the completion of his task.

FOUR little girls, children of Hugh Dunn, found a keg of powder recently at Elliottsville, W. Va., and in some way set it off. All four were blown to pieces. The mother has gone crazy.

RUMORS have reached Green Bay, Wis., that the propeller Hudson has been lost in the storm on the lake. She had a valuable cargo.

FIRE in Keport, N. J., recently consumed five stores, causing \$50,000 loss. Jacob Leyrer was burned to death and his wife and son injured.

The Caspar Haehle brewery, Jackson, Mich., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$20,000.

F. E. Isor and J. B. Feasor have been arrested at Denver, charged with killing Sheriff Cross and four deputies in No-Man's-Land in July, 1888. In that terrible battle one of the Feasors was killed, making six in all.

"OLD HUNCH" has been badly squeezed in the Chicago wheat pit.

WILL RUSSELL, sixteen years of age, accidentally killed himself near Van Alsteyne, Tex., recently. He blew in the muzzle of his gun, not thinking it was loaded, when it went off, tearing the top part of his head to atoms.

At the North Star mine on Solomon mountain near Silverton, Col., Pat Golden and C. Baldwin, two miners, attempted to pick out an unexploded blast, which suddenly exploded, blowing them into a thousand pieces.

TUPPER, the well known English poet, died recently.

A VERY destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Beaufort County, N. C., on the 28th, doing great damage. Houses were blown down and trees torn up by the roots. Three persons were reported killed, among them a young lady, who was carried off by the wind, her body not being recovered.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Corn for Fuel.

The farmers of the neighborhood of Hiawatha are burning corn for fuel, finding it cheaper than coal. Corn is sold on the farm at 20 cents per bushel, while the average price of coal delivered at the farm ranges from 21 to 28 cents per bushel. The Farmers' Alliance brought the attention of the farmers to the relative prices of the two commodities, and advised that half the corn crop be used for fuel, thus advancing the price of the other half, and saving money in their fuel bills. The farmers have begun to act on this advice.

Work for Judge Lynch.

While J. Montone, a farmer five miles from Wilset, was absent from home one night recently, masked men broke into the house, and seizing his wife stripped her and took her some distance along a lonely road, intending to assault her. By a quick slip she escaped them, and running reached a neighbor's house and was taken in. The men are being looked for, and as their victim is hysterical, severe measures will be taken if they are apprehended.

Again Before the State Supreme Court.

Attorney-General Kellogg has filed in the Supreme Court the papers in the case of the State of Kansas vs. F. W. Fulmer, which promises to be one of the most interesting cases which has been brought before this court for some time. It raises a new question regarding the Prohibitory law: whether the shipment of intoxicating liquors from another State into Kansas and the sale of these liquors in the original packages is a violation of the Kansas Prohibitory law. This is the first time the question has been raised.

Kansas Wins Blue Ribbons.

Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Department says that Kansas can safely challenge the world on agricultural products. An agricultural display from this State took the first premium at the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala., and it also took the first premium at the Alabama State Fair at Birmingham. H. H. Kern, who owns one of the finest farms in Kansas, near Bonner Springs, is the gentleman who made the display.

Topeka Flour Mills.

For the year ending June 30, 1889, the flouring mills of Topeka ground 1,325,000 bushels of grain, costing \$1,097,000, and they turned out equal to 275,925 barrels of product. One hundred men were constantly employed, the mills ran twelve hours, and if run to their full capacity were capable of turning out 1,440 barrels daily. One hundred and twenty-five sets of rolls and only fifteen pairs of burrs were used. The milling capital of the city amounts to \$336,000, an increase over the aggregate report of last year of \$88,000. Topeka is the largest milling center of the State, the next largest amount of capital being returned by the Atchison mills (\$374,000), and these mills produced 173,104 barrels.

Flags for the State.

The executive council has authorized the Secretary of State to purchase a garrison flag and a holiday flag for the State House flagstaff. The garrison flag is to be 12x18 feet, and will be kept on the mast every day of year except during wet or stormy weather, when a small storm flag will be substituted. The holiday flag will be 20x30 feet in size, and will be displayed on all State and holiday occasions.

Assistant State Treasurer Moore Resigns.

R. R. Moore, who has been Assistant State Treasurer nearly fifteen years, has tendered his resignation to take effect January 1. He resigns purely for personal reasons.

Soldiers' Reunion and Bean Bake.

The soldiers' reunion and bean bake at Oberlin was a great success. Governor Humphrey, Secretary of State Higgins, Auditor of State McCarthy, State Treasurer Hamilton, ex-Governor Greer, Senator Lockard and Hon. W. H. McBride were present.

Valuable Papers Stolen.

Roach Brothers' store and the Kirkwood lumber office at Whitewater were burglarized recently and \$300 in cash and about \$2,000 worth of valuable papers were stolen.

A Bank in Trouble.

The cashier of the Citizens' State Bank at Selden has been arrested for forging mortgages, and thus securing money from Eastern loaners. It is feared that the extent of his forgeries may swamp the bank.

Damages for a Mining Horror.

On November 9, 1888, occurred the terrible mine explosion at Frontenac, when forty-five miners met a tragic death. The mine was operated by the Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal & Mining Company, one of the wealthiest corporations of the West, and was operated in connection with the Santa Fe railroad. The relatives, widows and friends of the deceased miners have sued the coal company for damages, claiming from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in each instance. These suits are now pending in the Crawford County District Court, and are being heard by Judge West. A test was made of the case of Thomas F. Jones, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, fixing the damages at \$2,000. The coal company claims that if all of these cases go against them it will bankrupt the company. It is the most important trial ever held in this court.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Washburner—Condition of Uncle Sam's Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the Postmaster-General of the United States has been issued. He says that he has the honor to state that to him is committed the management of the largest business concern in the world, consisting of the control of an establishment with almost 60,000 branches and employing over 150,000 people. The increase in the number of post-offices since 1880 was 15,999. The length of routes since 1880 has increased 72,159 miles. The gross revenue has increased \$22,875,611 for the same period; increase in the number of stamps issued was 1,085,980,840. The grand total of employees is placed at 150,935. He states that it may be gravely questioned whether the present mode of selecting inspectors will furnish the peculiar ability which the Government should command; that the practice of retaining superannuated clerks for humanity's sake because no other provision has been made, has grown to be a serious embarrassment. He admits and agrees to the objections urged against a civil pension list, but suggests that some action be taken to relieve the present situation. The authority to retire clerks arrived at a certain age, upon the report of three bureau chiefs, and allow one year's pay will alleviate much of the suffering which would otherwise ensue and not involve a permanent charge upon the country. The grand expenditure to foreign steamships during the last fiscal year was \$396,582.51; the amount paid American steamships, \$109,829.14; the aggregate amount of money orders issued in the United States for payment in Europe largely exceeds the aggregate amount of money orders issued in those countries for payment here; the amount issued for payment in the United Kingdom was \$5,117,169, and the amount issued there for payment here was only \$360,065. If letters and arguments and articles in newspapers presented at the department are evidence of interest there is a growing sentiment in favor of the Government offering through the post-offices depositories for savings. The deficiency in the revenue for the fiscal year is \$6,350,183; gross receipts, \$56,148,014, or 8.5 per cent. less than the actual disbursements of the year; and \$6,350,183.43, or 10.1 per cent. less than the disbursements and liabilities of the year; and \$7,603,856.76, or 11.9 per cent. less than the estimated total cost of service, which includes the amount certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as earnings for mail transportation on Pacific railroads.

REED THE CHOICE.

The Maine Congressman Favored by the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the Republican caucus yesterday on the Speakership Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was nominated.

General Henderson, of Illinois, having been chosen chairman of the Republican caucus, a call of the roll was begun to determine how many were present.

After declaring the caucus open for balloting, the first vote was taken, resulting as follows: Reed, 78; McKinley, 39; Cannon, 22; Burrows, 10; Henderson, 16.

On the second ballot Reed received 86 votes, thus receiving the nomination. The second ballot was: Reed, 86; McKinley, 38; Cannon, 19; Burrows, 15; Henderson, 9. So Reed was declared to have received the caucus nomination.

Promptly at noon the Republican caucus was called to order by Secretary McComas. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, holds over as chairman of the caucus, but in view of his candidacy for Speakership he retired and Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, was elected chairman.

The roll called developed the presence of 165 members, 4 less than the entire Republican strength in the House. Mr. Mudd, the contestant for Mr. Compton's seat from the Fifth Maryland district, occupied a seat on the floor, but took no part in the proceedings.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Vessels Caught in the Usual Bad Weather at the Tail-End of Navigation.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 1.—Two barges, Mears and Midnight, went ashore off Fish Point Wednesday night. The crews were taken off yesterday.

Mate Powers of the Midnight had a leg broken, and Daniel Mowatt, a sailor on the Mears, has died from the effects of exposure. All the men suffered terribly. Both barges will be a total loss.

The steam barge Wilhelm, which was towing when the line parted, was badly damaged and lost most of her deck load of lumber. The barges "D," "Peck" and "Wesley" are ashore near Whitestone Point, and the rest named will go to pieces. The vessels putting in here report terrible weather.

Captains of vessels arriving at Port Huron report the storm on Lake Huron the worst in years. "Sandy" Mitchell, cook on the schooner Mary L. Breck, was washed overboard and drowned Wednesday.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

The Evidence in the Cronin Trial All In and Arguments Commenced—Bad Fox Coughlin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—At the afternoon session of the Cronin case yesterday a number of keepers and frequenters of saloons were examined in regard to the opening of a certain saloon on the night of the murder. Then the defense rested, and State's Attorney Longenecker said:

"If the court please, we have some evidence that has come to our knowledge, about ten o'clock or a little before ten, which we have not had the time to look into. Of course it will be evidence in chief, probably. Not having come to our knowledge until this morning, we feel like asking the court to let us introduce the evidence at this late hour."

After some objection by Mr. Forrest the court called the State's Attorney into a private consultation at the close of which Judge McConnell said:

"I take it that the evidence which the State's Attorney has ought to go in the case. I have decided to allow it to go in. It will not delay the opening of the case to the jury. If I allow it to go in I do not see that it ought to interfere with the opening of the address to the jury, and if you, Mr. Forrest, desire time to answer it, I will give you the time. It is a matter which can be disposed of at any time."

Police Officer Flynn was then called to the stand, and in response to questions testified as follows:

"When Daniel Coughlin was arrested I was ordered by the lieutenant, Elliott, to take him to the Harrison street station, which I did. When we got there I searched him in Captain Bartram's office. These two knives which I have in my hand I found in his possession. I took the knives and a revolver from Coughlin, took them back to headquarters, went upstairs to Elliott's office, and then took them down to my box in headquarters and locked them up. They were there until the 16th or 15th September, when I took them to the Fidelity vault, where they have since remained. Last night I called the attention of Captain Schuetler to them at East avenue station. I did not disclose the fact that I had them to any one prosecuting the case. Ex-Captain Bartram knew I had the knives, but up to last evening I did not call the attention of any one else to them."

This closed the direct examination, and Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the evidence on the ground that the knives had been in the possession of the State ever since Coughlin's arrest. The motion was overruled.

T. J. Conklin, the man with whom Dr. Cronin lived, was then called to the stand. He identified the knives as having been carried by Dr. Cronin when alive. The smaller one the witness had himself carried for two years, and he then gave it to Dr. Cronin. The larger one, the witness said, he had found in the street. If they were not Dr. Cronin's knives they looked exactly like them. Dr. Cronin carried the smaller knife in his vest pocket.

This ended the evidence and State's Attorney Longenecker began his address to the jury.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Topeka Meat Inspection Ordinance So Declared by Judge Brewer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Judge Brewer yesterday decided that the Topeka meat inspection ordinance was illegal. The decision was given in a test case brought by Swift & Co., the Kansas City packers, whose agent was arrested, fined \$100 and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, for selling a car load of dressed beef to Topeka markets in violation of the inspection ordinance.

Judge Brewer delivered his opinion orally, saying that while the ordinance on the face of it declared it was enacted for the purpose of providing pure meat for the citizens of Topeka, it was in reality made for no other purpose than to prohibit the sale of Kansas City dressed meat here. This, he said, was clearly in violation of the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

While he conceded the right of a city to prevent the sale of impure meat to citizens, it could not blockade commerce by requiring that all the meat sold to its citizens must be slaughtered within one mile of its city limits, as this ordinance provides. The city could prosecute the Kansas City packers if impure meat was sold, and it might require that all their meat be inspected before entering the city, but it could not refuse, as it had done in this case, to allow the meat to be inspected and thus bar it from the markets.

Jurisdiction Affirmed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Judge Brewer yesterday gave in his decision on the question as to whether the Texas United States Court had jurisdiction over No-Man's-Land. He decides that in that land and that it has power to try all murder cases from that section. The arrest of the Stevens County murderers was not resisted, the fight between them and the law being a technical case, involving the jurisdiction of any court to try them. They will make this same fight over in Paris, Tex., which will probably sustain Judge Brewer's decision.

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

AN OLD PAINTING.

Hanging above my mantel, in a quaintly-carved frame,
 There's the picture of a maiden—how I wish I knew her name!
 Her cheeks are red as roses, her eyes as blue as air,
 And o'er her shoulders ripple the golden waves of hair.
 Who was she, in the old time? Whose brush with colors met
 Caught from the sky her eyes' blue, her lips from roses sweet?
 And had she then a lover? and was he fond and true?
 Ah! on such witching beauty Love must have set his seal!
 Yea, 'twas the same old story they told each other then—
 She was the queen of maidens, he was the prince of men.
 Their souls in kisses mingled, their eyes looked long desire,
 And up their cheeks, like morning, spread young love's happy fire.
 Still in the quaintly-carved oak frame of long ago
 Smieth the lovely maiden, she whom I faint would know—
 Smieth, with face angelic framed in the way of gold!
 Caught in the flush of morning, caught ere the tale was told!
 —James Buchanan, in Leslie's Weekly.

BRAVE NANCE.

How She Defended the "Professor's" Claim Against Jumpers.

Nance Williams was not beautiful, in the ordinary sense of the word. She was sunburned and freckled and her nose had too much the suggestion of a snub to be an ornament. But she had fine eyes—not large, but small, expressive and fringed with heavy black lashes. She was a strong-limbed, well-developed and hearty girl of 23, or thereabouts, at the time of this story, and was known to the Skytown community as a fearless woman, and no less peculiar than brave.

Peculiar, indeed! She had no relatives that any one knew of, and was all alone 'way out in that Western country, and for a woman to be alone in Dakota in '83-3, and especially "holding down a claim" ten miles from any one, presented a spectacle of self-sacrifice and daring rarely exhibited by the gentler sex.

But Nance was equal to the emergency. If she had a heart to dare, she had an arm all-sufficient for her protection. She could handle a gun with the skill and ease of a professional ranger, and had more than once demonstrated her superb marksmanship. I have seen her break the wildest of bronchos to the saddle, and by a score of similar acts proclaim herself the mistress of her situation.

Yet, with all her masculine qualities, she was feminine to the greatest degree in some of the sweeter virtues of her sex. She was ready-witted, bright and tender-hearted, and whenever she came into the store to trade it was a treat for me to draw her out in conversation. She was usually very reserved, but from time to time I gleaned a few facts concerning her early life. She was born in California. There was a tinge of Indian blood in her mother's veins and her father was a miner—a "forty-niner." Her whole life had been thrown in the most rugged surroundings, and I could not but wonder how she had grown up into her scatheless womanhood. She was a diamond in the rough—I could see that, and I gloried in it; but how she supported herself and why she buried herself away out in that lonely region afar from womankind and civilization were mysteries to us all.

Along in the summer of '83 a young fellow from the East came to Skytown and settled down among us. He was a pale, sickly-looking individual, slightly built, had blue eyes, curly yellow hair and wore goggles. He was very refined in his language and dress and carried himself with such a scholarly air that he was immediately christened "Professor." His father, he told me, had sent him West for his health. He had come to Dakota with the avowed intention of roughing it, and wanted me to advise him the proper method for seeing the greatest amount of pioneer life in the shortest possible time. I advised him to take up a claim, roll up his sleeves and do as we Dakotans did. He followed my advice to the letter. I introduced him to Charley Atwood, and he purchased of him the relinquishment of a fine quarter of ground, three miles from town, remodeled the shack a little to suit his convenience, and started in to experience Dakota life. In some manner he became acquainted with Nance Williams, and they grew to be steadfast friends. I knew their friendship was warm, but did not dream it was so strong as after events proved.

One night, about eight o'clock, Nance Williams came into the store. She did not show much excitement, but her eyes blazed in a manner that evidenced her feelings. She approached me and said in low tones:

"I'd like ter speak with you, Mr. Barlow."

She looked sideways at two or three loafers in the store and I knew she desired to see me privately. I was somewhat surprised, but conducted her to my little chabby-hole of an office.

"What do you suppose Rice Fielding, Tom Jenkins an' all that gang are goin' ter do to-night?"

Her voice shook with passion.

"I can not imagine, Miss Williams," said I, in a tone of alarm.

"They're over at Spangler's plotting to beat the professor out o' his claim!"

"You don't tell me!"

"I do, though. You see, the professor is out o' town an' that gang knows it, so they're goin' to try an' steal his place."

"I heard 'em talkin' it all over. Said they'd take along a keg o' whiskey an' move into his shack an' stay there. They're goin' up to-night. They won't have any time to-morrow 'cause the professor'll get back then. You know he went to Jimtown Tuesday. Can't you do somethin', Mr. Barlow?"

"The law won't uphold them, Miss—"

She snapped her fingers.

"That for the law! I tell you these fellers shan't get into the professor's shack if I can help it."

She drew herself together like an angry Amazon and her eyes were twin coals of fire.

"I beg of you don't be rash, Miss Williams. Remember—"

There came a chorus of yells from Spangler's. Nance Williams listened a moment.

"Hear that," she said harshly, "they're gettin' ready to go. It's time I was movin'. You mark my words, Mr. Barlow, the professor's claim is safe—Nance Williams says so."

She rushed out of the store and away into the night. A few minutes after a horse came past at lightning speed with Mad-Cap Nance crouching low in the saddle and speeding away on her harebrained mission.

Shouts and yells came from Spangler's, and not long after Nance had gone a drunken rabble rode by the store in the direction she had taken. I felt certain something of a serious nature was threatened so, as soon as I could leave the store, I saddled my horse and followed.

The moon had come out of the purple sky overhead. In her light the landscape was brought out with startling distinctness, for Dakota moons are noted for their intense brilliancy. Tom Jenkins' gang had a half-hour the start of me and I put my horse to the run in order that I might be on hand with as little delay as possible. As my horse clattered over the bridge that spanned the Pipe-stem, I heard a succession of faint rifle shots from the direction of the professor's claim.

"My God," I cried, "the girl will be killed!" and I lashed my horse to greater speed.

It had never occurred to me that I would be helpless in an encounter with the drunken rabble. I had thought of nothing but getting upon the ground in the quickest possible time, for it was more than probable that Nance Williams would be alone at the mercy of the crowd. As I drew nearer and nearer my destination I heard cries from time to time, and my nerves were all a-tremble with excitement and apprehension.

When I came close to the professor's claim shanty, however, I realized that Nance Williams was in no immediate danger for the men, some ten or twelve in number, stood counseling together. From their loud talk I gleaned that they had met with a disappointment—they had thought that the professor was in Jimtown, while they had found him in the shack, on hand to protect his property.

"What's the matter, boys?" I inquired, springing from my horse.

"It's Barlow," said Tom Jenkins to his associates in a low and not very delighted voice. Then, advancing toward me he asked: "What do you want, Ike Barlow?"

"To see fair play," said I, promptly; "what are you fellows here for?"

"Tain't nothin' to you. You go back to town an' leave us alone."

While I was haranguing Tom Jenkins, Rice Fielding, his partner, tried to steal up to the door of the house. He had gone barely half way, however, when a rifle was thrust through a partly-open window and fired in his direction. The bullet whistled uncomfortably near him, and Rice retreated with more haste than gracefulness.

"No use, Rice," said Tom Jenkins; "the feller means business. There's only one way to get at him, an' that's to burn him out."

"Look here," I cried, excitedly; "have you men any idea of the crime you are perpetrating? This outrage—"

There were several derisive yells from the crowd and I could see they were too much bent upon mischief to be influenced by me.

"Say, Barlow, you know as well as I do that Charley Atwood hadn't no right to jump that claim in the first place. That there place belongs to me an' Tom, an' the rest of the fellers are goin' to help me get it back, so you just keep mum an' get out o' the way!"

Ah, that was the ideal! It was a fact the quarter had originally been filed on by Rice Fielding, but he never went near it and made no pretension of living up to the law, consequently it became jumpable and Charley Atwood had taken advantage of this fact. All the while Atwood held the place, Fielding had made no move to get it back, but now that the professor had bought it a fancied wrong rankled in Fielding's breast. In this view of the case I thought best not to tell the men they were battling against a woman. The chances were they would consider her more easily imposed upon than the professor and, pushing to greater extremities, the affair might be made infinitely worse. I decided to draw one side and watch the affair passively, and then, when it reached a climax, I would do my utmost to protect Nance Williams.

"Going to the rear of the house where there were no windows or doors through which a rifle could be fired, preparations were made to burn the building. A billet of wood was saturated with the oil of a lantern one of the men had brought, and, lighting this torch and taking an armful of straw, Rice Fielding approached to burn the professor's shack. Before he could put his plan into operation, however, a figure appeared on the roof of the house. Standing aloft, stern and undaunted, upon the flat roof, Nance Williams covered Rice Fielding with her rifle.

"Not another step," she cried, warningly, "not another inch or you're a dead man!"

"Good God!" yelled Fielding, "it's Nance!"

There she stood, erect as a statue—a target for a dozen guns!

"Nance Williams," I cried, "for God's sake come down."

"If they take the professor's claim they

walk over my dead body ter get it. What are you goin' to do, Rice Fielding?"

"Don't shoot, boys. Nance—put up your gun—I'll quit. In heaven's name don't stand there."

"I'll stand here till every last one o' you gits across the Pipestem. Now, you fellows move or I'll shoot anyhow!"

Well, they "moved," and I never saw such a dismayed lot of men as mounted their horses and rode toward Skytown. They were not too much inebriated to realize that twelve men had made war on one woman, and they went back conscious of defeat.

But what allied Fielding? At the very climax of his expedition he had weakened. What caused it? Nance Williams happened to be in the store two or three days after and I asked her:

"Huh!" said she, contemptuously, "he wants me to marry him, an' I'd see him dead an' buried afore I'd stoop so low as that after what he tried to do to the professor." She paused a moment, and I saw a tear steal down her cheek. "I never liked but one feller in my life, Mr. Barlow, an' Bill—he died. I'll tell you 'bout him some time. Good-bye."

She left the store in a hurry.

"Women are women the world over," thought I, and I pitied poor Nance from the bottom of my heart.—William Wallace Cook, in Detroit Free Press.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY.

A Carolina Log Cabin Which Sheltered a Remarkable Colony.

In the western part of North Carolina, and about seven miles west of Hot Springs, there lives a family by the name of Brooks. It is a very interesting one, and many visitors to the quiet little town of Hot Springs have had their curiosity so aroused by stories of this family that they have hired teams and driven seven miles to the Brooks residence. This consists of a little, low log cabin in an unsettled district, and is occupied by father, mother and twenty exceptionally handsome children. Every one is a blonde, with golden yellow hair and peachy complexion, and all as ignorant, wild and untutored as they are beautiful. In addition to the above family proper, the two oldest girls are married; one is a widow with two children, and the other has three children and a husband. Both these little families are living with the old folks at home, making in all a family of twenty-eight, when none are missing. The home, or log cabin, consists of but one room, and that a very small one. On two sides of this are built seven berths, one above another, against the wall, and they were evidently built with the cabin. In these "boxes" the parents, children and grandchildren lay themselves away when night comes on. Three times a day this interesting family may be seen at meals. The oldest members seat themselves about on the ground in front of the house, "Indian fashion," and are favored with tin plates and iron spoons, while the younger ones stand around a rough, home-made table inside the cabin, eating beans with a relish that is good to look upon. This is the principal diet; now and then they have a change, but it is of the same plain, cheap order. They are all healthy and robust, knowing nothing of sickness. The father of this family, who has to "hustle" for the "beans" to fill the twenty-eight hungry mouths, makes as high as \$18 some months, but often his income will not exceed \$15 per month, which trifling sum he earns by walking seven miles daily to Hot Springs to work in the mill of a Mr. Frank Gahagan. The mother, who has a baby in arms, seems contented and happy as she sits with one foot on the side of the home-made cradle, made of an ordinary pine box, with rockers sawed out of a rough board, which she every now and then gives "a vigorous kick" to keep the cradle moving, while she sings over and over again a few lines of some old hymn she has learned. Every one is struck with the remarkable beauty of the children, from the youngest to the oldest. It is something wonderful. The parents have found names for all but one, which is without a name yet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILKIE COLLINS' FAILURE.

He Came to America to Read but was Compelled to Quit.

In 1873 Mr. Collins visited the United States and was cordially received, although his public readings from his novels were not successful. His appearance in Philadelphia was a notable one. Mr. Collins had appeared two nights before for the first time, in Albany, and there were mysterious hints given out that he had greatly disappointed his hearers and saddened the hearts of his managers. In Horticultural Hall, however, he was welcomed by a very large audience, and a very friendly one, representing the culture of this city. The programme called for the reading of an original ghost story. Some peculiar English paraphernalia in the way of an odd-looking sounding-board, made of red muslin, and a little desk, were the great novelties of the environment, and he was earnestly admonished, before going on the platform, that he must keep up his voice and read slowly and distinctly.

His reception was most cordial, and every thing started off well, but in less than ten minutes the reader's voice sank almost to a muffled undertone. What the story was about not one-third of those present could tell, and those in the front seats who could hear seemed to be more disgusted than those in the rear. An hour passed, when the reader, unfortunately for himself, took a recess. When he returned nearly one-half his audience had disappeared, among them the leading representatives and editors of the Philadelphia newspapers, and some from New York. Mr. Collins plodded along until the weary end, and it was the end of himself as well as his "ghost" in this country. He had bankrupted his managers, and a few days later, after making a formal appearance, with like ill success, in two or three other towns, he set sail for England, a sadly disappointed man. The press all most with one accord declared him the worst of a bad lot of English platform readers who at that time were making annual raids upon the finances of the American people.—Philadelphia Record

HOMELEY ADVICE.

Friend, of you think by sittin' than
 A waistn' of your time,
 Loatin' aroun' the corner store
 An' makin' not a dime,
 An' watchin' honest folks inside
 A buyin' of their goods,
 An' wishin' you lived as they live,
 Instead of in the woods,
 An' gossippin' the latest talk,
 An' thinkin' that the folks aroun'
 'Ud know you from a mule;
 An' smokin' at your rank ole pipe
 An' swearin' 'twas a "durn."
 An' spendin' at the tavern all
 Your young wife had to earn.
 Now, if you think by actin' thus
 An' actin' like a fool,
 You're goin' to git where good folks git,
 An' be as rich as they,
 You've made a big mistake, my friend,
 An' soon you'll find it out—
 Respect an' gold you'll never git
 By loatin' all about.
 L'ENVOY.
 An' so, as still the proverb runs—
 "Each one must hoe his row"—
 Do this, my friend, and you'll succeed,
 Though you be e'er so slow.
 —Frank Fielding, in Philadelphia Times.

SIMON DARE'S CRUTCH.

It Proved Doubly Helpful in a Time of Trouble.

"To my beloved niece, Irene Dare Benson, for her long, faithful nursing during my illness. I leave every article of furniture, jewelry, ornament or clothing, in my bedroom at the time of my death, including the crutch I have so often thrown at her head when she was inclined to be lazy. And this last piece of property I solemnly pledge her to keep till death, never allowing it to go out of her possession, for my sake."

It was not a very magnificent legacy, but Irene Benson accepted it gratefully, having received a liberal and punctual salary for the services mentioned in her uncle's will. The room, familiar to her as her own, after six months of duty there as her uncle's nurse, was handsomely furnished, and having been sitting-room as well as bedroom for the invalid for many years, contained books, paintings, ornaments and articles of value, such as a man of wealth collects around him.

All these made Irene's cottage home very bright when they were distributed over many small rooms, instead of crowding one large one. And the Wilton carpet was, Irene declared, furniture enough in itself for her parlor and sitting-room.

"After all," Harry Benson said, contentedly, when Irene sat beside him on the first evening of her return, and they contemplated the improvements around them, "I only wanted you at home again. It has been desolate here since you left, and if your uncle had not been so very old and helpless, I should never have let you go to him."

"He had such a nervous horror of a merely hired nurse," said Irene, "that I believe it would have shortened his life to have one."

"And he gave you a good salary?"

"Yes," Irene said, slowly; "but—"

"Well?" Harry said, after a long pause.

"I can tell you, dear, what I would not mention to any one else living. Uncle Simon told me, two weeks ago, when he was so very low, that I would know soon that I was his favorite of all nieces and nephews. And yet Jerome will have the house, and each of the others ten thousand dollars. I do not think my share is worth so much as that."

"I think not," was the reply. But perhaps he thought the articles left to you would be precious to you on account of association, and the fact that he so constantly used them."

"Especially the crutch," said Irene, with a rippling little laugh. "He did throw it at my head lots of times."

"The old heathen!"

"Hush, dear! he is dead! And he was very kind and considerate when he was not half insane with agony. The books and paintings are valuable, and the parlor is magnificent, with the lounge and table, the book-case and pictures, not to mention all the ornaments upon the mantle-piece and *et cetera*."

"Very magnificent; and no one can deny the improvement in the other rooms. And, after all, Irene, we never measured our feet for 'dead men's shoes.'"

They were a cheery young couple, not very long married, when Simon Dare called for his favorite niece's services to nurse him in his last illness, and they were heartily glad to be together again in their own cozy home. It was a "second honeymoon," Harry declared, as they chatted together like lovers all the evening, and if at first he was a little disappointed in his wife's legacy, he was soon well content.

Books were expensive and difficult to procure in the small town where the Bensons had their home, and there was a mine of pleasure found upon the well-filled shelves of Uncle Simon's book-case; and if the taste of the young couple had not been cultivated by travel or study, they could appreciate the beauty of the exquisite paintings and ornaments around them.

But trouble comes into lowly homes and stately ones; into happy hearts and sad ones; and when Simon Dare had been three years dead, deep sorrow fell upon Harry Benson and his wife. Two children, one a toddling boy and one an infant, were Irene's joy and care, and only happiness had come into her home, when her husband was brought home severely injured, crushed under a heavily-laden dray.

engaged for the care of the children, and all household matters left to the servant before employed in the kitchen. Weary weeks passed during which Harry passed from violent delirium of brain fever to utter prostration and stupors appallingly like death.

Little by little the nest egg at the bank melted away, and there was no weekly salary coming in to replace it, while the bread winner lay helpless and unconscious. But Irene had no thought but one of deep gratitude when at last her husband looked into her face with reason-lighted eyes, and smiled when he pressed his lips to hers.

"Out of danger," the doctor said, and had no wonder in his face when Irene broke down in hysterical, thankful weeping.

Jerome Dare, who had inherited his uncle's house, was an artist, had long coveted a "Reynolds" in his cousin Irene's share of the property, and she gladly parted with it for about a quarter of its value, to keep the wolf still from her cottage door until Harry could sit up and they could make plans for the future.

Ah! that future! All Irene's bravery and Christian faith could not throw light across its darkness. The house was Harry's, so they were sure of a home.

"And I'll soon learn some trade for my hands alone," the crippled man said, cheerfully, as he caressed the little hand nestling in his. "We won't starve, dear love."

"I do not fear that," was the quick reply.

"If only I had a crutch," Harry said, "I would try how nearly it would take the place of the poor leg I lost."

"You forget that I have one," said Irene, opening a closet and rummaging till she found her long hidden legacy. "Here it is. Only"—and she held it out of the reach of Harry's outstretched hand—"you must promise not to throw it at my head."

I promise. I never thought we should want that portion of our uncle's legacy."

It was not easy for Harry, weakened by his long illness, to use the crutch, but by practicing a little every day he gradually became more accustomed to the novel style of locomotion. From bedroom to sitting-room, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, his travels extended, until, by the time warm weather came, he could hobble out to the porch and sit in the great easy-chair rolled out for him, to receive the congratulations of friends upon his appearance in the outer world.

But after Harry could so far help himself, Irene dismissed her extra servant, and resumed her long-neglected nursery and household duties. Her husband, still feeble, often suffering, missed her constant presence in the room, finding even his favorite volumes wearisome when there was no one to listen to the choice passages, or read aloud when his eyes ached.

Alone, the courageous spirit which prompted bright words of hope for his dearly beloved wife, often drooped and died, as he brooded despondently over his crippled condition, and the long interval of time that must elapse before he could train his fingers in any useful employment.

The good salary he had commanded as a popular salesman in a wholesale house must be exchanged for meager earnings in unaccustomed handicraft, to which his inexperienced fingers must serve a long apprenticeship.

He was sitting upon the porch in one of Simon Dare's softest-cushioned chairs one lovely spring morning, watching his son Eddie tumbling about on the grass, while the baby, strapped in her carriage, crowded at his antics. Even the sunshine and the gleeful laugh of the babies could not dispel the heavy cloud over Harry Benson's heart, as he murmured:

"How soon shall we all go to the almshouse? I wonder if I could walk to the gate. I shall go mad if I sit here brooding much longer."

He reached out his hand for the crutch, and drew it back hastily as something in the kid handle pricked him.

"Eddie has put a pin there," he thought, looking at the kid.

But there was no pin. Instead he saw a sharp corner of a stiff folded paper sticking through a break in the cover of the crutch handle.

His hand trembled violently as a wild hope sprang to his heart. Simon Dare's promise to Irene, his solemn charge in the will never to let the crutch pass from her keeping, both rushed into his mind with new significance.

"Eddie! Eddie!" he called, "run round to the kitchen door and tell mamma I want her."

"She comin' erect," was the answer, "soon's ever she puts e puddin' in e fire."

"Irene, my penknife!" was the order, as a hasty step was followed by Mrs. Benson's appearance.

The penknife was quickly found, the slit in the kid carefully enlarged till the whole top of the handle was uncovered, and the paper carefully folded to fit there, disclosed.

It was still a moment or two before four trembling hands could unfold the treasure; but when at last it lay open before their eyes, it proved to be a United States bond, for twenty thousand dollars, made out to "Irene Dare Benson," with the coupons for four years attached.

A slip of paper folded inside the bond contained these words:

"A piece of new kid, tacks and a hammer to repair the damage to Uncle Simon's crutch."—Howard A. Aiken, in N. Y. Ledger.

A WESTERN ADVENTURE.

How a Courageous Fireman Broke up a Band of Train Robbers.

I was engineer of the through Pacific express on a leading Western railroad, and had stopped my train at a water tank that stood by the track in a lonely spot far from any prominent station. Just as my fireman was swinging up the pipe after filling the tender from the tank, a man stepped suddenly into the cab of the engine with a revolver in each hand, and said, in a low, determined tone:

"Pull out, run to the woods and stop there."

I recognized at once a noted desperado for whose discovery a reward of a thousand dollars had been offered. I knew it was as useless to discuss a point with the revolver he held at my head as it would have been for him to dispute the right of way with my locomotive if he were on the track below, where I heartily wished I had him. The woods were four miles ahead, and, of course, his confederates were hidden there, waiting to rob the train. I knew that the express car contained a good many thousand dollars that day, and that any gang of train robbers such as the desperado beside me would belong to, would think nothing of killing the messenger in charge if he resisted, or even hesitate for an instant to do their bidding. Then, besides the mail and baggage cars full of plunder, there were the ten passenger coaches filled with passengers, well toward a thousand people, such as ride on a first-class express train, and are sure to have a large amount of money and other valuables.

I made as hard and slow work of getting the heavy train under headway as I could, so as to gain time to think; and while we drew too rapidly nearer and nearer the woods where I must stop my train and deliver all up to the robbers, I canvassed plan after plan in my mind, rejecting one after another as impracticable. The wrong end of a revolver barrel close beside your head is a new factor that seriously complicates many an otherwise simple problem.

Meanwhile my fireman had quietly kept about his business, appearing to accept the situation as something that could not be avoided, and for which he was in no way responsible. Yet I thought he betrayed a little nervousness by his manner of firing. He would bring small handfuls from the tender, going to and fro more times than were necessary to put that amount of coal on the fire, and, besides, would do this in a sort of shuffling, uncertain way, as if his mind was so much on the trouble that hand that he only half attended to what he was doing.

A hammer lay on the bottom of the tender, that was used for breaking lumps of coal that were too large. It had a handle two feet long, but a comparatively small head. It was much like an ice-pick, with a short hatchet or wedge-shaped head on one side and a point or spur on the other. I remember noticing, without much thought except that he did not seem to know what he did, that every time he came from the tender with coal he hit this tool with his foot and moved it nearer the engine.

We came in sight of the woods, approaching them with express speed, and my heart chilled as I thought of what the next few minutes must bring forth, when, quick as a flash, he caught the hammer and dealt the outlaw a blow in the back of the neck at the base of the skull that dropped him dead across the footboard.

The revolver had hardly touched the floor before each of us had one in his hand. We emptied every one of the twelve barrels into the woods as we flew by, hoping that some stray shot would go where it would do the most good and secure our departing passenger congenial company for his long journey on the other line.

Within a week afterward my fireman was "passing rich" with the thousand-dollar reward.—N. Y. Ledger.

AUTOMATIC LAMP-LIGHTER.

A Curious Invention to be Attached to Street Lamps.

For some time pedestrians on State street have remarked a peculiar attachment to the lamp post at the corner of State and Devonshire streets, and many have been the surmises as to the contents of the little iron box and its uses. Superintendent Allen, of the lamp department, said it was an arrangement for lighting the gas at a certain hour each night and turning it out at a certain hour in the morning. In fact, it is a newly-invented machine designed to do the work of the lamplighter, with the single exception of cleaning the lamp. It has a clock-work arrangement, which is so regulated that it conforms to the moon's changes and lights the gas and puts it out early or late, according to the fullness of the moon or the change in time of rising or setting.

The machine is about the shape of a pear, and contains a clock of the eight-day pattern, which in turn is attached to a fulminated cylinder in which are four hundred small pit holes filled with a water-proof fulminate compound or enough to last a whole year. In place of the alarm on the clock, is a spring which is attached to a cylinder, and when the hands of the clock point to the designated hour, the cylinder is turned by a ratchet having the same number of teeth as there are pits on the circular of the cylinder, a spring is loosened, the gas turned on, and a small hammer strikes one of the pit holes, and the result is that the gas is lighted at a uniform hour all over the city, or wherever the appliance is attached.

By a simple mechanism after the gas is lighted, the reverse is the order, and at the same time at which the clock is set in the morning. A man is only required to visit each street lamp by the new arrangement once a week to clean the lamp, and at the same time to wind the clock; or, if he should happen to miss a day, the work will be performed just the same by this automatic lamplighter, as the clock runs nine days.—Boston Herald.

—A letter can now be sent around the world in 99 days, via Vancouver.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

HOW FORTUNE CAME.

Several True Stories of What may be Called Extraordinary Windfalls.

A few years ago a pleasant, genial old gentleman called at one of the city banks and requested an introduction to one of the junior clerks. The clerk, who had noticed the stranger and seen him enter the manager's room, was started by a summons to go inside. Once inside the manager's room the clerk found himself face to face with the stranger. The visitor immediately broke the ice by saying he had the pleasure to announce that by the death of an uncle, and in consequence of the death of several other relatives, this young gentleman was heir to a baronetcy. Hardly believing his ears, the clerk summoned up enough presence of mind to ask if it was an empty title. The visitor immediately and blandly informed him that his income was at least \$10,000 a year, with \$50,000 at a bank upon current account. It has since been ascertained that the income is not less than \$16,000 a year. The owner of a very valuable pair of trousers was lately advertised for in the French papers by the honest finder of the same, who allowed the individual to whom they belonged fifteen days in which to come forward. After this delay he stated in profiting by this strange windfall, which, as he was in poor circumstances and about to be married, would be very serviceable to him. On the Place de la Concorde he stated that he saw one evening a dark object on the ground, which he first took to be a sleeping dog. On closer inspection, however, he discovered his mistake, and picked up the garment then in his possession. He took the trousers with him on board a boat which he owned, and on passing them in review noticed that the buttons seemed different from ordinary ones. Prompted by curiosity, he unrolled the cloth that covered them, and found, instead of wooden molds, gold pieces. Carrying his investigations further, he came across some bank notes stitched into the waistband with other papers of value. Stories of extraordinary windfalls are so frequently due to an effort of the imagination that we may be excused for receiving them with a considerable amount of reserve. Elizabeth Scott was found by the police in 1875 lying on the floor of her back kitchen. She had been dead, apparently, for about a week, portions of her hands having been eaten by rats. It was stated that although the deceased—who was seventy-two years of age and lived in London—was in possession of upward of \$10,000 in consols, producing an income of \$400 a year, she never associated with any one; and a search through the house resulted in sums of \$82 in gold and \$47 in silver being found secreted in little bags between the mattresses of the bed. For many years she had been leading a miserly existence. It was stated that she had left no will, and had only two cousins living in Scotland.—Chambers' Journal.

The Story of a Collie.

The following is a true story about a collie who took a hansom. He was lost in Oxford, so after spending some time in looking for him, his mistress went home, and was surprised when she arrived to see him in the hall. The butler told her the story and it was this: "After the dog had been lost he saw an empty hansom, which he got into; and the cabby could not get him out for he showed his teeth. Cabby called a policeman, who could not move him either, but with some difficulty they read the name and address on the collar, and settled it would be best to drive him to his home. When he arrived the cabby rang the bell and asked for his fare, (which he of course got), and then the butler opened the door and the dog jumped out as though nothing had happened.—London Tid-bits.

Railroads in the Far North.

People who think of Finland as a subarctic country of bleak and forbidding aspect may be surprised to hear that several railroads have already made a large part of the region accessible. A new line, 169 miles long, has just been opened to the heart of the country in the midst of great forests and perhaps the most wonderful lake region in the world. Sportsmen are now within less than a day's journey from St. Petersburg, of Central Finland, where there is the best of hunting and fishing and twenty hours of sunlight every summer day. The most unique of railroads, however, is still the little line in Norway, north of the Arctic Circle, carrying the product of far northern mines to the sea, and famous as the only railroad that has yet invaded the polar regions.—N. Y. Sun.

The bass viol is said to be the most expensive of all musical instruments to its owner. Its first cost is not the greatest expense. It is so large and awkward to carry around that it is continually getting injured by accidents which would not happen to smaller instruments. Some body may kick a hole in it by dancing against it in a room, or it may be knocked against some thing while carrying it around. It is most frequently injured on street cars while the musician is carrying it to the place where he has to play. After a man has had an instrument for a long time he comes to look upon it as actually worth all the money that it has cost him, and in this way a bass viol, sometimes valued at \$1,000 or so by its owner. A musician who sued a railroad company for \$5,000 for a viol lost in an accident actually got \$3,800.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says: "The coral cellar belonging to A. L. Smith has now been wholly excavated, and the beams are being laid across the top. The solidity of the material forming the site of Honolulu is seen to be beyond all question."

THE FAITH-FLOWER.

Bene spreadeth a wide, wide meadow, Sunny and green and still;

A hill that is dark with cedars, And bright with sunbush's glow; And where an old road climbeth Tall oaks and walnuts show.

Along the edge of the meadow A wood its shadow throws, And leaning branches quiver Above that field's repose.

And there, when willows whiten As the winds of heaven blow free, In the fairy days of childhood There bloomed a flower for me.

It lifted its face to heaven, An when the sun shone high, Its fringed lids it opened, As blue as the autumn sky.

O! of the wonder and the beauty That in that blossom lay! Through long years I remember That fair October day.

The splendor of gold and crimson 'Mong the cedars dark and still, The sunshine warm on the meadow, The purple haze on the hill.

And the gentian by the brookside Through the tender light I see, With heavenly grace illumined— The flower of faith to me.

And I feel the faithful breathings Each wandering breeze let fall In the mystery all around us, And the love that is over all.

But now an autumn cometh, With its frosts and its glory crown, But my spirit seeketh the meadow Far from the dusty town.

And where the brooklet floweth, From every car beguiled, I look into those sunny petals With the eyes of a little child.

O! blessed are the memories That might can take away The memories sweet and tender, Of childhood's happy day!

And blessed are the promises That in later years we read As they lie along our pathway In the blossom and the seed.

So I love that wide, wide meadow, Where the winds of heaven blow free, For there, in the hillside shadow, The faith-flower blooms for me.

—Ellen M. Dole, in Household.

UNCLE AARON; OR, A WIFE REDEEMED.

A Pathetic Story of a Woman's Polly and a Man's Herolism.

BY MRS. ISOBEL H. FLOYD. (Copyright, 1884.)

CHAPTER I.

THE OLD house, built of heavy logs, covered on the roof with thick layers of hemlock bark, rested on a ledge of the mountain, a short distance up from the valley. It was a rich old house despite its rough outside.

Aaron and Aunt Kate, and there were Jacob and Matthew, big boys of ten and twelve, and there were Mary and Deborah, and little Sally and wee Tom.

It was a large old house for those days (fifty years ago), having a loft, or second story, over the main room. This was windowed, but was considered a luxury for all that. It was reached by a ladder, made by Uncle Aaron. On one side of the house was a huge fire-place, and a bed, resembling a large packing box, was away off at the extreme far corner. That belonged to Uncle Aaron and Aunt Kate. The children all slept upstairs on thick beds of clean hay, covered over with pillows and warm quilts.

It was early in the morning one fine day in early spring, and Aunt Kate was busy frying cakes for breakfast, the children were laughing and scrambling overhead, and Uncle Aaron was standing in the doorway looking out.

Over six feet high, brawny and broad, strong and muscular, his leonine twinkling gray eyes were half hid under his bushy eyebrows, and his short brown beard had a glint of the sun in it. There was an air of decision and strength about Uncle Aaron that rather awed me at first sight, but a short acquaintance soon revealed that his strength was that of the protecting oak that the vines cling to.

"Marg! Mary!" called out Aunt Kate up the ladder, "do make them ere children stop that noise, do you hear? Come down here, you Jacob! Matthew, if yer don't stop a pulling of his hair I'll switch yer good! Father," she said at last in despair going to the door-way, "do tend to them ere boys, will yer! They're wussen 'n tadpoles."

With a tolerant smile and an easy swing round, with a stride or two, Uncle Aaron reached the top of the ladder. Without a word he seized Matthew, the eldest boy, by the neck, and dropped him down to the room below; next he took Jacob and swung him down after him; then he handed Mary and Deborah down in the same unceremonious fashion. Then reaching up his long arms, he gathered up little Sally and wee Tom, and gently carried them down.

"There, mother," he said, "here be all the lambs; now where be the fodder?"

"Ready in a minute; jess wait till I get the maple," said Aunt Kate, as she turned over the last brown cake on the griddle.

"Mebbe," said Uncle Aaron, looking reflectively at his plate, "mebbe they won't come."

"Yer can see, at any rate," said Aunt Kate. "I think Sarah and Tom'll come sure (here she gave a chuckle) if there's a good set out to be had."

"Ouch!" said Matthew, suddenly jerking out and turning savagely round upon Jacob, "can't you let me be?"

"O'er peaky boys!" exclaimed their mother, "why can't you keep quiet!"

"There!" said Jacob, exasperatingly wiping his sticky hands upon the top of Matthew's curly pate; "there, now put meple on me again, will yer!" and dodging successfully both his mother's and Matthew's outstretched hands, he escaped through the door-way and out.

"You good for nothing!" cried his mother, half starting from the table.

"There—there, don't bother," said Uncle Aaron, authoritatively, "boys is boys—don't pester."

Mumbling with her mouth half full of cakes, Aunt Kate's brow cleared and her breakfast was finished in peace and quietness.

"Well, mother," said Uncle Aaron, putting on his hat and standing up great and strong, "I'll see to the askin' of 'em, and do you tend to the feeding!"

"Never fear," nodded his wife, confidently; "I'll give 'em a good square meal." Catching up little Sally, Uncle Aaron kissed her on both her rosy cheeks and put her down again. Then he took up Tom, the two-year-old baby, and, cradling him a moment in his great, strong arm, looked down at him curiously. "Poor little chap! It's a long world you've come to, do you know it!" he whispered. The child's brown eyes smiled back at him and the little face nestled close. Resting his brown face over the wee one for a moment, the man's heart heaved. In another moment he put him down and strode out at the door.

Outside, mischievous Jacob, with a triumphant grin, was awaiting him. His father smiled back at him, and began to go down the mountain. Jacob followed at his heels. "Where yer going?" he said.

"To Susan's and Ellery's and Dan's to see if they'll come over."

"What to do?" said Jacob.

"A quilting—yer mother has wanted it this good spell."

"Lordy!" cried the boy, his eyes sparkling, "will yer lemme sit up!"

"Oh, yes," answered Uncle Aaron, "if yer behave yourself. See here," he said, pointing to a picture on the wall.



"WHERE YER GOIN'?" HE SAID, stooping and picking out a pale blue blossom half hid at the root of a tree, "aint—that—pretty?"

"Yes," said the boy, looking at it with interest. "It's just about matches the sky up yonder, so pretty and so blue," he said, sticking it carefully into his trousers' belt, half apologetically. "It seems sorter too bad to leave it die here, and no one to ker for it."

The boy nodded understandingly and broke off a bit of birch bark and began to chew on it. Both went rapidly down the mountain side. They soon came to the house of the "Ellery folks." Two little mites, seeming to be all pink calico and big sun-bonnets, were sitting in the dirt outside. A woman was busy washing with a big tub that stood in the doorway. Children and country folks take up the thread of existence just where they have dropped it.

"Mother's-a-goin' to have her quilting to-night, can you come?" said Uncle Aaron, without ceremony.

Mrs. Ellery rested her soapy hands on the edge of the tub and answered: "Mebbe."

"Most all the north side folks, I reckon, Sarah and Tom, and the babes, and Dunham and Susan—most everybody!" said Uncle Aaron, sweeping out his arm comprehensively.

"Yes," said the woman, "we'll come—but toll Sarah not to expect much from me. I'm covered out, and yet that walk was not a time to do my own sewing."

"That's all right," said Uncle Aaron; "tell Tom to bring his fiddle with him."

"Yes," nodded Mrs. Ellery, lifting her head for a moment, "he'll fetch it."

"Come on, Jacob," said his father, but as he strode off he stopped long enough to drop a lump of sugar into the laps of the pink calico mites, who received this gift from the clouds without a gleam of thankfulness. One of them, indeed, inspected hers very closely, at which Uncle Aaron smiled and said: "She's a widge un, she is."

The two trudged along, crossing the long stretches of distance that lay between the various houses, with scarcely a break in their silence; and yet that walk was not a lonely or a void one, either to the father or to the son. The man saw more than he boy, had lived more—had felt more—but there was that in the lad of comprehension by sympathy that is the next best thing to experience and knowledge. And then the man, although a great man, was half dumb himself, not having the gifts of expression, so he did not speak words that went beyond the boy's understanding.

At last every body had been asked that they wished to ask to come that night to the "quilting." Finally they came back to their original starting-point—the old log house upon the ledge of the mountain.

"Well, mother," said Uncle Aaron, "they be all comin', so do yer cheerest today. How many plates and mugs have yer?"

"Count 'em," said Aunt Kate, pointing into a batch of bread vigorously; "all of 'em's on the shelves 'ere."

A few moments of silence, wherein Aunt Kate went on kneading up the loaves, and Uncle Aaron, with puckered-up brow and frowning mouth, kept murmuring low: "That's thirteen, fourteen, fifteen—I tell you, mother, there's a fifteen all told, countin' in them two ere tin ones you bought of the peddler. What'll we do? There be more'n that a-comin'."

"They will have to wait their turn, then," said Aunt Kate, cutting that knot of the difficulty with a single stroke. "That makes no differ, we're not supposed to keep-a-chiney store."

The superior air of wisdom with which his wife said this was not without its effect upon Uncle Aaron. He felt a sudden humbling estimate of himself that he had often felt before in the presence of his wife's practical remedy for an embarrassing situation. He stood big and awkward, rubbing his cheek with one hand. "Reckon I'll go and fetch in some of them ears of dried corn, we'll want 'em to-night," he said, after vainly searching around for something that he could do to help along the approaching celebration.

"You'd better fetch in some logs for the big chimney," said his wife, "we hain't got any."

"All right," answered Uncle Aaron, cheerfully, "that's more in my line—I'd fetch 'em," and picking up his hat off the floor, where he had thrown it, he went out. Aunt Kate went on pounding the bread, with a smile upon her face.

CHAPTER II.

By half-past three in the afternoon all was in readiness to receive the company. The "stere stove" shone with a brightness that did honor to Aunt Kate's muscle, and still a little later the children's rosy faces were bright through the same cause.

Big logs burned and crackled in the great chimney; the wooden shelves glittered with polished tin; the box bed in the corner had on its best sunflower spread, and Aunt Kate herself, respondent in solferino-colored merino, stood in the center of her room, looking about her

with pride. A large quilting frame resting upon four upright logs stood over at the east side of the room. The first to arrive was Mother Bansom, noted for being the "best quilting" for miles around. Her welcome was cordial.

"Give me your bonnet. Cold weather for spring. Sit 'er," said Aunt Kate.

Mother Bansom's wrinkled face looked gray and old after her bonnet was off. Her long, bony hands kept moving restlessly in her lap for a moment, and then from the depths of a big calico bag she brought forth a quilting needle and her thimble.

"Oh, take yer time," said Aunt Kate, generously.

"I'd rather begin to once," said her guest, walking over toward the quilting frame.

Aunt Kate smiled, well pleased, and looked on with admiration as the acknowledged expert turned over the calico spreads with thimble fingers.

"How many have yer?" she asked, weighing the bunches of gray cotton wadding.

"That's ten rolls down here, but that's more up 'ther (pointing to the left over-head) if we need 'em. Aaron's a good provider."

"So thankful he's yer man and no one else!" he cried, as Aunt Kate hastened to the door.

"I be," said Aunt Kate, nodding her head proudly.

Very shortly all the women folks began to arrive. All went to work immediately upon coming in, and they sewed and tied and worked on the quilts until about seven o'clock. Then, just as the moon industriously began to begin to weary with work, and the idle ones were growing tired from not working, and all were wishing for supper time to come, suddenly outside was heard the sound of a fiddle.

"That's Tom!" cried several at once. "Just hear him!"

In accompaniment to the fiddle came out the words in a clear, strong voice: "I'll give, pretty Polly, will you marry me? Oh, no, no, no, she can never be! For I never shall be happy 'til Billy I see! I'll go to some tailor's, I'll hasten away, I'll dress myself up in some young man's array."

"I'll dress myself up so neat and so trim, and I'll go and I'll fight Great Britain's King!"

And then it seemed as if the door was going to be broken in, he thumped upon it so. "That's my boy," he cried, as Aunt Kate hastened to open it. "All dead in here! Not I reckoned you must be, seen' as how you was all a parcel of women and I didn't hear you talking. Ha! Ha!" laughed Tom, as he came in, mischief beaming in his blue eyes. "What yer doing? Not through with that ere job yet, Mother Bansom? Oh, come now, you've done enough for to-day. Let be."

"I'll come in to-morrow and finish it up for you," whispered Mother Bansom, as Aunt Kate and several others began to fold up the work and put it away.

"All right," nodded Aunt Kate.

Just then in came Uncle Aaron. "I seed Bates and Dunham down below. They'll be along in a minute. You'd better get the victuals, hadn't yer?"

"We're a goin' to right now," said Aunt Kate, as she proudly began to spread the table. Several of her guests turned to and helped her, and soon there was a generous board of good things that looked very tempting to her hungry visitors. Very shortly all the "men folks" that were expected came, and all gathered around the long table. After supper was over Aunt Kate set to work washing up the plates, cups, etc., and putting away the remains of the feast. After she had finished, Tom, with a comical smile upon his face, took up his fiddle, and standing in the middle of the room cried out: "All as has bled in their veins, get up! Any as is a man and not a mouse, get up! Take the love of yer heart and dance with her! Or, if she ain't willin', take somebody else's, perhaps it will do just as well. But get up, men, get up!"

And to this soul-stirring appeal he added the further entreaty of a lively country jig on his fiddle, that set the girls' eyes to twinkling and their feet to beating time. But the men all stood still and looked sheepish. Tom, taking no notice of this, played on perseveringly, and at last by a sort of mutual inspiration, without a word being spoken on either side, one of the young men and one of the young girls stood up together. This bold move won a nod of approval from Tom. "That's it! Now another pair of sparrows, and the fire'll begin. Set—Mary—yers, yer two—what's come to yer?" This exhorted, Ned and Mary got up and faced the other couple. Slowly—stiffly—their feet began to move, carrying

them backwards and forwards in a monotonous little lock. Suddenly Tom snapped his strings with a thwack! "I won't play another speck 'till yer dance! Come now—wake up—go it lively! Turn yer partner—there now—that's it! That's more lively!"

And stamping and playing, and swaying and shouting, he seemed to infuse life into the four wooden images like an electric shock. How they danced! How their feet flew! How their eyes shone! and how all the room grew excited and wild with them! Oh, there's nothing in the world more glad than a dance like that! Where innocent fun runs riot—where every nerve and muscle is brought into play, and when one laughs like a child through sheer delight, without a grain of the intellect in it! There's nothing in the world so joyous as a laugh just because one is happy. And happiness is a holy thing—a glimpse of the other world—even if you come by it through the strains of a merry fiddle. That dance! Ah! how glad, how wild and rollicking it was. All stood up and danced. Even sober old Mother Bansom's eyes shone, and her feet kept time. And as for the young folks! If ever there was good, downright wholesome enjoyment for them, it was there that night, in that old log house.

At last they had to stop for a breathing spell, and Tom, triumphant, shining with enthusiasm, rested his beloved fiddle for a moment on his knee. "Let's have some cider!" he cried.

"And we've got the nuts and the corn to pop!" said Mrs. Ellery.

"I'll fetch 'em," said their hostess with pardonable pride, bringing forth a bountiful store. And then—the laughter, the fun, the popping of the corn, the sweetness of the cider, the red apples, the redder cheeks of the girls, the bright eyes, the nonsense—'the best quilting' for miles around. Her welcome was cordial.

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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

On the eighth page of this week's COURANT will be found the full text of President Harrison's first annual message to Congress.

We had never fully comprehended what was meant by a "Family" magazine, until we had given the Christmas number of Demorest's Family Magazine a thorough examination. Of all others, this magazine is certainly best entitled to use the word "Family" in its title, for every member is considered in its make-up. Its beautifully illustrated articles are equal to any in the high-class literary magazines. Especially noticeable in the December number is one about "Uncle Sam's Money," giving a description of how our coin is made, the illustrations starting with a view of the Mint, and going through every process until the coin is put into circulation. The "Day Nurseries" takes us amongst the worthy poor, and shows us what can be done for their little ones. Every father and mother will appreciate this comprehensive and finely illustrated article. The other illustrated articles and stories are too numerous to mention, as can be appreciated when we say that the December number contains over two hundred illustrations, and every member of the family is thought of. But though our space is limited, we must mention the beautiful oil picture, "Christmas Morning," which is indeed worthy of a frame. We would advise everybody to at least see this family magazine before making their choice for next year. They claim a dozen magazines combined in one for only \$2 per year, and certainly the claim is a just one. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th street, New York.

TARIFF TALK.

Have we not will enough to prevent the accumulation of the property of this country in the hands of the few, thereby preventing the relations of landlord and tenant? Can we not be guided by the lesson drawn from the history of centuries? Is the world's history in experimental government a failure, a meaningless theory from which the wisdom of the nineteenth century can draw no useful lessons? Must we have a strong centralized form of government, a paternal government, as it were, which undertakes to manage our private affairs, dictates to us from whom we shall purchase our necessities of life, and to whom we shall sell? Saying to one class: "We grant you the exclusive privilege of selling your product to our people," and compelling the people of this government to purchase their goods of them. Does this class of legislation tend to concentrate the wealth of this country in the hands of the few? Does this explain why two hundred and fifty thousand men, practically, own all the wealth of this country? and it is estimated that less than twenty-five thousand men own fully half of the United States; and the statistician, applying the same ratio, tells us that, in less than thirty years, thirty thousand men will virtually own all the wealth of this great nation. When that time arrives will the toilers of this land be content with their lot? Will they not say: "You have taxed us to such an extent that less than thirty thousand men have accumulated all our earnings and own the wealth of this country? Now what are you going to do for us?" "Oh, nothing!" The laborers say: "By class legislation you have taken our hard earned wages and donated them to the thirty thousand men, and it is not a square deal; now, you even this up, or it will make trouble!" Will not this be the feelings of the laborers of this country? Does not this system of legislation lead to socialism, anarchy and revolution.

Is not fourteen men out of every fifteen a day laborer now, and thirty years hence will there not be ninety-nine men out of every hundred who depend on day labor for their support? Had we not better pause and answer the question, "Whither are we tending?"

Do statistics point to the end? Does the history of centuries with like circumstances and surroundings point with unerring certainty to the end? Do the smouldering fires of discontent among the laborers of our country point the way? Does the downcast, gloomy look of the mortgaged and tax-ridden farmers of our land point the way? Do the twenty-five thousand men that own one-half of the wealth of the country point the way? Does granting exclusive privileges to one class which another class cannot enjoy point the way? Does a limited market point the way? Does the combination of all capital into pools and trusts point the way? Does the forming of labor into unions point the way? Is there not plenty of money to loan on farm lands and but little to employ labor?

Had we not better study the vital questions of the day more and listen less to the political bombast of campaign oratory? Had we not better study the platforms of the different parties more and lay aside party prejudices and vote for principle and the good of our common country and not for meanness?

Are old issues to be annually fanned into flames thereby forever keeping alive political hatred, envy and malice? Is it a sweet and savory meal to devour (spicy and hot), reviving old sectional issues which have become obsolete?

What has the question of the extension of slavery, or whether slavery should exist north of 36-30, or the emancipation of the slave to do with the issues of to-day? What has the question of who fought in our armies and navies during the rebellion have to do with the issues of to-day?

Were not the issues which led to the war of the rebellion settled twenty-

five years ago, and most effectually settled? Are not the issues which were involved in the rebellion as obsolete as the issues that led to the throwing of the tea overboard in Boston harbor? Should we not conduct our political campaigns on discussing issues arising from the results of the war and the relation existing between capital and labor and not on sentimentalism on the issues which were decided by an appeal to arms, and decided twenty-five years ago?

Was every yard of L. L. muslin that was made in the East during the year 1887 sold under contract in Europe? and yet we are told we can't compete with Europe. Will someone tell us whether we sold any woolen fabrics; and if not why not? Is it not on account of the tax on wool and is there any tax on cotton? Are they not both fibers that enter into the manufacture of clothing? Why tax one and not the other? As long as we tax wool will we ever sell any woolens abroad? I guess not.

Why should the farmers of Kansas vote for a high protective tariff? Is it not a fact that the farmer has nothing to protect, and a high protective tariff enhances the value of every article he purchases? Is not the opposite theory the correct one—that which will give the tiller of the soil a better market for his products, by enlarging our commercial relations with foreign countries, which will insure him the privilege of purchasing at the lowest prices the articles which he does not produce? Have we abolished the institution of slavery only to fetter and enslave our commerce? Will not the party that gives us commercial freedom confer a boon upon the American people second only to the abolition of slavery?

Is it not time to pause and reflect when our corn is rotting in the crib or being burned for fuel, farms sold under mortgage and the financial standing of whole communities reduced one hundred per cent? Why should a farmer be compelled to give 1-2-3 bushels of corn for a pound of coffee? Why should a farmer be compelled to give a bushel of corn for 1-4 pounds of sugar, when milling sugars are selling at about three cents per pound? Why should a farmer be compelled to give 133 bushels of corn for a suit of clothes, when seamed wool is selling at thirty cents a pound and less than five pounds of wool in the suit? Is a high protective tariff a panacea for all the ills that effect the body politic, or are we the worst tax-ridden people on the American continent? and are not those taxes so levied that they rest on the necessities and not on the luxuries of life? Is there not a failure of crops in Eastern Europe and our products nearly unsalable? In making England a distributing agent to France and Germany for our pork, and a retaliatory duty in Mexico of \$4.00 per head on each hog, does it assist the Kansas farmer who toils in the scorching heat of the Kansas sun to raise his corn to be converted into pork to be sold at \$3.25 per cwt? Do these environments assist the farmer to realize a fair compensation for his labor? Is there 87 per cent tax on the cheap woolen garment needed by the farmer, and only 20 per cent on silks? I wonder how much it is on silk stockings. Are our tariff laws so framed as to almost exempt the duties on silks and let the burden of tax rest on cheap woolen clothing? Have we a silk stocking aristocracy that forms our tariff laws? Perhaps our farmers all expect to be able to wear silk stockings and want them cheap when the time comes.

Yours for Tariff for Revenue only,
SILK STOCKINGS.

COURT PROCEEDING.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.
State vs. Isaac Moore, adultery; dismissed.
State vs. Webb W. Sigler, forgery; taken to Supreme Court.
State vs. U. Handy and Geo. Hotchkiss, disturbing the peace; verdict guilty; sentence, 10 days each, in jail, and costs, and continued in confinement until costs (\$185.70) are paid.
Chase County National Bank vs. W. W. Sigler, injunction; made perpetual.
W. W. Sigler vs. Chase County National Bank et al., damages; verdict for defendants.
Anglo-American Land, Mortgage and Agency Co. vs. Mary A. Gay et al., foreclosure; judgment far \$9,997.35, first lien; for Silas H. Elliot vs. Mary E. Gay \$920, second lien.
Scott E. Winne vs. Casper Warren et al., foreclosure; dismissed without prejudice.
Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. Edward Ryan et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,547.20.
Etta Causen vs. Polly Clay et al., foreclosure; judgment against Levi and Polly Clay, Frank Bucher and Robert McCrum for \$1,560.00.
Moses Payne vs. A. T. & S. F. R. R., damages; judgment, by consent for \$75.
Johnston Bros. vs. Chas. F. Nesbitt, judgment debtor, E. A. Kinne appointed referee.
Elmer and E. B. Johnston vs. same; same orders as foregoing.
S. H. Wait vs. Robert McCrum et al.; judgment as prayed for.
W. L. Hardwick vs. H. E. Norton; judgment as prayed for.
Court adjourned Friday.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet at Elm Dale, on Saturday, December 21, 1889, at 10:30 a. m.

PROGRAM.
1. Discussion—Should a Teacher be exempt from further examination after having once secured a first grade certificate? D. J. White, George N. Young, Amelia Barrington, L. B. Seaman, Carrie Breese and Leora Park.
2. Best methods of teaching English Grammar. Paper, J. A. Oursler. Discussion—E. W. Myler, J. M. Warren.
3. The Requisites to the success of our Common schools. Paper, Lucy Drinkwater. Discussion—W. B. Gibson, Ed. Minor and C. E. Nesbitt.
4. Best methods of teaching Notation and Numeration. Paper, Mrs.

A. E. Knox, Discussion—H. B. Kleeberger, R. G. Eager and Della Beck. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

A MOMENT

Of your time, reader, may perhaps be profitably devoted to the following: Those who take an agency for a reliable and enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write to George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine,—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

Mr. U. Handy has the measles. The Hotchkiss Packing House has resumed work.
Mr. B. Lantry returned home from Manitou, Colorado, yesterday.
Mr. F. J. Harden took a trip to Superior, Nebraska, last week.
The Farmers' Alliance ordered a car load of flour last week for its members.
Mrs. Fleming, of Emporia, nee Sallie Clay, formerly of this city, is visiting her mother, on Diamond creek.
Miss Colie Adare, who is attending Washburn College, Topeka, was at home, last week, for Thanksgiving.
Mr. B. Lantry was at Omaha, and visited his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Cushing, at Plattsmouth, Neb., last week.
Mr. A. F. Fritze enjoyed a visit, last week, from his cousin, Mr. M. C. Ward, of Indianapolis, Ind., a conductor on the Bee line.
Mr. M. R. Dinan, who took a number of laborers to the Lantry railroad contract at Pike's Peak, last week, has returned home.
Mrs. John Boylan, who has been sick for some time past, was taken to the Sisters' Hospital at Emporia, Tuesday morning.
Mr. G. K. Hagans bought a very fine black and white bird dog, Monday, and tied it with a rope at his house. During the night it chewed the rope in two and got away.
Mr. and Mrs. Matt McDonald returned home from their wedding trip to St. Louis, and have gone to house-keeping in Mr. McDonald's house east of his old home on Cottonwood avenue.
Mr. H. C. Miller received a telegram Tuesday, from his old home at Dayton, Ohio, telling him that his father, Mr. H. J. Miller, had died at 6 o'clock that morning from his recent stroke of paralysis, aged 68 years.
Rev. J. Heagy, of Peabody, has accepted a call to preach every second and fourth Sunday in the month at the First Baptist church in this city, as a supply until the Home Mission unites the Strong City church with the Florence church and sends a pastor half time at each place.—*Florence Herald.*

Miss Etta Gill, of New Florence, Mo., sister of Mr. Chas. Gill, arrived here, Wednesday of last week, to assist her brother, at the Bank Hotel, this winter. She was accompanied by Mr. John G. Taylor, of the same place, who will have charge of McIlvain & Gill's lunch room when they take charge of the Bank Hotel.
Sidewalks are being put down by Mr. W. M. Lynn, on 4th street, east from Cottonwood avenue, to the city limits; on Elm, north from 4th street, to the Baptist church, and east, on Park avenue, to Garfield; also in front of Mr. Henry Wiebrecht's residence on Cottonwood avenue. Crossings are put in at all streets and alleys.
At the meeting of McDonald Post G. A. R., Monday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. T. McDonald, P. C.; G. W. Cox, S. V. C.; B. Carlin, J. C.; C. I. Maul, Q. M.; Zach. Campbell, Chaplain; Dr. C. Hedinger, Surgeon; G. W. Newman, O. D.; Ben Record, O. G.; Matt McDonald, Adj.; M. C. Newton, Q. M. Serg't. At the same meeting Mr. Chas. Hagans, who was the committee to attend to the receipts and expenditures for Capt. L. D. Dobbs' late entertainments, turned over to the Post \$13.55, its one-third of the net proceeds of said entertainments, Geary Post, of Cottonwood Falls, and the S. of V. receiving, each, a like sum. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hagans for the able manner in which he had performed the work assigned him.
X. L. C. ORR.

Toledo Weekly Blade
1889.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
The most popular Weekly Newspaper in the United States, the largest circulation, and the only strictly Weekly Newspaper that ever succeeded in obtaining and holding year after year a circulation in every state and territory, and nearly every county, of the United States. All the news, better departments and more first-class, entertaining and instructive reading than any other dollar paper published.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
In December we shall commence publishing the most powerful temperance serial story of modern times. The well known author of the Boy Traveller series of books, Col. Thomas W. Knox, is now engaged in writing this story, for which we pay a royal sum. We want this story to have the wide circulation it deserves. In the interest of humanity parents should see that their children read it, and especially the young men of every community in this broad land should be urged by those who have an interest in them to read this story. The chief features of the Weekly Blade need not be stated here. They are well known. Send for a free sample copy and see for yourself.

CONFIDENTIAL TO AGENTS
Anybody can earn ten dollars very quickly by raising clubs for the Blade. We are now paying the highest amount for clubs ever offered by any newspaper. We want agents everywhere. Write us for confidential terms to agents. Address,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.


H. F. GILLETT,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT
DEALER IN
SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD MOWER
And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.

THE NEW YORK CASH
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
Have you seen the stock and got our prices. If you have, you are happy. If not, you have missed one of the events of the season. We have made prices that were never heard of before in Cottonwood Falls.

We Are Fully ONE-THIRD Lower Than any Other
House on Winter Underwear,
and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children, Men, Youths and Boys.

ALL DRESS GOODS LATEST STYLES.
Cotton **FLANNELS** Woolen
LINSEYS! **LINSEYS!**
Our stock of Imported and Domestic Yarns cheaper than any other can possibly sell you. Don't forget the place, and when in town call and see us.

S. F. PERRIGO & CO.

JULIUS REMY,
Tonsorial Artist.

Cottonwood Falls, - - - - Kansas.
SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, **ROLAND ROBERTS**
ERIE MEAT MARKET.
SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

JNO. F. TAYLOR, **W. H. TAYLOR,** **DAVID SMITH.**
TAYLOR, TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFF ICE, 80, EXCHANGE BUILDING.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
SALESMEN:
JNO. F. TAYLOR AND **W. H. TAYLOR,** Cattle Salesmen.
DAVID SMITH, Hog Salesman, and **R. S. POSTON,** Office.
J. P. STRODE, Yardman and Assistant Salesman

STRONG CITY
HARDWARE COMPANY,
—DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY—
HARDWARE,
PINE LUMBER, GRAIN, AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HARNESSES,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
STOVES & TINWARE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUSTOM MADE TIN GOODS
The above firm will continue to maintain and operate the business at the old stand of **E. A. HILDEBRAND.**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f
THOS. H. CRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office in Hillert's Building.
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS - fe23-1f

C. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13-17.
F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.
T. M. ZANE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at Central Drug Store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Sep-14f.
A. M. CONAWAY
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and Office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1y11-1f

WM. J. ALLISON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Residence and office at
WONSIVU, - - - - KANSAS. apr25-1f
S. Birkett, J. Verner, J. C. Scroggins.

Birkett, Verner & Co.,

LIVE STOCK
Commission - Merchants,
—ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,—
Kansas - City, - Mo.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
—DEALER IN—
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,
FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,
Wood and Iron Pumps,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,
W. H. HOLSINGER,
CATTLE SALESMEN
M. J. VERNER, J. C. SCROGGINS.
HOG SALESMEN
S. BIRKETT, DAN. BROWN.
C. H. HILL, Solicitor and Feed Buyer.
C. E. WIGGINS, Office, J. A. Logan, Yardman 10-1-17

100 TONS OF HARD & SOFT COAL AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR
CASH.
ALSO
LUMBER,
BY
J. M. KERR,
COTTONWOOD FALLS.

IRVIN BLANCHARD,
DEHORNER OF CATTLE,
HOMESTEAD, CHASE COUNTY KANSAS.
Nearly three years experience, guaranteed no studs to grow on all that I dehorn. I use HAFF'S dehornng tool and CHUTE. aug.29.—Gmos.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway! How to the line, let no chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in.) and rows for different rates (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letters; or for lines under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table (TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R., EAST, WEST, C. K. & W. R. R., EAST, WEST) and rows for various locations like Cedar Grove, Clements, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Ellinger, Saffordville, Elmer, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. W. G. Patton is the depot agent, at Elmdale.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye was down to Emporia, Friday.

Mr. Justin Snoden, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. S. Fred Ferrigo was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. McCrea, of Osage City, was in town, this week.

Miss Carrie Hyle was down to Emporia, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Guy Johnson has returned home from Colorado City, Col.

Mr. S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, has returned from his visit to Ohio.

Mrs. Tom Smith, in the southeast part of town is lying dangerously ill.

Mr. J. H. Mercer has bought the residence property of Mr. Ed. Clark.

Died, on Monday, November 25, 1889, Mr. C. Ransford, of Prairie Hill.

One of the features of the Fair will be the art display. Don't fail to see it.

Mr. Arthur Gray, of Emporia, who was here last week, returned home, Saturday.

Reserved seats for the Oliver Family Concert now on sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

Miss Ida Estes was down to Emporia, Saturday and Sunday, visiting Miss Birdie Gray.

Hon. M. A. Campbell, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Superintendent J. C. Davis finished up, yesterday, his visits to the schools for this year.

Mr. Edgar W. Jones has gone to Herrington, where he is interested in a clothing store.

Master Fred Kerr, who was visiting at Plymouth Lyon county, returned home, Saturday.

Born, on Sunday night, November 30, 1889, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark, a son.

Mr. Douglass Raymer has moved into the Clements house, north of the Rev. W. C. Somers.

Mr. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork came in from the West, Tuesday night, of last week.

Mr. Wm. R. Sapp, of Washington, D. C. who was visiting friends here, has returned home.

Remember the Fair December 19 and 20. Go and get your supper and Christmas presents.

Born, on Wednesday, November 20, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. White, of Elmdale, a daughter.

Messrs. Howard Grimes and J. D. Riggs, of Matfield Green, were among our callers, this week.

Miss Nettie Cartter came home from Bethany College, Topeka, last week, for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson spent Thanksgiving Day with the parents of Mrs. Carson, at Emporia.

Among the non-resident lawyers attending Court, last week, we noticed Capt. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia.

Mr. Chas. M. Gregory is enjoying a visit from his mother, brother and sister, from Howell, Michigan.

Messrs. D. Y. Hamill and Ed. Graham, of Clements, have gone on a three weeks' trip to Oklahoma.

Dr. W. H. Cartter is putting the Osage Mill—the J. S. Shipman mill—in repair for grinding purposes.

Mr. Irvin Blanchard deborned 300 head of cattle for Mr. W. P. Martin, on Peyton creek, a few days ago.

Born, on Monday, November 25, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Massey, at the residence of Mrs. Massey's mother, in this city, a son. Mr. Massey arrived here, Saturday night, from his home in Kansas City.

Messrs. Martin and James Ramsey, of Diamond creek, who have been visiting at New Lexington, Ohio, for the past five weeks, returned home, yesterday morning, accompanied by their niece, Miss Cora Hammond.

Dr. W. H. Cartter was called to Maniton, Col., Tuesday, by a telegram announcing that Mr. Geo. Huntington, in charge of the Lantry contract at that place, had been seriously hurt and needed surgical attention.

In this week's COURANT we begin the publication of a serial story, entitled "Uncle Aaron; or a Wife Redeemed," a pathetic story of a woman's folly and a man's heroism, by Mrs. Isabel H. Floyd. Be sure to read it.

The biggest advertising harvests are reaped about Christmas week. Now is the time to plant the seed. An advertisement in the COURANT will pay you. It goes to many readers whom you can not reach through any other newspaper.

The Rev. J. L. Leahy, a graduate of Baker University, Baldwin City, will have charge of the M. E. church at this place until the end of the present conference year. He is now conducting a revival meeting at that church.

The following gentlemen were down to Kansas City, last Friday, and purchased cattle for this winter's feeding: George Stuebenhofer, four car loads; Wm. Norton, three, and J. S. Doolittle, three, which arrived here, Sunday morning.

Thirty-eight car loads of cattle arrived at Bazaar, last Saturday, from Colorado, for Messrs. E. T. Baker, A. L. Morrison and A. R. Palmer, who were out there, last week, buying cattle. Some of said cattle were also for Messrs. A. S. Howard, F. V. Alvord and C. F. Hays.

Mr. J. W. Wilson has resigned his position in the city schools, to take a position in Omaha, Neb., and his place has been filled by a brother of Prof. E. W. Myler. Mr. Wilson is a most excellent teacher, and his resignation is a great loss to the educational interests of this county.

J. E. House, who worked on this paper during the spring and summer, is now connected with the Chase County COURANT, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. We are glad to know that Elmer is doing well, as he is a sober, industrious and deserving young man.—Harrisonville (Mo.) Republican.

Mr. Carl Roniger, father of Mr. Fritz A. Roniger, celebrated the 76th anniversary of his birth, last Saturday, at his son's residence on Prairie Hill, with a most enjoyable party of relatives and friends. A most handsomely decorated cake was presented to him for the occasion by Mr. E. F. Bauerle.

At the late semi-annual election of officers of the Twin City Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias, the following gentlemen were elected, who will be installed at the first meeting night in January, to serve the ensuing six months: H. J. Radcliffe, Past Chancellor; J. I. Hey, Chancellor; W. Y. Moran, Keeper of Record and Seals; Leo Perlet, Master of Finance; E. W. Tanner, Master of Exchequer; E. P. Cochran, Master of Arms; J. M. Rose, Trustee; W. P. Wrightman, Delegate to Grand Lodge.

From the present time to the first day of January, 1890, R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him one dollar's worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing he will have on that day. The prizes will be as follows:

1st prize, one fine organ.
2d prize, a pair of r. p. gold bracelets.
3d prize, a fine garnet lace pin.
4th prize, an elegant album.
5th prize, a silver napkin ring.
6th prize, a cent's r. p. gold chain.
7th prize, a gentleman's locket.
8th prize, an elegant album.
9th prize, pair gent's sleeve buttons.
10th prize, a fine accordion.
11th prize, a lady's silver thimble.
12th prize, a fine lady's gold set pin.
13th prize, a violin box and bow.
14th prize, a pair of lady's solid gold ear rings.

It Must be Done.
AS many predicted, the time has come and the slaughter will begin. The stock of goods formerly owned by Mr. J. F. Kirk must be closed, out by December 1. A certain amount of money must be raised by that time. The opportunity for which close buyers have been waiting is now here. This stock, while it is broken in some lines still contains many desirable goods, and they must GO. DO NOT PUT IT OFF. POSITIVELY THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE YOU WILL HAVE TO SECURE THESE BARGAINS.

J. J. WOOD, Agent Mortgagees.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.
Toys of every kind at Hagans & Fritze's, Strong City.
Coal delivered to any part of the city by Kerr.

Now is the time to have your property insured, at reasonable rates, in old time reliable Fire Insurance Companies, by J. W. McWilliams.

A good book is always a valuable present. Hagans & Fritze carry a complete stock of books, in Strong City.

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county. reb16-
Mrs. M. Oliver has just received a large supply of fall and winter millinery goods.

Carson & Frye are Selling lots of Cloaks. Got their prices.

CARSON & FRYE. THIS WEEK THIS WEEK We are making an \$18,000 SACRIFICE SALE

We must sell \$6,000 in thirty days, so we have smashed the prices. We have to make the sacrifice and our customers get the benefit.

WE SELL FOR CASH. CARSON & FRYE, LOOSE'S OLD STAND. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

J. A. COUDIE, J. S. LOY, GOUDIE & LOY, DEALERS IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

S. A. Breese may be found in his office, one door west of the postoffice, where he is prepared to loan money, on real-estate security, aug15-17
H. F. Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county. It will be to your interest to get prices of him before buying, aug15-17
J. J. Vestering, the photographer at Burns, Marion county, makes a specialty of enlarging pictures, and guarantees satisfaction. jr25-3m
See the beautiful albums at Hagans & Fritze's, Strong City.
Frank Oberst sells sixteen loaves of bread, 1 1/4 pounds, baked, for \$1.00; 10 cents per pound for ginger snaps, fresh baked every day, also will deliver any part of town when called on, dec5-14
I want loans at once as follows: money ready and at lower rates, and on better terms than can be had anywhere: \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,100 \$500 \$450 \$350 \$300, pay part, or all, at any time.
J. W. McWilliams.
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.
Any kind of toy the children may want can be found at Hagans & Fritze's, Strong City.
Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
S. A. Breese has cheap money to loan, on real estate, aug15-17
J. M. Kerr has hard and soft coal, at bottom prices.
The largest and, by far, the best stock of albums ever brought to Strong City, is at Hagans & Fritze's.
Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. an25-1f
Carson & Frye are making the lowest prices on dress goods.
Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.
Coal! Coal! Coal!! at Kerr's lumber yard.
Holiday goods of every description, just what is wanted for Christmas, at Hagans & Fritze's, Strong City.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Santa Fe Route will sell tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip, during the Holidays, at all points on its line within 200 miles of selling station. Tickets will be on sale December 21, 25, and 31, 1889, and January 1, 1890. They will be limited to January 3, 1890, and will be good for passage in either direction up to and including that date. For tickets and information regarding train service, connections, etc., call on P. P. Butts, Santa Fe agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kas, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., T. & S. F. R., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MARRIED
On Thursday, November 28, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, J. C. Robinson, on Coal creek (nine miles southeast of Emporia) Miss Mary E. Robinson, of Lyon county, to John Hyle, of Chase county, by the Rev. Charles of the M. E. church.
The bride is deservedly popular for her amiable disposition, while the groom is accounted one of the leading citizens of Chase county. The Republican extends sincerest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.—Emporia Republican.
As does the COURANT.

Sale of School Land.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at Public Sale on Saturday, January 4th, '90 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. the following described School Lands, to-wit: App. Val. sec. T. p. R. r. r. r. r. l. p. N. W. 1/4 of NW 1/4 17 22 9 \$300 S. W. 1/4 of NW 1/4 22 9 300 S. W. 1/4 of NW 1/4 17 22 9 300 S. E. 1/4 of NW 1/4 17 22 9 300 Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said lands, between the hours above named, on said day, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas. A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer.

NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
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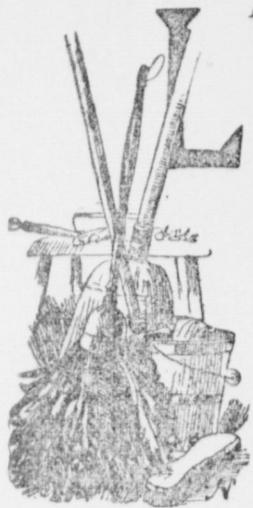
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THE BOWSERS.

Mr. Bowser Takes a Hand in the Fall House-Cleaning.



AST fall Mr. Bowser undertook to do our fall house-cleaning in fifteen minutes, but got discouraged and went off for a fortnight while I finished up. As I wanted to overhaul things a little this month, and as I wanted him out of the way, I said to him the other evening: "Being you have been home all summer I should think you would want to take a little trip this fall."

"H'm!" he replied as he looked up from his paper. "If you don't look a bit well, Mr. Bowser. Your face is haggard, and I believe you have lost twenty pounds of flesh this summer." This time he didn't say any thing as he looked at me. "If you wanted to go down to New Hampshire and see your relatives," I continued, "I could get you all ready in one day." "Oh, you could!" he replied. "Mrs. Bowser, I see through your little game, and I won't work. You want to get me away so you can rip and tear and scrub and clean and wipe and dust and damage and destroy four-fifths of the contents of this house!" "I want to clean just a little." "Well, go ahead." "But you—you—" "Oh, yes; it's always me! One would think you were afraid to breathe unless I gave my consent in writing. Have I said a word against house-cleaning? Don't know that house-cleaning must be done? I was wondering the other day when you were going to begin." "But last year you raised such a fuss." "Can't remember that I said one single word. If I did it was only in fun." "And I may clean!" "Not only that, but I'll help." "But you needn't. You just be patient and put up with the muss for a few days and I'll get—" "As I said, I will help, Mrs. Bowser. It will be a sort of vacation for me. Don't you worry about my finding any fault." It was with fear and trembling that I saw him put on an old suit of clothes next morning, and heard him say: "I'll begin on the parlor first. It's now nine o'clock. We ought to be through with the whole house in two hours." "I'm afraid we are not so smart as that. We must go slow and give the house a thorough going over." "Oh, well, have every thing shining like a new pin before we let up. You boss and I'll do the work. You know, of course, that there is every thing in the planning."



THE BED SPRINGS KNOCK HIM OUT.

Some folks make a whole week's job of house-cleaning simply because they don't know how to plan. Mother and I used to clean house in half an hour, and you know how particular she is. After breakfast the cook came in and said she was ready, and she likewise announced that the two colored women were waiting. "Waiting for what?" asked Mr. Bowser. "To help us clean," I replied. "Send them right home! Five of us to clean house! Who ever heard of the like! Do you want the neighbors to think we have been shoveling dirt into the house all summer? I'll start those colored women for home, and I don't want any help from the cook. Let her attend to affairs in the kitchen." He went out and "started" the two women I had had engaged for six weeks, and then returned with the announcement that he was ready to start in on the spare bedroom, having already taken down the curtains and removed the bedding. "All right; I'll have it done in five minutes!" he replied, as he spit on his hands. "You clear out and give me room to work. I think I can give you and all other women a pointer on house-cleaning." I went down-stairs, and it wasn't over seven minutes before he called to me: "All right, Mrs. Bowser; your room is cleaned! Come up and show me what to do next." "What have you done?" I asked, as I found him seated on the window-sill with a complacent smile on his face. "Cleaned the room. Every picture has been taken down and dusted, the bedstead wiped off, and I have swept the carpet. Your three or four women would have been two days accomplishing the same task! I have completed in less than ten minutes. I tell you, Mrs. Bowser, it is all in the planning." "But that bedstead must come down, Mr. Bowser." "What for?" "Because the carpet must come up. Every thing must be moved out of the room and the floor cleaned." "Well, I should like to know what for. What's the matter with this room just as it is?" "Dust, Mr. Bowser. It blows and we can't help it. Moths get in now and then. If we don't do our work thoroughly we might as well let it go entirely. Take the bedstead down first." "I'll take it down, but I protest. It's all bush hunting out every speck of dust. No one else does it. Get out of the way!" He made a grab for the springs and lifted them out, but in getting them clear of the rail he fell over backwards and the springs fell upon him. He made use of several vigorous exclamations, kicked out in an effort to demolish them, and as I assisted him to get up he roared: "I told you that these things ought to be

left alone! The fool who invented them never intended they should be moved!" I calmed him down after a bit and then asked him to take down the bedstead. He grabbed the foot-board and gave a pull. Then he grabbed the headboard and gave a wrench. "Mr. Bowser, don't you know how to take a bedstead apart?" I asked. "Don't! Well, if I don't no one else does! I was taking bedsteads apart ten years before you were born! You always have to loosen the joints a bit. Now then—" "But you don't bear down on the rail. You must lift up at the ends." "I think I know my business, Mrs. Bowser," he replied, as he worked away. "But you don't. You are locking the rails instead of loosening them. See here." I pulled at the end of a rail and unlocked it. Mr. Bowser backed off, crossed his hands on the small of his back and said: "Mrs. Bowser, that settles it. I clearly see your object. We will have no more house-cleaning this fall. I see what it would be. When a wife gets the idea that she knows more than her husband it is time to hoist the danger signal. Just drop things right here. That is, unless you have planned to bring about this very thing to force a legal separation."

He dressed and went off down-town, and I have been cleaning house in a guarded manner for the last week. I think he knows me, but he pretends ignorance as the best way out of the affair. I shall be all through in the course of a couple of days more, and inside of a week I expect to hear Mr. Bowser observe: "I was just looking around and noticing how clean and tidy every thing is. It was a good thing I suggested house-cleaning this fall, and I don't think anybody could have planned it better than I did. When we get ready to clean house in the spring I'll give you two or three more valuable pointers." —Detroit Free Press.

AT THE RURAL POST-OFFICE.
Mrs. Hayseed Collects the Mail for the Entire Neighborhood.
Mrs. Hayseed—Any letters for any of our folks to-day?
Postmaster—I dunno. I'll see.
"There'd ought to be one from our darter 'Mandy' that lives out in Kansas. We ain't heard for most a month and she writes reg'lar ev'ry three weeks, and if she ain't since her husband—" "No letter to-day."
"Haint! That's queer. Did you look good?" "Yes'm."
"Ain't any for Melissa Ann Shirk, is there? She came out as I dray by and wanted me to ask. She's lookin' for her sister's folks on a visit from over in Pettis County, and she'd an idee she'd get a letter to-day, telling when they was coming, and she said—" "Ain't no letter for any of the Shirks."
"Well, there ain't 'Mandy' be real disaplted. There is there any thing for any of the Jaspers?" They sent over this morning and wanted me to ask. Said they was expectin' one from Mrs. Jasper's mother, lettin' her know if—" "Nothing for the Jaspers."
"No! It's a poor day for letters, aint it. Oh, you didn't look for papers for us, did you? Wish you'd look, please, and—" "No papers to-day."
"Haint! That's funny. That one in the yellow wrapper aint for us, then? My son out in Arizona gen'raly sends us papers in wrappers like that, and I thought—" "This ain't for you."
"No! Well, there's any thing for Harriet Beinda Sparks! She's my married darter, you know, and—" "Mr. Sparks was in and got their mail to-day."
"Oh, he was? And was there any letters?" "I think there was one for Mrs. Sparks."
"There was? You didn't happen to notice where it was from?" "No."
"It was from her sister 'Mandy. I reckon. Well, look and see if there's any thing for Samuel H. Parkson. He's a brother of mine visitin' us, and—oh, there is one, is there? Wonder who it's from. I can't quite make out the postmark. What do you say it is?" "Kalamazoo, Mich."
"Ain't from his wife, then, for they live in Stagersville, Kan. Well, I'd just like to know who Sam knows out in Michigan. It's a man's writin', ain't it?" "Looks like it."
"I never heard Sam say—whoa, there, Sally! That old mare of mine never will stand in fly-time. Whoa, Sal! Well, I'll have to go. If any letters come for us you send it out by anybody coming our way. Good bye." —Time.

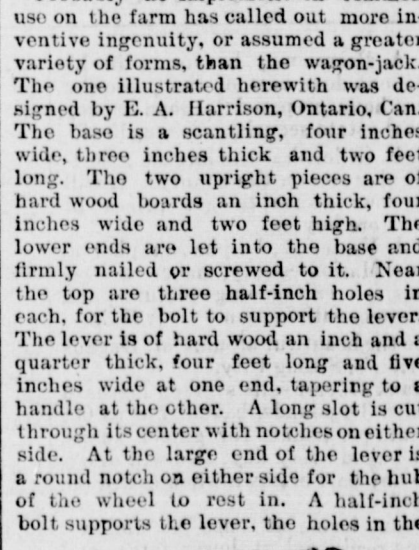
ERRORS CORRECTED.
Some of the Typo-Eccentricities That Trouble Able Editors.
I N reply to a young lady in a recent issue we wrote, "Always marry for wealth," and the blundering printer set it up: "Always marry for worth"—a clear perversion of our meaning. To make the matter worse the young lady followed our advice, as printed, and has thus been rendered wretched for life. It will be some consolation for her to know the printer has been discharged from our employ.
In our obituary of the late Colonel Snodgrass it was stated: "He will get no reward." We wrote clearly and distinctly: "He will get his reward."
Our apologies are due to Lord Salisbury, and the same are hereby extended. When we referred to him as our greatest "Dime Museum," it was an annoying misprint for "Prime Minister."
In our account of the Snodgrass-Dobson nuptials the sentence, the bride made her appearance wearing a "toilet entire," should be changed to read "toilet en train."
When ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland passed through this village last week we wrote in a jocular vein that "Frankie had married to a purpose." Imagine our chagrin when we read in our paper next day that "Frankie had married to a porpoise." We make the correction in justice to Mr. Cleveland and take occasion again to say that we regard him as the man for 1892.
In our account of the graduating exercises at the Young Ladies' Seminary for the head-line "Ignorance and Folly" read "Innocence in Tulle."
Owing to the absence of the editor, the report of last Sunday's sermon made Rev. Slowboy say the Celestial City was starved and cold. For the three last words read "paved with gold."
In speaking of his return from abroad last week we said that Mr. Chauncey M. Depeve was a "hail fellow," but the intelligent compositor made it say he was a "pale fellow."
Our apologies are due the new minister. We referred to him as "a later Spurgeon," and did not discover until too late that the printer had set it up "a better splurger." —N. Y. World.
We should be used as a shield for defense rather than as a sword to wound others. —Fuller.

THE FARMING WORLD.

DANGER TO BARNS.

Spontaneous Combustion of Mowed Hay, If Put Up Green.
An Iowa farmer writing to the Breeder's Gazette says: There have been of late several correspondents and editors of agricultural papers advising farmers to put their hay in barns without curing; to put in right after the mower and let it cure, or heat out, in the mow. These writers say that this is the scientific way as it makes better feed and there is no danger of spontaneous combustion. Now, about the quality of the feed I do not wish to discuss, but I have very serious doubts, but the spontaneous combustion of hay with farmers in this neighborhood is a settled and indisputable fact. I have before me in a Western agricultural paper an extract from the Gazette from the pen of Prof. Samborn on this subject. He winds up by saying: "I doubt whether spontaneous burning of hay or corn-fodder is possible."
The writing of articles of this kind induced some of our farmers to put in green cover, and as the grass was very heavy it of course soon commenced to heat, and through September it was hotter and steamed more than in August. One farmer, J. H. Seager, who had about two hundred tons principally of this kind of hay in one barn on September 21, tried an experiment of putting eggs in the hay, and on the following morning they were cooked hard. That same day about noon the barn took fire and burned. A few days later another barn containing heated hay took fire and also burned. This aroused the suspicion of a third man who knew his clover was put in rather green and was at this time also hot. He hurried home and took an iron rod with a hook on the end, and drove it into the hay; the rod drove very hard and slow for about three or four feet and then quite suddenly went in without any driving. On pulling it out he found the rod hot enough to burn his hands and on the hook was charred hay and ashes. He then drove to town, a distance of two miles, and took out the fire engine and a number of men. They commenced by throwing water upon the hay and then taking out what was wet, and then wetting again, and so on until they took out the whole center of the mow, which was, as they got down to the middle, nothing but charred hay and ashes which was hot enough after throwing water on to burn a man's boots. The man saved his barn, but the "scientific" hay—God have mercy on stock that would have to winter on it!
Now, for the fifty energetic men who saved this barn it would be useless for any editor or professor (even if the State is paying a large salary for his agricultural knowledge) to say that hay will not burn spontaneously. They might say of the two barns burned "Perhaps some one set them on fire," which would not be true, but this third is conclusive evidence. The hay no doubt ignited in the center of the mow and burns for days, or perhaps weeks, and as soon as the fire burns to the edge and gets air a few minutes finishes the work.
The conditions of the grass and hauling in barns are as follows: The first barn was filled with clover that had at least in twenty-four hours to three days in the swath, and none raked up until the dew was all off and no clover wet. This barn had logs or timbers on the ground in order to keep the hay off the ground, and in the large barn there was nothing to prevent settling of the hay. In the second barn was clover that was cut Monday morning and not raked till Wednesday afternoon, and then put in the barn. The whole eighty acres were then mown in the forenoons and put in in the afternoons, after having three days' sun. There was no rain during the week that this hay was put in. The barn was filled in bents, one bent at a time; no floor and nothing to keep hay from settling.

A Reversible Wagon-Jack.
Probably no implement in common use on the farm has called out more inventive ingenuity, or assumed a greater variety of forms, than the wagon-jack. The one illustrated herewith was designed by E. A. Harrison, Ontario, Can. The base is a scantling, four inches wide, three inches thick and two feet long. The two upright pieces are of hard wood boards an inch thick, four inches wide and two feet high. The lower ends are let into the base and firmly nailed or screwed to it. Near the top are three half-inch holes in each, for the bolt to support the lever. The lever is of hard wood an inch and a quarter thick, four feet long and five inches wide at one end, tapering to a handle at the other. A long slot is cut through its center with notches on either side. At the large end of the lever is a round notch on either side for the hub of the wheel to rest in. A half-inch bolt supports the lever. The holes in the



CONVENIENT WAGON-JACK.

upright bars allowing it to be shifted up or down for wheels of different sizes. An iron rod, four feet long, is bent through the slot in the lever, and each end is fastened by an eye to a bolt through the standards, seven inches from the base. As will be seen by the dotted lines the lever may be reversed when desired. —American Agriculturist.

Heating Milk.
Experimental studies of this question at Cornell University show the following results: First, that there is a loss of butter when the milk is allowed to cool much below the normal heat of the cow before being put in the creamer; second, that while there may not be any very great increase of butter when the milk is heated, there is no risk of injuring the quality of the butter by incorporating an excess of casein, even when the milk is heated as high as 135 degrees. —Scientific American.

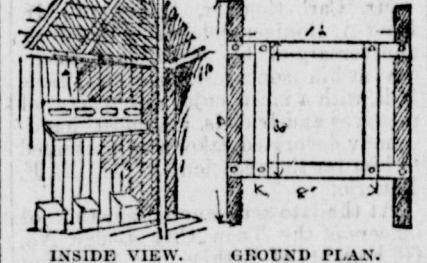
SEEDS OF WEEDS.

Eight Ways in Which They Are Scattered All Over the Land.

The ordinary weeds are, however, plants for which we have no use. Where do they come from? All plants come from seeds or buds of some form. When, then, weeds spring up in the garden, they come from seeds which in some manner have gotten there. What are these means? A few of the more common only can be named.
1. The seeds of weeds are often present among the seeds which are sown. Farmers must be on their guard constantly when they purchase grass seed, or else they may sow their farms with noxious weeds.
2. Many weeds are introduced into the garden with the manure used. Stable manure contains the seeds of all the weeds which existed in the hay and straw of which the manure was formed. The writer has seen different crops of weeds growing on his grounds, brought from different stables. Commercial fertilizers are free from weeds.
3. The wind blows many seeds into the garden. Some seeds, as those of the dandelion and thistle, are formed for this mode of dispersion.
4. The melting snow and running surface waters may introduce other weeds from our neighbor's grounds. Streams running through the garden may carry many seeds.
5. Other seeds are in the droppings of birds, and some are carried in the mud on their feet.
6. Railway trains carry weeds and distribute them about the country with great rapidity.
7. Some seeds cling to our domestic animals, and are thus introduced into our grounds.
8. Other seeds cling to the clothing of man and are carried from place to place. Whenever an army passes through a country weeds unknown in the region before spring up. Thus in Georgia, after Sherman's invasion, and in France, after the invasion of the Germans, pestilential weeds are said to have appeared in abundance. The broad-leaved plantain is called by our Indians the "White Man's Footmarks," because it springs up on his camping ground. —Vick's Magazine.

A PIGEON HOUSE.

A Neat and Commodious Residence for the Birds.
The house is 8x8 ft. and 14 ft. to eaves, two stories. The ground frame is two pieces 8x8 in.x8 ft., two pieces 3x8 in.x12 ft. The ends of the two 12 foot pieces rest upon two old bridge timbers 10x16 in.x16 ft., to which



INSIDE VIEW. GROUND PLAN.

they are bolted to prevent any possibility of being blown over by the wind; has 8 rafters, the top ends of which rest on the ventilator frame. This frame is of 4x4 scantling, 28 inches square (inside). The ventilator is a box 32 inches square (outside) and 17 inches high. The north and east sides are open lattice work, the other two sides closed up. The flag-pole rests on the second story floor, goes through the center of the ventilator, and is 18 feet long. The inside view shows only one row of perches, but there are two, and more will be added as needed. —California Cackler.

Feeding Young Hogs.

I have been handling hogs for fifteen years, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker, and my experience has always been that for young hogs especially it pays to feed cooked feed. I have not tested the matter by weighing the pigz and feed, but I think any intelligent breeder can see the difference very quickly. I begin to cook in the fall as soon as cold weather comes on, and continue to do so until the advent of warm weather and grass. And I always feed the stuff while it is warm. I think that the best feed consists of corn, oats and rye ground equal parts, mixed with bran, half and half. But for fattening purposes I simply cook the shelled corn, using the cobs for fuel, and once a week I give a feed of cooked bran with some oil-cake—say four quarts of dry cake to a barrel of cooked feed, and I always salt all feed. In my judgment, no matter how little or how much stock a man may have, it always pays well to fix up for feeding judiciously and for cooking feed, thus saving every thing and avoiding all waste. Very little feed will be needed to keep up animal heat, as the feed, being warm, does that. One should feed three times a day and always give warm drinking water, or at least take the chill off it.

While it is a fact that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are in most cases the only chemical constituents necessary to add to any soil to prevent ultimate exhaustion by continual cropping, the knowledge of that fact becomes profitable largely in proportion as it is modified by the individual farmer so as to conform to his soil and his crops.

CHEAP JOHN'S PLATFORM.

[N. Y. Sun.]
My name is Cheap or Holy John, I'm good, O, mighty good, And the lay that I am on Can't be misunderstood, I keep the Sabbath holy, I roll up pious eyes; I am sweet as roly-poly, And how I advertise!
I teach the Philadely youth In Bethany Sunday-School; And when it pays I tell the truth, Such is my simple rule. I would discharge or dock my clerks If they should dare to swear; My speciality is pious works, I dress goods and underwear.
The country P. M.'s comprehend, 'Tis told them o'er and o'er, If they would prosper they must send Their orders to my store. My duty as the P. M. G. Is this: I must insist To make the P. M.'s bag of me And order from my list.
One large and tallow smile Steals o'er me o'er and o'er; This Cabinet is but an aisle And transient of my store; Let sinners kick against the pricks And ribalds rattle and roar, So my annex of politics Brings business to my store.
My policy is C. O. D.; No trouble to show goods; One price for all, and that to me Sums all beauties. Send in your orders early, gents, By telegraph or mail; Roll in the dollars and the cents To Wanamaker's sale.
I've worked the Cabinet to a maan, And I gave special rates The other day to all the Pan-American delegates. My stock of politics is small, But I've goods by the acre; Republican Postmasters all, Come buy of

OPPOSING PRINCIPLES.

The Part the West Will Take in the Struggle Against High Taxes.
It is said that Frank Hatton, once a Postmaster-General, and now the editor of the Administration organ in Washington, was so affected by the returns of the election in his native State of Iowa that he bandaged his head with a wet towel and sat by a pail of ice-water all night. To a friend who called during the evening to console with him Mr. Hatton said: "This is terrible. Two more years of Harrison and even Pennsylvania will not be safe."
The sketch of Mr. Hatton's prostrated condition is possibly overdrawn, and it is equally probable that Mr. Hatton himself had a worse case of the dumps than he would now be willing to admit when he despair of holding Pennsylvania in the protection column.
Pennsylvania is there to stay. A State that can submit to being bossed by Don Cameron and Matt Quay will not be nauseated by a dose of Harrison. Pennsylvania's protection stomach is not of the squamous order, to be made sick by the little emetics that are worrying the Western end of the Republican party.
Even if the protection diet lay hard on the Pennsylvania stomach there is no hope of Pennsylvania going Democratic as long as the Pennsylvania Democracy continues to be dominated by Randall and Wallace. They are sworn enemies and fight each other with intense bitterness as long as there is no prospect of Democratic success in the State, but whenever the leaven of tariff reform shows signs of working in the Pennsylvania lump Mr. Randall and Mr. Wallace forget their old-time antagonisms and immediately join hands in their endeavor to swing the State back to the Republicans. No, indeed, Mr. Hatton need not worry about Pennsylvania going Democratic as long as Randall and Wallace are on deck to help the Administration along.
But the very things that are making Pennsylvania the Gibraltar of protection are the very things that are solidifying the Western States in support of tariff reform. The things that suit the coal barons, the oil kings, the iron monarchs and the railroad magnates of Pennsylvania are not the things that suit the sunburnt, horny-handed grangers of the West.
Our Western farmers are willing to render unto the Pennsylvania Caesars the things that are theirs, but they are equally determined to retain for themselves the things that belong to themselves.
A Western farmer performs more honest work in one day than a Pennsylvania coal baron or iron king performs in a lifetime. And yet the Government taxes the Western farmer's labor to support the Pennsylvania coal baron and iron king in their luxury.
This is the kind of tribute that the Western farmers are tired of paying. Human nature is human nature the world over. As long as our tariff laws enable the Pennsylvania coal and iron masters to live in baronial splendor they are not going to renounce their allegiance to the party which provides these luxurious conditions, even though the Harrison Administration is making a mess of the party machine.
The same human nature that is operating in Pennsylvania is also manifesting itself here in the West, but in a different direction. The Western farmers are tired of their condition of serfdom, imposed by the tariff laws. It isn't in human nature that they should like it; and being human beings they are organizing to regain their freedom. The first blow of the great revolution were struck in Ohio and Iowa, and they will be followed up until the shackles of this tariff slavery are rent from the limbs of the producing classes.
Let Pennsylvania be joined to its high-tariff idol.
The farmers of the West are wedded to the Goddess of Liberty, and under her banner they have arrayed themselves. "No more tribute to monopoly" is their war-cry. In hoc signo vincens.—St. Paul Globe.
—General Mahone told the National Republican Committee that if they would give him all the money he wanted he would buy the vote of Virginia and break the solid South. They took him at his word and gave him just as much money as he asked for. But, as in several other of the General's similar transactions, he failed to deliver the goods. —Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

IOWA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

What the People of the Hawkeye State Expect from Their Representatives.
Senator Allison, speaking at Dubuque the night before the election, said that the issues in Iowa were the same this year as they were last, and added: "If there were good reasons why the Republican party should succeed last year, the same reasons hold good this year. Our opponents say in their platform and on the stump that the protective tariff is wrong. The vote in Iowa will be taken as an instruction to its Representatives in Congress."
Mr. Allison said this, no doubt, with the expectation that the Republicans would carry the State. He expected that the Representatives in Congress from Iowa would be instructed that the protective tariff is right.
The instruction was different from that which Mr. Allison desired, but there is no reason why it should be disregarded. Iowa has spoken. She has pronounced against the protective tariff as it now exists. Mr. Allison should use his influence with the Representatives-elect from Iowa, of whom ten out of eleven are Republicans, to induce them to obey the instructions of their State.
Mr. Allison said nothing of the vote of the State as an instruction to its Senators. This reticence may have been the effect of modesty, or he may have used the word "representatives" in a general sense, to include members of both houses of Congress, and not in the more restricted sense in which it is generally used to denote members of the lower house. A Senator is usually considered as more especially representative of the whole State than a member of the lower house, who is chosen by the voters of a single district. If the late vote in Iowa is an instruction to anybody it is certainly such to Senator Allison.
The country has not been wont to regard Senator Allison as a man who will ignore after the election the statements and pledges made to the people before their ballots were cast. Having signified in advance his willingness to be instructed, he will now see, as we may fairly assume, good reasons for going no farther with that tariff bill of his which was intended to reduce the surplus by increasing taxation to such a point as to check importations. This was in accordance with the Republican platform of 1888; but Iowa has already seen the folly of that plan, and has issued later instructions, which her Senators should not feel at liberty to disregard. The election in Iowa means, as Senator Allison intended in advance that it would mean if the Democrats succeeded, at not an advance, but a reduction of the tariff is desired by the voters of the State. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

How Protection "Benefits" the People and the Government.
In order to make a general principle luminous, let us follow a simple illustration. Suppose hats can be made and sold in Europe at \$1. Suppose, further, that in order to protect the American maker of hats a tax of 50 cents is laid by Congress on every hat imported. As soon as this is done no European hat can be brought to the United States unless it can be sold here for \$1.50. If the price here be above that figure the tariff is no obstacle to importation, since the higher the price the greater is the profit realized by the European manufacturer. The "floods" pour in with increasing volume in spite of all that "advanced statesmanship" can do to keep them out. A positive premium is put upon importation. Protection signally fails to protect. In this case it is evident the foreigner pays none of the tax, since he becomes rich by importation, and finds here the highest market in the world. The man who wears the imported hat bears every ounce of the tax burden. * * * It will thus appear plain that so long as the importation of foreign hats continues the American consumers are paying the full amount of the tariff tax, not only upon all those imported, but upon the entire volume of our own productions also. But if importation stops, as it must when the domestic price has touched a figure even a shade less than that dictated by the tariff (\$1.50), then all revenue ceases, and the protection of the home manufacturer is complete, since he has an absolute monopoly of the market. But the tax burden of the hat-wearer is almost as great as before, and the whole of it goes as a bonus to the domestic manufacturer and not a cent into the till of the Government. —Prof. Edward Taylor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—No consideration would induce those States which have adopted the Australian system of voting to return to the old method.—Troy Telegram.
—Mr. Powderly has come to the conclusion that "the great mass of people who need protection will never get it under the so-called policy of protection."
—Forker refuses to fix the responsibility for his defeat. We are inclined to think, as B. Harrison would say, that "The Lord did it." —Indianapolis Sentinel.
—If Idaho and every other Republican rotten borough were admitted for the Presidential count in 1892 it would still be far from offsetting what the Republican party has lost and will lose in the Central West.—St. Louis Republic.
—The Republicans of Montana have celebrated the entrance of that State into the Union by trying to make a big steal. They evidently want the rest of the country to know that they are genuine Republicans. —Atlanta Constitution.
—The Ohio Republican papers and party leaders are still banging away at each other as to the causes of the late Republican defeat in this State. The only point on which they seem to agree is that the party deserved defeat, and on this we agree with them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
—Senator Allison discussed the tariff in his closing speech in the late campaign and declared that "the vote in Iowa will be taken as an instruction to its representatives in Congress." The vote favored the Democratic platform, and the Iowa delegation will please note the instructions.—St. Louis Republic.

FIRMS MESSAGE.

Harrison Addresses Congress.

Cordial Foreign Relations.

Ottlemen and the Cherokee Strip.

Service Penalties—Civil-Service—Subsidies Department and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President's message was received by both Congress yesterday at noon and is principally as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Few transactions in the administration of government are more important than those which occur in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The status of the Union is known from day to day and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the President to Congress.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other Governments, and the year closed leaves few international questions of importance unadjusted. It is generally believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this Government with other States have been marked by frankness, sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a Nation to preserve the heritage of good will and friendship which has been secured with foreign Governments as secured to us. It is a matter of significance and no less of congratulation that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds us surrounded by a peaceful and friendly relations with all the independent States of North and South America met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all can not permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and in large part identical interests.

Recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will have the attention of Congress and its cooperation in the removal of any existing barriers between the Nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of praise and the great interest they have excited, it is believed the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American Nations and settlement of all contentions by peaceful and Christian civilization can be applied. While viewing with interest our National resources and products, the delegates, I am sure, will find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which they attend the intercourse with our people.

An international marine conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the Government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six Nations are present. The conference and the work which they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may result in a regulation to give effect to the co-operation of Congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting and unprecedented fact that the two international conferences have brought here the accredited representatives of nearly three Nations. Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the plenipotentiary grade. All the States of the American system now maintain their representation in the United States.

In this connection it may be noted that all the Nations of the Western Hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. The United States, on the contrary, send envoys of the lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay was Uruguay. A Minister Resident in Bolivia was sent by Minister Resident and Consul-General. In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system our diplomatic agents in these countries should be of the uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect, and I trust they will be continued. In addition to these, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of States, I also recommend that timely provision be made for the representation of the Hawaiian Islands in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.
Our relations with China have the attention of the Government as ever increasing, and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor, immigration and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon leaves some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers while our mutual interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life. All steps to complete this important need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.
The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1888 between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain had been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations. The subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On the 4th of February last the German Minister at Berlin, on behalf of his Government proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as Congress in February last informed. Pursuant to the understanding thus reached commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who proceeded to Berlin and the conference was resumed. The deliberations extended through several weeks and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.
The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of adjustment.

On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada a bill has been introduced during the session just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate

repressions of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh representations have in most cases been met with measures of transitional relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and by virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long delayed and that all existing causes of differences may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the Northwestern survey years ago is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. No territory of neither should become a refuge harbor for the evil doers of the other through any available shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two Powers has been long contemplated and will soon be laid before the Senate.

OTHER FOREIGN QUESTIONS.
The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, the nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying duties on navigation from the Havana route to the United States on merely technical grounds of complaints in West India ports, should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not so rapid as could be desired. Questions affecting American interests in connection with railways constructed and operated by citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government. It is urged that other Governments in pressing Peru to the payment of their claims have disregarded the property rights of American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Delagoa Bay railway in Africa was constructed under a concession granted by Portugal to an American citizen. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Formal protest has been made through our diplomatic agents, and a proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

In pursuance of the charter granted by Congress and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important water way between the two oceans.

Grave complications for a time seemed imminent because of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the necessary privilege to be conceded by the latter Republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan river, which the right bank is Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two Nations.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French Republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government and people in the International Exposition held at Paris during the past summer. The success of our exhibit has been gratifying. The report of the Commission will be laid before Congress in due season.

This Government has accepted, under proper reserves as to its effect on foreign territories, the invitation of the Government of Belgium to take part in an international congress which opens at Brussels on the 16th of November for the purpose of devising measures to promote the abolition of the slave trade of Africa, to prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our interest in the extinction of this crime against humanity in the region where it yet flourishes has been increased by the fruits of emancipation within our own borders.

With Germany the most cordial relations exist. The questions arising from the return to the Empire of Germans naturalized in this country are being disposed of in a temperate spirit to the entire satisfaction of both Governments.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Haiti has at last happily ended and that an apparently stable Government has been constituted. It has been duly recognized by the United States.

A mixed commission is now in session in the capital of Venezuela for the settlement of claims against the Republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached.

Questions continue to arise at our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time cases of this nature have been made to regulate this subject by conventions. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is important that those who have been duly naturalized should enjoy the same rights and responsibilities of the rights pertaining to citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriations of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this Government has concluded with several European States, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government and the Brazilian representatives at the capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to continue their functions. In the course of this friendly relations we have therefore suffered no interruption. Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the republican form of government of the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Home Matters.
Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer and general employment to our working people.

THE TREASURY.
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, has been received and will be presented to Congress with the fiscal operations of the Government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here. The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$75,000,000. It was derived as follows: From customs, \$23,827,741.68; from internal revenue, \$30,882,513.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$2,350,000.28. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$71,250,000.00, and the excess of receipts over expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$3,750,000.00. For the current fiscal year the total revenue, actual and estimated, are \$85,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$79,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$81,250,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$3,750,000.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund \$30,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$7,838,877.41, all of which was credited to the sinking fund.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the treasury at \$88,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$91,480,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$6,519,522.30, which is more likely to be increased

than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

THE SURPLUS.
The extent of the surplus actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress with a view to reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the Government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation and the profit realized by the Government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of Government bonds, is an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a concentration of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial banks having these deposits with them, the banks to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon their bonds and their deposits. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn from the banks. It is a fortunate circumstance that such use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps for the reduction of the public debt. Legislation should be promptly but very considerably enacted.

THE TARIFF.
I recommend to your tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedule. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting like classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of custom duties is a matter of great delicacy, because of its effect upon the commerce of the Government of a great difficulty, by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may be expected if the tariff is changed in this respect by Congress, but this temporary ill-effect will be reduced to a minimum by prompt action, and the assurance which the country enjoys that any necessary changes will be made in the most judicious and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our own industry.

We can not limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to our production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge their scope by extending their operation to the necessities of our public revenue can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which attend the present law. The free list can very safely be extended by placing therein articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as are produced in this country. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from custom duties was insufficient to pay the duties on it.

If safe provision can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the manufacture of liquors would offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

THE CIRCULATION.
A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of silver dollars in circulation for each year from 1875 to the present time is of interest. It appears that the amount of National bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$110,725,000, of which \$67,709,229 is chargeable to the withdrawal of bank circulation.

The withdrawal of bank circulation will necessarily continue under existing conditions. It is probable the adoption of the suggestions herein made will result in such a minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be allowed, will help to maintain the bank circulation. But the present issue of bank notes has been going on there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

The net increase of gold and silver in circulation on March 1, 1878, was \$805,793,807, while on October 1, 1889, the total was \$1,465,918,000. There was an increase of \$265,417,562 in gold, of \$75,443,100 in silver, and of \$225,619,715 in coin, certificates, and of \$14,073,787 in United States notes, making a total of \$680,889,364. There was during the same period a decrease of \$14,725,000 in gold and silver certificates, and of \$42,841 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was \$659,224,136. The circulation per capita has increased about five dollars during the time covered by the above figures. As soon as the silver certificates were removed from the circulation of silver dollars was on November 1, 1889, \$493,638,001, of which \$283,539,521 were in the treasury vaults and \$210,098,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults \$77,219,344 were gold certificates, \$115,319,177 were silver certificates, leaving \$59,299,577 not in circulation and not represented by certificates.

The law requiring the purchase by the treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it wise to exercise the privilege given by law to increase the monthly purchase to \$4,000,000.

When the law was enacted February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1.29 4/10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has risen to 92 cents, and on the first day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As soon as it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general use of the silver dollar is not, however, shown that silver has not otherwise been discarded. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their commercial value between gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we can not be certain.

It is clear that if we should make coinage of silver at present rates free we must expect the difference in bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be disastrous to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should therefore be careful not to increase the supply of silver dollars, and if we should increase the supply of silver dollars, we should expect the difference in bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be disastrous to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. 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