

County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propri to

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 14th Senator Hoar introduced a concurrent resolution for the count-ing of the votes for President and Vice-Presi-dent, which was referred. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, and Senator Allison offered two new sections providing for a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in this country. The bill was finally laid aside and Senator Chandler introduced a bill reviving the

Senator Chandler introduced a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army. Ad-journed...After the reading of the journal in the House, Mr. Randall reported a resolution rescinding the rule for five o'clock adjournments which occasioned a lengthy debate. Bills were introduced to punish the buying and selling of votes; for establishing a National Military Mu-seum at Washington; to refund the interest bearing debt; for the free coinage of silver (by Mr. Bland), and several other bills. After the consideration of District of Columbia business the House adjourned. AFTER routine business the Senate on

AFTER routine business the Senate on AFTER routine business the Senate on the 15th resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being Senator Vest's amendment to strike from the free list "ottar of roses" and substitute "salt." On this there was a debate of nearly six hours and without was a debate of nearly six hours and without action the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned....In the House, Mr. Springer, (III.) called up as the special order the bill to admit South Dakota and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota. A long debate folnding which the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th the President's two messages in regard to affairs in Samoa and Hayti were received and referred. A memorial from the Illinois W. C. T. U. in favor of Sabbath observance was presented, and with others of a like character referred. Conference re-ports on the bills for public buildings at San Francisco, Milwaukee and Omaha were agreed Francisco, Milwaukee and Omaha were agreed to and the Tariff bill taken up. Senator Vest's pending amendment to strike ottar of roses from the free list and substitute salt was dis-agreed to by yeas 28, nays 26. The bill was con-sidered until adjournment...Soon after the House met the Territorial bills were taken up and debate continued until adjournment. and debate continued until adjournment. AFTER routine business the Senate on

the 17th resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, amendments to the tin plate paragraph be-ing before the Senate and upon which a long debate took place. Pending discussion of the amendment proposing a bounty on sugar the Senate adjourned... After the transaction of unimportant human the Management fool up unimportant business the House again took up Territorial bills. The House bill was substituted for the Senate bill and pending considera tion the House adjourned.

Soon after meeting on the 18th the Senthe resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being the amendment allow-ing a bounty on sugar produced from beats, sor-ghum and cane grown in the United States. A long debate followed and the amendment was adopted. The Senate then adjourned In the House the Omnibus Territorial bill was taken up and further debated. Several amendments were adopted and the bill finally passed by 144 to 98. At the evening session thirty private pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

JUSTICE HARLAN, of the United States Supreme Court, has appointed Solomon Claypool, whose nomination by the President is before the Senate, as acting district attorney for the district of Indiana.

THE President on the 16th vetoed three pension bills and a bill to pay \$48 to a Pig for the use of a telephone. THE majority of the Ford Committee on

By a ruling of Judge Woods recently in the Federal court at Indianapolis, Ind., it was thought no indictment would be made against Dudley for violating the election laws. THE Mason City & Fort Dodge Rail-

way Company of Iowa has defaulted on the interest on \$2,250,000 bonds held by the New England Loan and Trust Company.

An explosion of dynamite due to care-lessness-the sixth in the past two months -has occurred at Duluth, Minn., and a lady was made insane from fright. Little damage was done.

JUDGE TULEY, of Chicago, denied the application for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the meetings of the Arbeiter Bund. He did this on receiving assurances from officials that the meetings would not be interfered with.

THE famous Sutro tunnel near Virginia City, Nev., was sold recently under a decree of foreclosure for \$1,325,000 to a rep-resentative of the Tunnel Company of New York.

WILLIAM BRENNAN, a religious crank of St. Louis, has been arrested for writing over fifty letters to women of the town threatening them with deaths similar to those inflicted by the Whitechapel fiend of London

THE King Harness Company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Ohio, has made an assignment. The liabilities are from \$100,000 to \$125,000 and the assets \$10,000

THE Republican members of the Oregon Legislature have unanimously agreed to re-elect J. N. Dolph United States Senator.

THE murderers of Byron Dennis and John Godown in the Indian Territory have been arrested.

DR. ABELARDE LENAMON, United States collector of customs at St. Paul, Minn., died recently of heart disease.

MISS BELLA MOORE, once a noted young actress, died in Cincinnati recently of consumption. She had married and retired from the stage last February. THE eighth annual convention of the

National Association of Baggage Agents began in San Francisco on the 16th. THE Democratic members of the Illinois

Legislature have selected John M. Palmer as their candidate for United States Sena-

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, the new Governor of Kansas, sent his first message to the Legislature on the 16th. The message covered many subjects. Executive supervision of State institutions was wanted, Prohibition was advocated and changes were desired in the death penalty Railroads, banks, alien ownership, public debts, labor legislation, trusts, education, apportionment, length of ses sion and other matters were also venti lated and improvements suggested.

Ex-SHERIFF PINO, of Valencia County N. M., who left Las Lunas January 6 with \$300, has not been seen since January 8 when he was in Albuquerque, and there are fears that he has been murdered.

CHARLES C. TINKLER, the youthful forger of Cincinnati who obtained \$15,000 by his bad work last September and was ex-tradited from England, has pleaded

guilty. The recent advance in the freight rates to all po ints west of the Missouri river ha

GENERAL.'

HENRY WOLFF, the Dutch aeronaut, ascended in a balloon at Antwerp recently accompanied by Lieutenant Daniel. The balloon was driven out to sea and it was feared both were drowned. MME. ILMA DI MURSKA, the singer, died

inger, of Scandia; Adolph Goldt, of Atchison; S. Rathbone, of Kingman; Thomas J. McCall, of the National Mili-tary Home; John R. Meese, of Wichita; James R. Chambers, of Eldorado; Josiab P. Alartica Science Scienc at Munich on the 17th in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was heart-broken at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison. P. Akers, of Mankato; John Osborne, of Eustis; Thomas Monroe, of Industry; Charles Weber, of Beloit; William Craig,

RETURNS from the English County Council elections show a majority for the Liberals.

DR. FRIEDBERG has resigned the office of Prussian Minister of Justice because of the publication of the Geffecken indictment. THE British steamer Amor went aground the other day in the Chesapeake bay near the entrance to the Craighill channel. She was bound out.

HENRY WOLFF, the Dutch aeronaut, who tempted to forcibly remove the records of ascended in a bailoon from Antwerp re-Gray County from Cimarron, when they cently and was driven out to sea, was were fired upon by Cimarron men, and a rescued alive by a vessel two days afterfight ensued in which J. W. English, of Cimarron, was killed, and several others wounded, two fatally. The trouble was ward. His companion, Lieutenant Daniel, was drowned before the vessel was able to reach him the result of a county seat war.

ONE of the messengers sent from Suskim to Khartoum early in November brings back a letter from a European which says that Lupton Bey died on May 8. It was reported that the equatorial provinces had yielded to the Mahdi. Nothing was known of Emin Pasha. Slatin Bey and the other Europeans were well. THE British bark Siebel which left New

for sale as food in the various cities, and York June 15 last for Rangoon, Asia, has been given up for lost. She had twenty that such inspection be enforced by severe penalties.

THOUSANDS of Germans are applying for permission to accompany Lieutenant Wissman's expedition to East Africa, but he proposes to take but few whites.

THE work of laying the new cable between Coatzacoalcoas, Mex., and Galves-ton, Tex., was begun on the 18th by the steamship Faraday.

THE Japanese Government has abolished the export duty on drugs, woven goods, timber, cereals, spirits, beasts and fuel.

A MADRID correspondent says that the Spanish Government is trying to set off Spanish claims for damages sustained in the war of secession in the United States

nor, Lyman U. Humphrey; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Felt; Secretary of against the Mora compensation claim. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 17, numbered McCarthy; Treasurer, James W. Hamil-ton; Attorney-General, L. B. Kellogg; Superintendent of Public Instruction, 330, compared with 381 the previous week George W. Winans. and 314 the corresponding week of last

vear. TWENTY-FIVE miners were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the Hyde colliery near Manchester, Eng., recently.

THOMAS A. STEVENS, who proposes to go into Central Africa in search of Henry M. Stanley, left London for Zanzibar on the

18th. A young woman and a man from Lyons, France, were found dead in a room at a hotel at Monte Carlo the other day. In a letter to a friend they said they had suf-fered losses at the gaming tables and intended to commit suicide together.

In the recent election for the Govan di-vision of Glasgow, Scotland, the Gladstonian candidate defeated the Unionist, reversing the preceding election, when the late Mr. Pearce was elected.

hall, a cattle dealer, was shot and danger-A BRUSH trust has been formed which controls with but few exceptions the out-trouble grew out of the arrest of Sanders. A BRUSH trust has been formed which out of all the prisons of the country en-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

of Blue Rapids; Levi C. McGiben, of King-

man; Irvin Ford, of Albion; James A.

Nellis, of Stockton; Charles H. Pratt, of

Kendall; Isaac T. Richie, of New Albany;

Hugh P. Wilson, of Clifton; Polly L.

Cory, of Oswego, and Jane Grandlienard, of Wilson.

A PARTY of Ingalls men recently at-

At the recent annual meeting of the

while it was crossing the bridge at Topeka

THE Main Street Hotel at Independence

burned the other morning and with con-

tents was destroyed. Loss about \$10,000;

THE new State officers are now: Gover-

State, William Higgins; Auditor, Timothy

A RECENT midzight fire in a hotel at

Goodland caused the inmates to hustle out

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stowe, of To

the doors locked, and Mr. Stowe was

obliged to enter at a window. After he

some means procured the keys (it being his old home), gone in and shot himself in

the room he had previously occupied. No

AT Wichita the other night Zack Mul-

cause could be assigned for the deed.

in short order, but no serious results fol-

insurance, \$4,000.

lowed.

OUTRAGE CALENDAR.

Courant.

Whitecaps Nearly Drown a Man at Coal Run, Pa.-Three Others Whipped.

Whitecaps Threaten People at Great Barrington, Mass.-Whitecaps in Maryland.

Governor Lowry Moves Anainst the Terrorizers of Kemper County, Miss.-The Wardell Killing.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 19.-Thomas Hague, of Coal Run, a small coaling village three miles west of this place, was whipped by Whitecaps last night and thrown into a creek with a rope around his body until he was almost dead. Three miners on their way home from work approached the spot where the outrage was being perpetrated and were compelled to stay on the scene until the Whitecaps had executed their State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, a resolution was offered by ex-Governor Glick which had for its object the keeping vengeance, the leader informing the miners that one of the band had noticed Hague early in the evening attemptof Kansas City dressed beef out of the State. It demanded that the Legislature ing to commit an assault on a girl coming provide by law for inspection on foot of to Shamokin. Great excitement prevails all beef animals that are to be slaughtered in this place and Coal township, as a number of town people have received warnings to stop indulging in drunkeness and gambling or they would receive J. D. CARUTHERS, a freight conductor on the Rock Island road, fell from his train a visit from the Whitecaps. On the out-skirts of Milan night before last two white men and a negro were taken from their the other morning and ten cars passed over his body, completely severing his lower limbs from the body. He was twenty-six years old and had only been married six months. cabin, tied to trees and received a terrible lashing from a number of masked men

calling themselves Whitecaps. WHITECAPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 19.-The strike at Waubecke mills in Housatonic is virtually ended. The superintendent is retained, also the two weavers, Predizet and Audibert, who were severely assaulted by Whitecaps. Public opinion is with the mill authorities. About twenty notices have been posted around the village to this:

Mr. Norton, if you will stop drinking and sup-port your family we will help you. If you don't we will kill you. WHITECAPS. Another message was received to-day by the Associated Press representative at Great Barrington as follows:

We hereby warn you not to come to Housa-tonic to get news against our organization. Let this be a sufficient warning and bear in mind we shan't allow it. SKULL AND CROSSBONES.

peka, returned to their home after a few hours' absence the other day, they found WHITECAPS IN MARYLAND. ALLENTOWN, Md., Jan. 19 .- This week everal notices had been posted in Kennedyville requesting certain citizens to go to work and do better, and with the usual had admitted his wife she went up stairs and was shocked at finding lying across a bed the dead body of Alva Sherman, a boy about fifteen years of age. He had by crossbones and skull and signed "White-caps." No attention was paid to the advice given, and last night the Whitecaps attacked the house of "Bill" Ivans, ad-joining the railroad. The inmates were not slow to bar the doors and windows and call for help, which fortunately soon

came. The rescuers were armed with axes, forks, fence rails and guns. Shots were fired, but the contents missed their mark and consequently no one was seri-ously injured, but the explosion of the injured. weapons caused the Whitecaps to vacate the premises in great haste. THE MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGES. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.-Governor Lowry has sent the tollowing dispatch but has no further details of the Mississippi outrages: J. R. Key, Sheriff of Kemper County, Miss .: JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18.—Sheriff Rogers, of Noxubee, says there is no mob law in that county, but some clandestine acts have been committed in Kemper County on the line; that the negroes are leaving your county and going to Shuqualak. It is alleged that the burning of property was done by parties living outof Noxubee. I urge that you not only visit the vicinity of your own county, but go to Shuqualak, see officers and citizens there especially Chamberlain, and have affidavits made and arrest every man in your county that has been engaged in such violation of the law Your sworn duty and the good name of your county demand your prompt and energetic ac tion. Summon sufficient force to execute the law, and all extra expenses that you may incur will be paid here. In the faithful discharge of your duty I will give you all the aid and support onferred on the executive by the Constitution nd laws. Wire me at my expense

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

NUMBER 17.

The Intrepid Explarer's Letter to Tippor Tib-The Costa Rican Earthquake. BRUSSELA, Jan. 16.-The following letter written by Henry M. Stanley has been re-

ceived in this city: BOMA OF BONALVA, Muretia, Ang. 17.— Sheikh Hamed Ben-Mahomed. From bis good friend, Henry M. Stanley: Many salaams to you. I hope that you are in as good health as I you. I hope that you are in as good headth as I am, and that you have remained in good headth since I left the Cisngo. I have match to say to you, but hope I shall see you fase to face before many days. I reached here this morning with 130 wangwana, there soldiers and sixty-six natives belong-ing to Emin Pasha. It is now eighty-two days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyazza. I only lost three men all the way. Two were drowned and the other decamped. I found the white men who were looking for Emin Pasha, quite well. The other white man, Casati, is also well. Emin Pasha has ivery in abundance, thousands of eattle angeheep, goats and fowls. thousands of eattle and sheep, goats and fowls, and food of all kinds. I found him a very good and hind man. He gave all our white and black men numbers of things. His liberality could not be excelled. His soldiers blessed our black men for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way. Many of them were ready to follow me out of the commry, but I asked them. to stay quiet a few months that I might return

and fetch the other men and goods left at Yam-bunga. They prayed to God that He would give me strength to finish my work. May their

bungs. They prayed to eso that he would give me strength to finish my work. May their prayer be heard. And now, my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the read twice over. We know where it is bad and where it is good; where there is plenty of food and where there is none; where all the camps are and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well. I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days and will then proceed slowly. I will move hence to Big Island, two hours' march from here above this place. There are plenty of houses and plenty of food for the men. Whatever you have to say to me my ears will be open, with a good heart as it has always been toward you. Therefore if you come, come quickly for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well, but I left them all behind except my servant William, who is with me. HENRY M. STANLEY.

HENRY M. STANLEY. Sheikh Hamed Ben Mohamed, to whom the above letter is addressed is the Arab, Tippoo Tib. The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls by a messenger and which reached Brussels by post last night, is the only one from Stanley which has reached the coast of Africa. A number of other letters which the messenger conveyed to Stanley Falls still remain there, but it is expected that they will arrive in Europe in two or three months.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN COSTA RICA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-Late advices from Costa Rica regarding the earthquake of December 30, last, mentioned in the cable dispatches a short time ago, say the shocks were the most severe experienced since 1882. In San Jose both the National Capitol and the magnificent Cathedral fronting the public square, which required ten years of labor to erect at an expenditure of \$1,000,000, are in ruins. The Presi-dential palace, city hall, National post-office and a dozen other public buildings were almost wrecked.

Advices from surrounding cities report the shock even more severe and bring accounts of loss both of life and property. The latest estimate of the damage throughout the country exceeded \$5,000,000. active. It is located twenty-eight miles northwest of San Jose. It had been sleeping for twenty years only a couple of and weeks before the earthquake the crater was reported entirely filled up. Now it bed broken out with all its old fury and in another place half a mile distant from the original mouth.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 14th: Samuel A. Glick, of Castleton; Orrin G. Davis, of Lincoln; George Fritz-

Immigration proposes a five-dollar tax on immigrants. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been nomi-

nated as arbitrator between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in a dispute about the proposed Nicaraguan canal.

THE Board of Indian Commissioner at its recent annual meeting in Washington passed resolutions urging the extension of the civil-service system to the Indian service and opposing the removal of tribes from reservations where they are doing well.

THE President gave a reception to the Diplomatic Corps at the White House on the 17th.

THE nomination of Walter H. Bragg to succeed himself as Inter-State Commissioner has been favorably reported in the Senate.

THE representatives of the wool growers and wool manufacturers were before the Senate Committee on Finance again on the 18th, but were no nearer an agreement.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received notice that the United States steamer Ossipee had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

THE House Committee on Post-offices has authorized a favorable report on the bill to increase the foreign money order maximum to \$100.

THE President vetoed three private pension bills on the 18th.

THE EAST.

THE bank at Tunkhaunock, Pa., of which Congressman Burnell is president, has been forced to suspend because of an execution for \$40,000 issued against it. SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, ha

been re-elected. FRYE has been re-elected Senator from

Maine. THE New York Herald of the 16th pub-

lished a sensational dynamite story, from which it would appear that the British Government and the London Times had entered into a conspiracy with certain desperate Irishmen supposed to be in Kansas City to destroy one of the Atlantic steamships, the alleged idea being that the diabolism would force Congress to pass the Extradition bill and bring Parnell into disrepute. THE weavers of Fall River, Mass., have

decided to ask for an advance of wages with the alternative of a strike.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania chief marshal of the inauguration parade, has appointed Adjutant-General Daniel H. Hastings, of his State, chief of staff, and notified all organizations of more than fifty men to notify him before February 20 of their intention to participate.

C. C. KENDALL, a real estate agent of South Boston, who had had the care of a number of estates, went away two weeks ago, saying he would be absent a few days, and has not been heard from since. The amount to which he is involved is variously estimated at \$20,000 to \$50,000.

OVER a thousand cigarmakers of New York City, mostly Cubans, have struck against a reduction of \$2 per thousand in wages. This is the busiest season and the men expect to win.

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compelled the three large trunk factories in Racine, Wis., to shut down for an indefinite period, and 300 hands are thus thrown out of employment.

HUGO GOLLMER, secretary of the executive committee of the North American Turner Bund and one of the oldest members of that society, died in St. Louis recently, aged fifty-nine.

PERRY S. WESTFALL, editor and proprieor of the Saturday Evening Mail, Terre Haute, Ind., died recently, aged fifty-five THE other night a heavy wind blew a freight car from a side track to the main rack of the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul at Sylvania, Wis. Two men were fatally and another seriously injured.

ENGINEER ED DIETZ, an old employe of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, was discharged recently for alleged color blindness, when his fellow employes threatened

FATHER HYNES, of Pierce City, Mo., was suspended for five years by the ecclesiastical court held at Kansas City on the 17th for disobedience. Hypes said he would take no notice of the ruling of the court, as he had appealed to the Pope. He would not give up his church at Pierce

GENERAL W. D. WASHBURN has been selected by the Republicans of Minnesota o succeed Senator Sabin.

EDITOR SHUMAN, connected with the Chicago Evening Journal for thirty-three years, has retired from his post on account

of ill-health. BARNETT & LICHTENSTEIN, the largest retail mercantile firm in Des Moines, Iowa, have failed with liabilities of \$75,000.

THE SOUTH.

SENATOR RANSOM has been nominated for another term by the Democratic legisators of North Carolina

THE North Carolina Electoral vote was the first one handed in to the United States Senate.

THE Virginia State Farmers' Assembly dopted a resolution in favor of the unlim ited coinage of silver.

A PASSENGER train on the Little Rock & Fort Smith road struck a landslide west of Ozark, Ark., recently and was wrecked. Engineer W. A. Voss was killed and several persons injured.

GOVERNOR FLEMING, of Florida, has sued a proclamation convening the Florida Legislature in special session on February next to pass a bill providing for a State Board of Health, and also for county boards of health in all counties where it

may be necessary. ALL the miners of Mercer County, W. Va., 4,000 in number, went on a strike rebecause of changes in the size of cars to be loaded.

THE trial of R. T. K. Bain, a director of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., which failed some time ago, ended in a verdict of guilty. Pending a motion for a new trial he was admitted to bail.

THE Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., has passed resolutions strongly urging protection against foreign-grown oranges and calling for a law fixing the import duty at \$1 a box on oranges and liery near Manchester. Twenty-five per-

gaged in that line of goods. THE elections for the new county coun-

cils in London recently showed a good majority for the Liberals and Radicals.

THE LATEST.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 18 .- The arrest ast night of Henry F. Voight, late cashier of the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of the South Side for the alleged misappropriation of funds amounting nearly \$200,000, caused a great deal of extement in that section of the city. Mr. Voight was cashier of the bank for nineteen years. Last April he resigned to go into other business and in September the bank failed, a heavy shortage having been discovered. After the suspension an expert was put to work on the books and the arrest was made on information received from him. CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- The Wabash officials

profess to have no knowledge of the alleged manipulation of east-bound passenger rates from Kansas City over their line. They promise that if such irregularities exist the practice will be immediately stopped. Chairman Abbott has called a meeting of the general managers of the lines in the Western States Passenger Association for next Friday. The only object is to take action on the proposed new assenger agreement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- Judge Clifford this morning issued a capias for the arrest of J. J. West, proprietor of the Times, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Police Captain M. J. Schaak. This action grows out of the charges of malfeasance in office against Schaak and other police officials, which the Times has been publishing from day to day. The issuance was conditioned upon the giving, first of a bond of \$40,000 by Captain Schaak, that being twice the amount sued for. The court fixed Mr.

West's bail at \$3,000. NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- The first of the National amateur skating races was to

have occurred here yesterday, but there was no ice whatever in the river and a heavy rain was in progress. The races have been postponed for two weeks. If a cold snap sets in the race for the amateur championship of Newburgh City will be skated on Muchattoes lake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- All the cigar makers employed in forty-seven cigar manufactories in this city went on a strike today against a reduction of \$2 per 1,000 which the bosses made eighteen months ago. The strikers are mostly Cubans. Three firms have yielded. Over 1,000 hands are out.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 .- Three negro are now in Franklin County jail. They made a bold attempt to murder Mr. George Atkinson and his niece for the purpose plundering their house and getting hold of a sum of money that they thought the old gentleman had

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Jan. 18.-. Two nen, Dennis Couture and Joseph Noel, were endeavoring to thaw out a stick of dynamite this morning when it exploded, lowing them to atoms. LONDON, Jan. 18.—An explosion of fire-

damp occurred to-day in the Hyde col- Thunder and lightning on the 15th of Jansons were killed.

rrant sworn charging him with stealing fifty head of cattle.

PENSIONS granted Kansans on the 18th: George H. Williams, of Wellington; Na-thaniel Moore, of Belleville; Mara Gibbs, of Holliday; Edward Riggs, of Pawnee Rock; Perry W. Blanchard, of ElDorado; Charles D. Austin, of Brotherton; C. M. McGuire, of Phillipsburg; Philip K. Ellerman, of Chetopa; George Billingsley, of Mound Valley; 'Charles T. Smith, of Harper; Albert McCauley, of Hoisington; Jacob Howard, of Cottonwood Falls; Matthew Handle, of Peabody; Mahala Ferguson, of Holton; John Q. Tom-linson, of Winfield; George Walker, of Rock; Frederick W. Turner, of Stock-ton, William H. Towney, of Lexington; James W. Cail, of Wichita; John M. kins, of Miltonvale; William H. Baum, and H. H. Stone, of Wellsville; Benton R. Fuller, of Blue Mound; Julian F. Field, of Osborne; Anthony L. D. Scott, of Galena; Nathan Harper, of Atwood; John N. Roberts. of Lawrence; Frank B. Woodward, of Manhattan; Robert M. Stewart, of Troy; Roswell Norton, of Leroy; William Thompson, of Emporia; William H. H. Welch, of Climax; John Stockwell, of Sterling; William T. Jones, of McPherson; Richard J. Littlewort, of Humboldt; Sarah Brazie, of Moline, and Mary J. Fleming, of Topeka. THE full committee appointed to investi-

gate charges as to the management of the penitentiary consists of Senators F. P. Harkness, M. C. Kelley and F. C. Price, and Representatives J. V. Admire, Z. J. Walrond, D. S. Elliott, Thomas E. Berry and W. M. Rice.

OLLIE TRIPLITT, a bright young school girl of Wichita, disappeared the other day mysteriously and her relatives and friends feared foul play.

THE committee appointed by the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last spring to locate a State soldiers' home inspected the Fort Hays reservation the other day, and after making inspections elsewhere will report to the Legislature.

THE Swedes of Kansas have organized a co-operative farm-property insurance company, with headquarters at Lindsborg. THE second annual meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association will be held in Topeka on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-

day, February 5, 6 and 7, 1889, PATENTS recently issued to Kansas inventors: Safety brake for cable cars, Chester Bullock, Kansas City; vehicle brake; Charles Fuller, Ludell; lawn mower, Lewis D. Hall, Concordia; gate, Thomas J. Howards, Highlands; mining drill and channel cutter, John P. Paynter, Pomona; elevated street railways, Robert F. Robinson, Kansas City; delineator, David K. Wade, McPherson

THE Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the Kansas courts in the case of Willie Baldwin, con victed of the murder of his sister at Atchison and now in the penitentiary under sentence of death.

THE rain storm in Western Kansas had a thunder and lightning accompaniment. uary is something of a rarity in that sec-

ROBERT LOWRY, Governor. THE BEVIER TROUBLE.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 19 .- The taking of evidence in the preliminary examination of Charles Crabtree, George Roberts and Frank Williams, the alleged murderers of nine owner Thomas Wardell, was resumed before Justice Roberts vesterday morning David Jones, the young man arrested Thursday afternoon for complicity in the murder, was released upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, it appearing that his rrest was a mistake

Charles C. Burge, the first witness for the prosecution, testified to the manner of the shooting, but no new facts were developed from his testimony, though it

agreed with that previously taken. Isaac Wilson, a farmer, who was in Bevier at the time of the riot and eye-witness of the killing, positively identified George Roberts, one of the accused, as one of the men who had fired at the mine owner. He had seen him shoot twice and immediately after the second shot he saw Mr. Wardell drop lifeless. This was the most striking evidence yet introduced.

Editor West Arrested

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- Judge Clifford this morning issued a capias for the arrest of J. J. West, proprietor of the Times, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Police Captain M. J. Schaak. This action grows out of the charges of malfeasance in office against Schaak and other police officials. which the Times has been publishing from day to day. The issuance was conditioned upon the giving, first of a bond of \$40,000 by Captain Schaak, that being twice the amount sued for. The court fixed Mr. West's bail at \$3,000.

Starvation in Dakota Denied.

PARK RIVER, D. T., Jan. 18 .- In regard to the destitution existing in Walsh County among the farmers, Lieutenant Roudiez says he visited the region with County Commissioners Nicholson and Levaney He says further: "With the exception of a few individual cases I found no general destitution or distress."

TULEY'S DECISION.

He Thinks an Injunction Unnecessa Prevent the Police Meddling With Meetings of the Arbeiter Rund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- Judge Tuley's decision in the Arbeiter Bund case was that they had the right to peaceably assemble and that the police could not, in advance of a contemplated meeting, assume that it was going to be illegal, and make that assumption a pretext for its prohibition. Therefore he considered the formal issuance of an injunction at this time unnecessary.

"I find no reason to differ with the master," said the court, "in his finding that there was no right to assume that the members of this society were about to meet for an unlawful act. Assemblies for the purpose of establishing a co-operative or profit-sharing system instead of the wage system have been held in many countries and under a free government there exists no law which prohibits the assembling of people for the establishment of such a system. Their objects may be the overturning of existing institutions, but they have a right to publicly meet and peacefully discuss their projects. right of free speech is a natural one and can never be overturned under a republican form of government. The objects of the association to which Spies et al. belonged were vitally different from those

of this particular society." The counsel for the city, the Judge went on, had argued that the Supreme Court had pronounced Anarchy as an evil and as criminal. That was not so; the Supreme Court denounced some of the principles of Anarchy, but it had pronounced no edict of outlawry against Anarchy as a body. The court addressed himself to a disguisition on the law relating to the question whether the police had authority under the law to prohibit meetings on the plea of "preventing crime," and at much length showed that the police had no such general power under the law. "I am as-tonished to find," he concluded, "in this age and in a free country that it should be sought to be held by argument that upon an affidavit setting forth the mere belief that the members of a society hold treas-onable principles it should not be allowed to hold a meeting."

Crop Discrepancies. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Daily Business publishes a letter from J. R. Dodge, crop statistician of the Department of Agriculture. Referring to his estimates of 414,-853,000 bushels as the aggregate of the wheat crop of 1888, given in the December crop bulletin, Mr. Dodge says that it represents the quantity of the crop in the measured bushels without regard to quality. If reduced to bushels of sixty pounds it would represent less than 400,000,000

Thase County Courant W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

DAYS.

I dreamed, and in a vision saw A group of angels near me draw, Their faces strangely different-Each wore the look of discontent.

"Oh whence and who are ye," I said, "That come like spirits of the dead To visit one whose heart is gay And full of happiness to day? Why are your faces all so sad When I am thus content and glad?"

Then answered they with mournful cries: "We are turned back from Paradise; The ghosts of misspent days are we Who walk the world of memory, Days are we of thine idle youth When thou didst first encounter truth; But, prone to waste the precious hours, Or try their undeveloped powers, Didst close thine eyes to it, and, blind, Grope in the gardens of the mind; Days of thy life when life did seem As unimportant as a dream; When thou didst wander by the brooks And leave behind thy slate and books, And give thy thoughts to foolishness, And for the great accept the less. Dost thou not still remember how, High purpose seated on thy brow, Thou didst one hour con Nature's text But to forget it in the next? Or how, with God-given wings, Thy mind did seek but earthly things, Though Heaven unto it did ope To welcome in thy dearest hope?"

"Cease, cease," I cried, "and is there not To comfort me for good deeds done! Not always hath my mind in mirth Loitered among the things of earth, But oft hath soared to Heaven's height In unpremeditated flight: And though it often, but to fail, Hath striven Wisdom's wall to scale, Surely endeavor shall not win The penalty of sloth and sin!"

Again they spoke: "The days of all Thy faithful strivings, great or small, God hath remembered, and those are The bright names on His calendar; And those are they who watch and wait In vain for us at Heaven's gate.'

They vanished then, and in their place Came one with gladness in the face, And smiled a smile of peace and rest As though it brought a glad behest; And as I gazed it nearer came And spoke and called me by my name.

"Hast aught," I asked, "of hope to give, Or canst thou teach me how to live That I may learn to hold truth fast And merit Paradise at last?"

Then did the spirit thus reply: "The angel of To-day am I. Be of good cheer and courage, friend, I bring thee comfort ere I wend Alone my happy journey hence; And thou shalt taste thy recompense, And know that this day's honest thought Hath me in joy to Heaven brought." -Frank Dempster Sherman, in Youth Companion.

HOW IT WAS SETTLED.

Restitution and a Case of Love and Money.

Mr. Gasden was a lean, dry, uncommunicative man, yet not unpopular in the little town which he might be said to have created. Shortly after the war hotel at some mineral springs, to which his own name was soon added. Planters from the black prairie belt, lina, with their families, got in the habit of spending quiet summers there.

marked to the old man one day: also call her by her true name after tions of distress. this. She'll soon be a young woman." "I reckin' one hannle 'll do for her, bout ez well ez ernuther, 'nd ez fer skulin'-whar's the uset now?"

"Well, Tim," returned Gasden, "you piazza. and I won't change much. We each seem to be one chip too many. It might have been better is God-'ll-mighty frantically upon him. had not hewed us from nature's block to litter the hopes of others. But Annis, now-she's pretty. Give her a chance-she may marry well one of

ing her Annis." "Wall, jest ez you say, not ez I keer upon the earth, with the rain beating much," Tim said, apathetically, but-as a beginning, they both called the girl

Annis thereafter, and "Toad" was soon relegated to oblivion by all and sundry and sent for a doctor. concerned therein.

So Annis quit dish-washing and went people said, was Mr. Gasden's son George came home, though nothing definite was known, except that the boy had always been there until sent off to pered, weakly: school. To Annis he was at first supercilious, then tolerant. Later on he Toad wuz." subsided into a fervid admirer, to her no small bewilderment.

People continued to question Gasden's motives in thus befriending homeless stragglers, hailing from no one knows where.

Meanwhile several years passed on. Tim remained much the same, except that he grew feebler in health. Annis developed into a sweet-faced young woman, with whom Gasden's son George-now at home studying lawfell gradually in love. Neither Gasden or Tim had noticed the slow growth of mutual feeling, and to George and Annis themselves its growth seemed came upon her seated in the hotel garden beside a clerk from one of the village stores, who was trying to kiss her. seemingly against her will.

A swirl of anger possessed George. kind. Then George turned to Annis. who sat piqued and confused, yet inwardly pleased at her rescue. "Do you care for him?" hissed

over her.

swered. Yet her eyes betrayed her. Had she

not really loved this fine young fellow now bending over her all along? He her grandfather had ever known; and his own very pale. he loved her. Oh, yes! her eyes be-

came. This crisis brought on his avowal. he had come there and put up a small more ardently, because of their long sleep just beneath the film of conher shoulder, and his kisses fell like near. A voice, somewhat tremulous

hotel office. In the fall Gasden re- interval of silence, then a heavy thud, came out. Old Tim refused to touch

shall I do?" Gasden closed the window, and has-

tened down-stairs and out into the "Bring lights!" he shouted to a passing servant; then a girl threw herself

"It's father-old Tim--I fear he is badly hurt." It was old Tim, sure enough. He had fallen from the piazza in the dark-

these days. We'll begin now by call- ness, on the eve of his self-urged flight, and now lay helpless and groaning

> upon him. The servants came with lanterns, and bore him inside, placed him on the bed,

"What does all this mean?" Mr. Gasden asked of Annis, who, much affect-

to school. During vacation a lad who, ed, knelt at the bedside where old Tim lay breathing heavily, with his eyes closed. She did not at once reply, but her father opened his eyes and whis-

"We'uns wuz goin' to leave-me 'nd

"Leave! What for?" He pointed at George and sighed. "He knows."

George seemed startled, confused, and conscience-stricken all at once, but he told a true tale.

"Yet, father, I love her," concluded the young man. "I can not help it, and 1 know she loves me." Gasden remained silent, and it

seemed to Tim as though his face slowly grew stern. The old man overcome his sufferings in a determined effort to talk.

"H'it wuz all wrong, I know," he said, "'nd when I seed Toad liked him, imperceptible, until he, one afternoon, I tho't she 'nd me had orter go. But now, ez we're still hyur, I'll tell ye all sump'n erbout myself. Yurs 'nd yurs ago I went to Californy, 'nd lef' a wife nd daughter in ole Kantuck. I stayed on thar a diggin' gold 'nd tradin' He spoke to the youth so rudely that eroun', 'twell I saved up long erbout the latter withdrew, after a retort in \$9,000. Then I started home in my ole cloze, 'd I had all my money in \$1,000 bills in my pocket. I thot, ye see, I'd surprise the folks at home, a lettin' on at fust like I hadn't nuthin'. Wal, I George between his teeth, as he stood got ercrost the plains all right, 'nd woz on the train 'twix St. Louis 'nd Kansas "Well, he is quite nice, and not at City, when I dozed off fer a leetle while. all rude, like some I know," she an- Min' you! I'd got my pile right tharsafe 'nd sound-ez I tho't.'

Old Tim paused for breath and strength. One of the servants gave him some wine. Gasden was standing was the son of the best friend she and motionless, his eyes fixed on Tim's face,

"After a spell I waked up," resumed trayed her. Then, as his gaze seemed Tim, feebly, "nd then—wal, I wuz to read her thoughts, the swift blushes robbed—robbed—my hull pile wuz clean gone. I up 'nd raised a rukus, 'nd tole the kainducter, 'nd thar wuz a and he poured forth his desires the gre't stir up in the kyar, 'nd they all 'greed ter be searched, fer noboddy hed comed in er gone out. But h'it wern't sciousness. While her head sank upon a bit uset. The money was gone, 'nd I com'b nigh a goin' plum crazy over it. merchants from Montgomery and Sa- rain upon her lips, a halting step drew I hadn't the nerve to go home then, 'nd face my wife 'nd gal, so I went back ter with age, startled them, and looking Californy, 'nd there I knocked eroun' ound they saw old Tim, leaning upon fer awhile, but it didn't do no good waters; then the papers began to notice his cane, reproachfully regarding them. somehow. Then my wife, she died; "Wal, wal!" he exclaimed, "thish 'nd my girl 'nd her man, they died, a beats me, shure. Mr. George, what leavin' of thish yer pore child; 'nd I sech bad luck, every one thar seemed ter be down on me. 'nd atter that, But Annis had fled precipitately, we'uns took ter trampin' 'twell we met while George himself at first seemed up long o' Mr. Gasden hyur. What somewhat confused; but he put on a we'd a done if we hadn't pulled you outer that shaft, 'nd you tuk us home. I "I tell you, Tim," he said, "I love don't know. You've ben-seemlikeher, and I'm going to marry her whether the 'only real frien' we've hed-hain't he, Annis?-'nd fer her to be a marryin' "Yore pap's rich, my boy," said the of your only son, in this yer way, wuz

marked to the old man one day: "We must send Toad to school, and which came shrill feminine exclama- much east down, was equally firm in determining to abide by the terms of "Father! father! Oh, dear! What his putative father's will. Annis at last came to the rescue.

"George," she stammered, "I-T'll marry you if-if you'll have me; then we can all enjoy the money."

"I am the same as the son of a thief," he said, mournfully. "Am I not the grandchild of

tramp?" she returned. "We can neither of us afford to be too punctilious."

Of course, it was all settled in the way love desired it to be settled .--Chicago News.

FAMILY FASHIONS.

Charming Gowns Made of the Daintlest of Woolen Fabrics.

House gowns were never more bewitching than now. The daintiest fabrics of wool with simple accessory trimmings of silks or pompadour brocades in pattern of tiny rose buds, clusters of fine flowers and other designs are used for these gowns. The most fashionable house dress for reception, is a tea-gown, but the tea-gown of this season differs essentially from the garment of this variety as first introduced. The new tea-gown has none of the negligee appearance of a housewrapper. It clothes the figure loosely, but gracefully, in a manner that suggest the picturesque dress of the Japanese lady. It is invariably a demi-trained garment, but is no longer made with wrapper-fronts, as it was last season It retains the princess effect, that is, if it is in one piece, but the front of the dress as now made is a modification of the Empire style. A charming tea-gown to be worn by

the hostess at a luncheon party and suitable for a "high tea" was composed of olive-green velvet, combined with pale pink faille silk, brocaded with rose clusters. The back breadths of the dress, and the waist, with its short jacket fronts, were of plush, and the loose under-bodice was of pink brocade, as was the front and side breadths, which was laid in box-plaits between which were long scarfs of olive plush, and these breadths were edged on the bottom by a cluster of four, inch-wide ruffles, alternately, of olive and pink silk. While the elaborate reception gowns are made of such rich material, the majority of these tea-gowns are of soft wools in delicate colors or rich shades of old colors combined in a variety of ways, with pretty figured silks or silk crapes. Still, simple teagowns or house-dresses which are not dressy enough to be worn for receptiongowns, but suitable for the home, are made of the pretty figured French flannels, which come with scattered figures of cream-white on sapphire blue, gobelin blue. navy, garnet, old-red, old-rose and other grounds. These flannels are finished with full fronts of cream-white wool and tied of girdles of two-inch ribbon, the color of the ground-work.

There are many beautiful flannels, figured in a medley of cashmere colors and Oriental design. These are usually in cream-white grounds, and are combined with cream-white wool. The old striped and plaided flannels, formerly used for wrappers, are now completely passe and dealers are selling the remnants of their stock left over from last season at considerably reduced prices. Imported French flannels in new patterns in the usual width, twenty seven inches, are sixty-five cents a yard. The same quality of flannels in last years' patterns are from forty-five to fifty cents a yard, and are purchased by economical women for balmoral skirts because of their genuine value and durability. The twilled Orient flanael. which is made in this country, is shown in all the old, odd colors of the season. These flannels are used by the most fashionable dealers in ladies' furntshing goods for wrappers and dressing sacks, to be used with matince skirts. These garments are trimmed this reason with silk plaitings, draping cords, girdles of ribbon and are ornamented with edges of needle-work or with lines of feather-stitching, which is done in a variety of patterns. There is less lace used for this purpose than formerly .-

..... CHINESE GODS. A Vast Variety of Deities for Every Condi-

tion of Life. The Buddhist deities are almost with-

out number, and the manufacture of idols is one of the most stirring industries of the Chinese Empire, writes the author of "The Dragon, the Images and the Demon." The gods are male and female, from the thousand - handed Kwanyin on down or up, according as you reckon in Chinese mythology. There is a god of theaters, a god of sheep, another of snakes. There are gods of scorpions and of locusts, of gold and silver, of tea, salt, snow, strength, happiness, the list even including Wang Papa, the chief of police in hades, whose statue is made a sort of bulletin board for articles lost or stolen. There are gods of travel, of archery and of cursing, of bridges, of lamps and

of teapots. There are seventy-two master gods, who are heads of celestial boards of deities, in whose hands are committed every thing that men can possibly use or think of. The 360 trades, which, according to

the Chinese, complete the number, are each provided with a god. There are gods of carpenters, of masons, of fishermen, of barbers, of tailors, of jugglers, and even a god of paper clothing. There are the monkey god and the fish god: there are gods of parasites, eack kind having its own deity; there is a god of the Punch and Judy show, a god of cruelty, a god of firecrackers and a god of revenge. Shorter and Blower, the English translation of Hen and Ha, gods of storms and rains, are warlike deities, and their statues are frequently seen on the frontier. The thunder has two gods, Mr. and Mrs. Thunder, while every pestilence, every kind of disease, has its own god. The gods of tide were once enemies, but are now reconciled, one bringing in, the other taking out the tide.

The rivers all have gods each having his individual characteristics, the deity of the Yellow river being particularly fond of theatricals, which are always provided in his honor at his annual feast. Every tree has its god, and when a tree is to be cut down notice is sent to all the neighbors to remain indoors lest the tree god, finding himself deprived of his roosting place, should take summary vengeance on any unfortunate mortal who straved out of doors from the protection of his own Chwang wa; god of the brain, T'sing through. Ken; god of the eye, Ming Chang; god of the nose, Yu Lung; god of the ear, god of the breast, Hu Pen; god of the they become dry. ribs. Pih Kya Ma; god of the stomach, Tung Lien Yoh; god of the bowels,

Chao Ten Kang; god of the hand, Wen Yin; god of the feet, Chuen Lien Lih; How It Can Be Made a Very Valuable god of the skin. Tang Chang.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To remove finger marks on a highly polished piano, wipe with a cloth well soaked in pure cold water. It doesnot injure in the slightest if wiped dry,. and restores the new look at once.

-How to Seed Raisins .- One of the chance discoveries which fate will occasionally throw in the path of a housekeeper is that a bit of butter rubbed on the fingers and knife will relieve the task of raisin-seeding of its sticky discomfort.

-To clean and tighten cane-seat chairs, turn up the chair bottom, and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane work, so that it may be thoroughly soaked. Should it be dirty use a little soap. Let it dry in the air, and it will be as tight and firm as when new.

-Mustard Relish. -Take one tablespoonful each of mustard and flour, one teaspoonful of black pepper and salt, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Moisten all with good vinegar. Have on the, stove one pint of vinegar to come to a boil, then pour in the mixed ingredients. Let it boil and keep stirring, then pour it into a wide-mouthed bottle. When cool it's ready for use.

-Grape Juice. -Pick the grapes from the stem and wash. Cook with a little water as for jelly, until soft; strain through a flannel bag. To a quart of juice add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar. Let the juice boil and skim it, then put in the sugar and cook until dissolved. Put boiling hot in self-sealing jars or bottles corked and sealed .-- American Garden.

-The treatment of warts is to pare the hard and dry skin from their tops, and: then touch them with the smallest drop of strong acetic acid, taking care that the acid does not run off the wart upon the neighboring skin, for if it does, it will occasion inflammation and much pain. If this practice be continued once or twice daily, with regularity, paring the surface of the wart when it gets hard and dry, the wart may be soon effectually cured.

-Oyster Fricassee.-The liquor is boiled, carefully skimmed and thickened with butter and flour to the consistency of gravy. The proportions are about one large tablespoonful of butter to a scant one of flour. This must be stirred in very slowly, to prevent its becoming lumpy. Season with a trifle of mace and chopped parsley; household deities. There are gods of then add the oysters, and stir constantthe body: The god of the hair is called ly until they appear to be well cooked

-The following remedy for that troublesome pest, the buffalo moth, is K'ung Yen; god of the tongue, T'ung said to be as efficacious as it is easy: Ming; god of the teeth, Muh Fung; god | Take strips of red or blue flannel (as of the heart, Tan Yuen; god of the these colors are particularly attractive lungs, Kao Wa; god of the liver, Lung to them), dip in liquid arsenic, and lay Yien; god of the kidneys, Yuen Ming; around the edges of carpets, or whergod of the spleen. Chang Tsai; god of ever the pests are troublesome. They the gall, Lung Yao; god of the dia- will soon eat enough to destroy them phragm, Tao Kung; god of the nape of without the least injury to the carpets. the neck, Shang Kien; god of the neck, It would not be advisable, however, to Yu Nu Kuin; god of the throat, Pah leave such cloths around where there Lien Fang; god of the back, Nu Chah; are young children, or in any case after

CONCERNING STRAW.

The nutritive value of straw is low In short, there are gods for every thing: gods painted on the walls, at compared with clover and timothy hay, the corners, at cross roads, for the one but the straw nevertheless takes away anxiety of the Chinese life is to scare from the soil a large proportion of the mineral matter essential in growing a of the gods can this very desirable ef- crop. It robs the soil of some subfect be produced; so when a Chinese stances more so than does the grain. funeral starts from the house to the and unless the straw is returned to the cemetery it never goes in a straight soil in some manner it will in time line, but up the street to the corner, cause lack of fertility just as assuredly as will the growing of crops that are more salable. Straw does not decomthe demon, appalled at the sight of the pose very rapidly when thrown on the manure heap in the shape of coarse bedding, owing to the abundance of silica it contains, and, in consequence, its return of the elements again to the Cattle will not eat straw if they can get something better, but they will eat other, so that, on the whole, the Chi- it readily if it is prepared and balanced so as to render it suitable food for proeconomical, for each and every person viding the necessary demands of the system. What is meant by balancing ships heaven and earth in general, and it is to add those essential substances that are lacking in the straw itself. All ing exemption from devotion to the rest classes of stock require bulky food, and if cattle are fed wholly on grain the straw will become a welcome luxury. To render straw of the most service it should be cut into short lengths, moistened with warm water and sprinkled with ground grain. In this condition it will be an economical food for steers. Some writers recommend the mixing of cut hay and straw, but if this is done the cattle will pick it over, select the cut hay and waste the straw. It is better to feed straw without hay, making it a special meal at certain times, allowing hay at other periods. Even when straw is utilized for bedding purposes it is better to cut it for the reason that it can be more easily cleaned from the stalls, it will more readily absorb liquids, and will decompose much sooner than when thrown on the manure heap in a bulk. Added to this is the advantage of having it in a fine condition for handling and distribution when it is hauled out to the fields in the spring. Any food that serves as a variety benefits the animal more than its real value as food, because the change and variety promotes health and increases the appetite; and when the bedding is such as to keep the stalls dry by absorbing the moisture the warmth of the stalls is increased. It pays to cut the straw, because by so doing there will be a saving of more expensive food, and the labor of cutting it will be repaid in the benefits derived by the use of the straw. If properly prepared for stock, straw can be made a very valuable product of the farm.-Philadelphia Record.

A noted doctor came and praised the the place.

After a while came certain iron and find out that Gasden had bought up do at all. I must speak a word along large quantities of mountain land, years o' Annis-" before, for little or nothing. Now capitalists came begging it for any price. Then came miners and stock companies and syndicates, swarming about him; new railroads shooting hither and thither; towns building and bubbles inflating and bursting-all beseeching him to interest himself. He remained indifferent, silent, shrewd, grew slowly richer, and seemingly took life easy.

He was addicted to long walks over the mountains, and one day-being near-sighted-fell into a disused coalshaft, half hidden beneath a tangle of vines. While he lay groaning, with one arm broken, he heard voices and called out for rescue. He was answered, me'nd Annis hain't a goin' ter let ye and presently a rope with a noose at do it." the end was let down. With much pain But he inserted himself therein, and was drawn up the nine feet of shaft. A ragged, elderly tramp was fastening the rope again about his waist. By his side was a little girl.

ance?" he asked.

"I don't know ez h'it matters much: we'uns air nuthin' but tramps, anyhow -air we Toad P"

Toad sanctioned this by a nod, but hyur." kept her eyes warily on Gasden, who said, decisively:

"Well, then you both shall just tramp home with me. We will see what can be done for you."

So Gasden made a sling of his handkerchief, and all three trudged on. When they came in sight of the great hotel-now filled with three score or more guests-Gasden said, briefly: "That is my house."

The man looked awed, but the

little girl spoke for the first time: "H'its a big un, shore! h'ain't it,

gran'pap?" "Yes, honey; mos' too big for we'uns

ter git ter stay at, I'm afear'd." But Gasden took them at once to the

kitchen and called to his head cook:

"Take these two-give them a good bath apiece, and hunt 'em up some clean clothes from somewhere. Then set 'em down to the best there is in the housethe best, d've hear?"

The tramp and his grandchild stayed footsteps overhead. on through the season. Toad-whose real name was Annis-washed dishes a little and played about a good deal. knew all, I wonder whether he would Old Tim, as the tramp was called, swept the halls and piazzas, chored around Just then one of the doors below

coal discoveries, and people began to will your father say? Thish yer won't went back 'nd tuk 'er away. I'd hed

bold face.

father likes it or not."

old man sadly. "Me 'nd Annis air pore jest more'n I could stan'." -dead pore. He picked us up outer

nickel sense. H'it 'ud be a pore way o' did it take place?' payin' yore pap back, to let his son saddle hisself with a pore girl like

But George remained unconvinced. and left him plunged in sad perplexity. Late that night he came into his daughter's room with a large sachel in his hand.

"Wal, child," he said, I'm you gran'-"Who am I to thank for this deliver- pap, 'nd I brot ye hyur, 'nd I hain't agoin' ter let you 'nd George Gasden marry of I kin help it. Put what duds ye natally needs in this yer sa'chel, 'nd less you 'nd me pull out from

"How can I, grandpap?" she pleaded.

to love me? "Don't ye argy, Annis. Hain't you

'nd I paupers, all but fer Mr. Gasden? Never min' what we'uns onct waz; that don't count now. I cud never face that

man again of I let ye continner to make a fool outer his son. So-don't argybut come erlong."

Poor Annis yielded much against her will-her own sense of Tim's rectitude fighting half the battle. With tears and sighs, she packed up a change of clothing, and tremblingly followed the old man down stairs.

The night was intensely dark, and Mr. Gasden, feeling the air of his bedroom close, flung open a window. Drops of rain were beginning to fall; there were low lying flashes of lightning in the north, and a sense of suspense in the air. He leaned out over the sill reflectively, and listened to his son's

"George is restless," he thought. "studies too hard. I reckon. If he be so proud and ambitious?"

some, and dozed between whiles in the opened and shut. There came a brief for awhile, after the true state of affairs wheat the next morning.

"Tim," asked Gasden in a whisper, the mud like. I onct had money, but I startling from its intensity, "whenlost it all, 'nd I've never been wurth a did this-robbery you speak of-when

"Wal, lemme see." Tim spoke as though half asleep. "Hit mus' hev mine. My, h'it's natally scan'lus, 'nd be'n eighteen-twenty-yes, sir; hit wur jest twenty-three yur ago come nex' April___"

Gasden fell back with such a deep sigh, that Tim seemed surprised. Then he recovered, and hung over the injured man solicitously, until the latter slept, after which he retired to his own room,

seemingly very much depressed. After that, watchers were stationed at the bedside, and the great house was quiet once more.

The next morning Mr. Gasden did not come down as usual, and a servant, going to his room, found him seated at his desk, stone dead, with a bullet hole "Is it so very wrong, after all, for George in one temple and an empty derringer upon the floor. He had shot himself.

though no one else heard the report, as his room was distant, and the walls were thick.

Two freshly written papers lay before him, one labeled: "My confession," the other: "My will." In the first he stated that he himself had robbed old Tim when as eep in the cars, and had secreted the money in the lining of his valise. He had then come to Alabama

and grown rich with Tim's money. George, he wrote, was not his own son, but a waif whom he had adopted to cheer his loneliness. A tormenting

conscience-which had never sleptwas, in the new light of Tim's story, now too burdensome to be borne. As a kind of reparation, however, he had made a will, which he adjured his adopted son to see fully executed.

In the will itself every thing Gasden unconditionally. As all his wealth had About dark it began to rain and the been derived from the stolen money, he did not think even George was entitled | next morning the granger harnessed his to a dollar.

There was a fine state of confusion

Good House-keeping. Population of German Cities.

According to the latest statistical

data, the population of the largest cities of the German Empire is as follows: Berlin, 1,415,000; Hamburg, 499,000; Breslau, 313,000; Munich, 278,000; Dresden, 259,000; Leipsic, 181,000; Magdeburg (with suburbs), 171,000; Cologne, 170,000; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 164,000; Konigsberg, 156,000, Hanover, 140,000; Dusseldorf, 125,000; Nurnberg, 123,000; Bremen, 121,000; Chemnitz, 119,000; Dantzic, 118,000; Stuttgart, 118,000; Strasburg, 116,000; Elberfeld, 113.000; Altona, 112,000; Barmen, 107,000; Stettin, 104,000; Aixla-Chapelle, 101,000. There are thus 23 cities having a population of over 100,000. In 1867 there were but seven above that figure in the territory now included in the German Empire, viz.: Berlin, with a population of 702,000; Hamburg, 225,000; Breslau, 174,000;

Munich, 171,000; Dresden, 156,000; Cologne, 125,000; Konigsberg, 106.000,-N. Y. Post. -A Kansan living at Pawnee Rock had sold part of his household goods and machinery and taking the balance in his wagon with his family, started for Western Illinois. He got as far as water fell in torrents all night. Early

team, turned them west, and by night was at home, ready to begin sowing

the devil and only by the intercession where stands the statue of some deity, then suddenly to the left or right, while god's image, waits a moment and thus the funeral gets the start of him. Every deity, however, of the Chinese mythology-it is satisfactory to knowhas definite work to attend to, and gives soil is very slow. it the closest possible attention, no one ever intruding into the province of annese consider their mythology very in any line of trade or occupation worhis only deity in particular, thus claimof the pantheon.-Boston Herald.

He Countermanded His Order.

He had been to a jeweler's and selected an alleged diamond ring, price \$8, and had arranged to pay on the installment plan, when his girl suddenly said to him the other evening:

"James, I feel it my duty to tell you that I have been engaged no less than four times, and that I have broken each engagement myself. In each instance the young man presented me with a paste diamond, and I could respect him no longer. Please take warning and govern yourself accordingly." He has countermanded his order and will give her a box of plain candy .--Detroit Free Press

-An enterprising Oneida firm re-

cently placed a number of young alligators in a show window of a store. Morning after morning it was observed that one of the alligators had disappeared during the night. As no remains could be found the cause of the disappearance remained a mystery until only one alligator remained. Then a watch was set for the purpose of detecting the thief. Long after midnight a large Maltese cat crept into the room. and, going to the window, drove the owned was left to Tim, absolutely and Great Bend and camped for the night. little 'gator into a corner. After playing with it a few minutes the cat calmly proceeded to eat the body swallowing large portions of it entire.

> -There are 5,063 Indians in the State of New York.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATONWOOL FALLS . XANSAS

IN A DREAM.

The old farm-house, I see it again: its low, dark eaves, the twittering wren Is nested as long ago; And I breathe once more the south wind's

balm, And sit and watch, in the twilight's calm.

The bat flit to and fro.

The white cows lie at the pasture bars, nd the dairy, cool, with its tins and jars, Is stored with curds and cream; There's somebody putting the things to right, And through the window I see the light

From the tallow candle gleam The garden is rich with its old-time bloom, And I catch, in fancy, the faint perfume Of blossoms dank with dew; And over it all is the starlit dome,

And round about it, the peace of home-How it all comes back to view!

800

The night wind stirs in elm and oak, And up from the pond comes the breezy croa Of the bull-frog's rich bassoon; And I catch the gleam, as over the brink There peeps with a tremulous, shivering blink, The rim of a crescent moon.

It all comes back from the dusk of time, With the mournful cadence and swell of rhyme, That is half remembered, still-

Like a measure from some forgotten strain, That hauntingly comes and flees again, And under a dusty, twilight sky. 11, mingling, floats with the plaintive ory Of the desolate whippoorwill. —Hollis W. Field, in Detroit Free Press.

ALLEN GRAY The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICE,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD." "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED.

"Ah! is that so? Well, it's too bad. Mighty pretty leetle feller. Here, Chet," called the tarmer to a ragged, dirty urchin, who was running about in the yard, "go in the house an' tell yer maw that thar's a gent an' leetle boy hereawhat want their breakfast; an' then you come back an' feed this hoss.

"All right," answered the boy, running to the house

With a feeling of almost complete ex-haustion, Allen dismounted. When the farmer took the poor child from the saddle he could scarcely stand. Our hero took the child's hand in his and led him to the house, where both sank down in chairs.

The farmer remained behind to see that the horse was properly fed and curried by Chet

"I tell ye that hoss hez bin rid mighty hard," said the farmer, shaking his head knowingly. "That feller ain't pulled the wool over my eyes as much as he thinks he hez. I'm goin' to larn somethin' about him. cause there's a screw loose shore.'

With this end in view he went to the with this end in view he went to the house, and while coffee was grinding and meat frying for breakfast, he proceeded to interrogate the traveler. But he was met by wits much shrewder than his own, his every thrust was successfully parried by a satisfactory explanation, and making no headway he was soon almost ready to give

it up. "Hed a purty hard ride?" said the farmer. "Very," the traveler answered.

"Dark, too, warn't it?"

route, where he received his promised ward "Jist go right ahead," said the boy, "th

and soon brought the fugitives to the nearer

hain't no other route to take ye off." "Where are you going?" asked Allen. "East." "At once?"

"Yes, zur." "You are in a hurry, are you?"

"Ye bet ye I am, or I'd take ye righ plum to Frenchtown myself." "If there is no road to lead us off we can

make it without any more trouble now. Go on, and good luck to you," said Allen, watching the boy until the thin, sorrel man had galloped out of sight. "I am glad he is not going back, for he might meet those men and put them on our trail."

message was given him to return. He vaulted in the saddle, and the mulatto point-The fugitive held the child close in his arms and put his horse into a run. The gallant steed almost flew along the wooded trees. This road went directly north from road. On, on he sped like the wind. A high bridge which spanned a narrow, deep knew, come into the main road a mile or stream burst into view. The gallant steed thundered over the bridge and ascended the tall hill beyond.

Frenchtown was near; this journey would soon be ended, but where was he to conceal suppose that the sooner I get away from here the better." himself from those wrathful pursuers when it was ended? He had a very complete demal cantered away at a brisk pace. It was a quiet night. The hum of insects scription of Mlle. Camille's cottage, and thought he could find it without trouble, but would it afford either himself or the child and chirp of crickets along the wooded road made pleasant music for the lonely shelter from their pursuers when found? When the top of the great hill had been rested, his muscles, unaccustomed to the hard strain so recently put upon them, were bruised and sore. Had not his horse been reached the village appeared in sight. The boy, recognizing the landscape, clapped his hands with delight, as the tall church spire an easy-going animal he could not have stood the journey. Being alone and unin-

was seen above the trees. When they had reached the top of another hill they saw the village lying below them. Not wishing to attract any attention Allen reigned in their horse and rode quietly down into the town. Uttering gutteral cries of delight, the

dumb boy pointed toward a vine-covered cottage which Allen at once recognized by the description to be the house of Mile. Camille. He rode quickly to it. A negro man opened the gate and motioned him enter.

Entering the gate he found himself in a sort of court surrounded by a wall ten feet high. The place looked not a little like a fortification. A woman about forty years of age came out from the house, and taking the little dumb boy who had been lifted to the ground in her arms almost smothered him with kisses. Allen had hoped that he would meet some

one at this end of the journey who was able and willing to enlighten him on the perplexing mystery; but he was soon doomed to disappointment, for there was not one of the household able to speak English.

CHAPTER XIV.

"DIE, YOU DOG!" Allen was informed by signs that he was

to remain at Mile. Camille's house for a few hours, he supposed until he and his horse had had time to rest. A negro boy took the horse round the house to the stable, and the hostess, in polite French, which was Greek to him, invited the tired traveler into the house. The good lady, evidently some maiden relative of the little dumb boy, was in ecstacies at the arrival of the child, but not more delighted than the little fellow His laughter, clapping his hands and dumb show indicated excessive pleas

Allen's arrival seemed to have been ex pected by Mile. Camille and her servants. It seemed to him that she was standing in the door waiting for them. The mademo selle was a pleasant-looking old lady, with large dark eyes and soft, iron-gray hair. She did not possess a single feature that in-dicated a distinct family resemblance to either Bertha or the child. Yet those tears and those emotions of joy at sight of the little dumb boy was proof positive that he

"He is in good hands and will be well cared for," thought the editor, his heart relieved by an approving conscience.

He was ushered into the house by a mutto boy, and condu

the writing and wondering if Bertha had could get it. The contest became one of the writing and wondering if Bertha had penned those lines. "I suppose this affair is to terminate as mysterious as it begun." The mulatto informed him by signs that his supper was ready, and by the time he had finished it his horse would be waiting for him. Allen rose and went to supper. He finished his meal in silence, and then by the same pantomimic motions, the boy informed him that his horse was ready. It endurance. The men were fighting for life. They struggled, turned and twisted, and fought with maddened desperation until Allen finally struck his antagonist on the head. The blow staggered him, and another head of the start start start start

informed him that his horse was ready. It was almost dark when he found himself once more at the side of that coal-black

horse that had borne him so nobly on his

long journey to Frenchtown. A day's rest

and excellent care had removed all indica-

Neither the child nor mademoiselle had

been seen by Allen since morning, and no

ed to a road leading off through a grove of

the village, and by following it he would, he

"They seem to fear that I am being watched," said Allen to himself, "and I

He gave his horse the rein, and the ani-

traveler. Though he had been considerabl

cumbered the return was much more com-

stalls. As Allen cantered along the dusty

road he envied the farmer, sitting on the

door-step to cool his heated feet, the night

The country was thickly settled, and for

the first hour or two of his night ride he

heard the low murmur of voices in and

about the farm-houses. At one the weary plow-man sat on the front porch smoking

his evening pipe; at another a pair of lovers were cooling upon the lawn; at a third two

Only occasionally was he aroused from

stranger. Then he plunged into a great forest-covered valley, and the hoot of owls

and screams of night birds grated upon his

Having only a forty-mile ride before him

and not wishing to enter the town before

daylight, Allen allowed his horse to jog

along quite leisurely, while his mind dwelt upon the strange events of the last few

weeks, terminating in this most extra

ordinary journey. How was he to account

tall, dark man, giving his name as X. Y. Z.,

was his enemy, and if he had been pursued he was one of the pursuers.

young editor continued his journey. When morning dawned he was in sight of the vil-

He went to a small hotel, where he gave

his horse into the care of the landlord

ordering the horse to be groomed and fed

lage where he was directed to stay.

nerves, causing him to shudder

of sweet repose that was before him.

in slumber.

two away from Frenchtown.

tions of evil effects of his hard travel.

brought him to his knees. Following up this momentary advantage,

Allen struck three or four more blows and felled him to the earth. Enraged and furi-We season the meat before we grind it. ous at the sudden attempt on his life, the young editor seized the dagger which lay We try to have the proportion about on the ground at his side, and raising the three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat gleaming blade to drive it to the heart of pork, which we slice ready for the cuthis assailant, he cried : "Now we'll see which dog shall die!" A piercing shriek rose on the air, and a ter. To forty pounds of the meat so

prepared, we take one pound of salt, one teacupful of finely pulverized sage, slender form clad in spotless white flew toward them and seized the uplifted arm. "Oh, don't, don't in Heaven's name, don't murder him!" cried the beautiful or half that of pulverized red pepper.

girl, at whose solicitation he had gone to Frenchtown. "Bertha-Bertha-you here!" gasped Allen, starting back in surprise, not un-mingled with horror, when he reflected that he was about to take the life of a hu-

man being. "Oh, spare him, spare him. In the name of the Virgin let there be no blood shed!" plead Bertha, wringing her hands in agony. Allen stood transfixed and dumb with amazement, while the dark-whiskered man, to whom her appearance was not such an inexplicable mystery, rose to his feet and in a voice of suppressed thunder said:

"It is very kind of you to save my life after plotting so long to take it.' "Oh, Heaven-I never-never dreamed it would come to this!" groaned the beautiful

fortable than his ride of the night before. cruel father or master might upon a child or servant, and in a tone of muffled thunder The farmers were returning to their nomes after their hard day's toil. The weary horses, now freed from the clanking said chains, crunched their corn and oats at their

In his excitement and rage Allen could

not perceivable. "Not while you threaten each other," she

answered, sobbing bitterly. "Why did you follow me? Did I not tell

"I know-I know; but if I had not come you would have been killed," she answered, still sobbing. "It makes but little difference," he answered, with an oath. Turning upon Allen an eye which in the darkness blazed with the fire of an angry tiger, he said in a tone which trembled in its earnestness: "It would be better if you leave this country

tery of Turley's Point alone." He wheeled about, taking the arm of

me to madness, and how am I to solve it? He happened to think of the dagger which had doubtless fallen from his hand when Bertha had come so suddenly upon them, and thought he would take it, as it might prove a clew to this strange mystery. He stooped to pick it up, but it was no where to be found, it was gone. how had it managed to slip away? Either the tall stranger or Bertha had taken the knife, and he was satisfied it could not have been the former. With all his soul on fire with jealousy, and torn and racked by a

fered," he groaned, as he hastened to the

to either tin or wooden vessels.

The hogs mostly raised in this vicinity are Poland-Chinas. Berkshires and Chester-Whites, and they are preferred in the order named. More hogs are marketed when one year old and under than when over a year. Killing among the farmers commences as soon in the fall as the pork can be saved-from November on-but the first killing is done merely to get a present supply of fresh meat. The main stock of meat is laid up by killing through January and the first half of February. In a general way it may be said that our killing extends from cool weather in November to the first of March.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

ALL ABOUT PORK.

A Hoosier Farmer's Way of Making Sat

sage and Curing Side Meat.

one-fourth of a pound of black pepper,

We season before grinding, by laying

the meat in a pan or tub and sprinkling

the salt, pepper and sage over it, layer

by layer. The pepper can be more

evenly spread by using the pepper-box.

ly, and when it has gone through the

chopper it is in condition to put away.

In this way the seasoning is more

thoroughly done, with less labor than

it could be done by adding the season-

ing after the grinding. The meat we

want for present use we pack in jars,

and set these away in a cool place.

What we keep for summer use we make

into cakes and fry ready for the table.

These cakes we pack closely into two-

gallon jars, a size very convenient to

handle. We pour the fryings over the

meat and if, when a jar is full, the fry-

ings have not quite covered the meat,

we melt enough lard to cover it, and

then put a plate over it, bottom up.

As the lard cools it shrinks somewhat.

We then pour melted lard over the

edge of the plate until it is fully cov-

ered. Then we tie a cloth over the jar

the seasoning in the same way.

I make pickled pork of my side meat,

using eight-gallon stone jars, which I

prefer to kegs or barrels, because the

wood is liable to be tainted, and the

jars can be scalded and made sweet for

the next year. In packing, I salt heav-

ily and then make a brine, using all the

salt that can be dissolved in the boiling

water. I skim the brine well, and when

it is cold pour it over the pork and put

sufficient weight on to keep the meat

under the brine. We are using such

meat now, and it is perfectly sweet and

pure. In curing the joints, we rub fine

salt on the fleshy sides and pack them

in a barrel, small ends down. After

they have stood there a day or two we

make a pickle by taking eight pounds

of salt, two pounds of sugar, two ounces

four gallons of water, making enough

in that proportion to cover the meat.

In four to six weeks,' according to the

size of the joints, they should be hung

up to dry, and be smoked thoroughly

with green hickory wood or corn-cobs.

I prefer stone jars for storing the lard

We then mix the meat by hand slight-

-He who reforms himself has done something toward reformation of the crowd.

We trim very liberally and closely -Don't depend on borrowed ideas, for sausage and lard. The sausage any more than you would be content meat is cut into small slices, so as to be put into the chopper without trouble. with second-hand clothes.

-The Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls at Jerusalem has been opened under the direction of Mile. Fortunee Behar. It has more than four hundred pupils.

-The faculty of Princeton College have decided to publish a new quarterly magazine. It is to be called the new Princeton College Bulletin. President Patten will be the editor.

-All the wonders of Greek civilization heaped together are less wonderful than is this simple book of Psalmsthe history of the human soul in relation to its Maker.-Gladstone.

-Prof. Blackie says: "Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as easily and as quietly as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for."

-Out of a Chinese population of 500. in Denver, Col., 175 are in school, and 100 of them under decided religious influence. In San Francisco there are 248 members connected with the Chinese and Japanese Church, 58 having been added during the pass year .--Christian Advocate, Nashville.

-Some of the good women of Hartford, Conn., have organized a dressmaking and arithmetic school for young women who want to learn a trade, and also how to take care of their accounts and the like. Commercial arithmetic will be taught, and a skillful instructor will give thirteen lessons of two hours each in dressmaking.

-The training of a child does not alter his nature, but it does control the manner of giving expression to such nature. The training of a child does not give him a new and distinct character, but it does so direct and control that character as to repress and even subdue evil thoughts and passions so that there will be given to that character a new aspect and accomplish more in its establishment for good than all the teaching of the schools.

-The late Samuel Miller, of Lynch burg, bequeathed to the university of Virginia \$100,000, the income from which is to be expended for the advancement of agriculture as a science and as a practical art by the instruction therein, and the sciences connected therewith, of the youth of the country." A part of the income is to be used to maintain the work in agricultural chemistry already carried on at the university; but the larger portion of the income will be spent in promoting inof saltpeter and two ounces of soda to struction and research in biology. A biological laboratory is being fitted up, and the equipment has been ordered.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-What is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.

-We can not conquer necessity, but

or three noisy children were playing prison house, their shouts and laughter making the weary traveler glad. But anon the hum of voices and scenes of life died away. As night still more closely enwrapt the earth in her sable mantle quiet repose fell over the scene and all became silence. The farmer had cooled his feet and was sleeping sweetly; the plowthe advice of the man had smoked his pipe and retired; the lovers had separated with a parting kiss, and the merry childish voices were hushed

"Will wonders never cease?" he asked himself. "This strange mystery will drive his gloomy reveries by a restless dog run-ning out into the road to bark at the passing

dark stranger? Somehow he felt that that All night, over lonesome roads, through dark forests and along silent lanes the village.

Astonishing Appetite Displayed by the

In the "Dictionaire des Sciences Medicales," Dr. Percy tells of a soldier named

girl, still wringing her hands in agony. The master turned upon her much as "We've had enough of this-go home." distinguish a strong foreign accent in his language, which on ordinary occasions was

you to stay within ze house?

and put it away in a cool, dry place. To prepare the sausage meat for the table, we take out what we want and heat it thoroughly. If a person should fear that he could not distribute the seasoning evenly enough, he might divide his meat into ten or twenty-pound parts, and divide

and never come back. Young man, you be very foolish, very rash not to have followed village, and let the mys-

Bertha, and was gone, leaving Allen gaz-ing after them in wonder and amazement.

for his strange absence, and would he be able to keep this visit a secret from the tall, hundred conflicting emotions, he started down the bill toward the village. "Oh, Bertha, Bertha, gone, left me with-out a word, after all I have done and suf-

ITO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GREATEST GLUTTON.

French Soldier Tararo.

we ha night, though it was a very feeble moon and soon followed by the sun."

"Sartinly. Didn't travel much afore the moon riz? "Oh no." was the evasive answer.

"Good hoss, though ?"

"An excellent traveler."

a.t.

"How much d'ye giv fur him?" "He is not mine. He was loaned me make this journey." "Must a rid him purty hard?"

"I had to ride hard. We will barely get there in time now.'

A door from the kitchen opened at this moment, and the tangled head of the woman was thrust into the apartment to announce

that breakfast was ready. "Walk in, stranger; I reckin yer leetlê boy is kinder hungry.'

'He must be very hungry, for I feel faint and weak myself."

Allen touched the shoulder of the dumb boy, who was sitting as motionless as if he had been carved from stone, and the little fellow turned his wearied eyes upon him. He motioned to the child to come, and he rose and followed him to the dining-room, where they ate their breakfast.

Never did a man feel less like riding across the country, but delays were dan gerous, and if parties were in pursuit they might overtake him before they reached

Settling his bill he ordered his horse, and mounting with the little boy before him, they continued their journey. The child gave evidences of soreness from continued travel, but Allen made him to understand that their journey would soon terminate, and the little fellow become quiet.

and the little fellow become quiet. Galloping down a hilly road they turned into a long laue. On every side could be heard the merry whistle of the plow-boy, mingled with the song of the lark. They crossed a considerable strip of prairie, and were refreshed by the gentle breeze sweep

ing over it. "Poor little fellow," said Allen, when he discovered how haggard the child was be-"Oh, how I wish you were at the coming.

end of your journey." The prairie was about four miles wide. They had crossed it and were entering a grove of trees when, chancing to look back, he saw two horsemen about three miles in "Pursued!" cried Allen. The child dis-

covering the horsemen, a look of terror spread over his infantile face, and, uttering strange cries, he began kicking the sides of the horse.

Allen increased the speed at which they were going, as much as he dared, knowing that a five-mile journey was before them.

They passed a teamster, who turned his eyes inquiringly upon the fugitives, but asked no questions, and Allen kept steadily on, soon losing the wagoner to view by a bend in the road. About a mile further on they overtook a

oy, of whom Allen inquired the distance to Frenchtown.

"Bout three miles this way; 'tain't more'n half as fur, though, ef ye take the nigh way ahead here."

How far are we from the 'nigh way? " Allen asked.

"Bout a quarter."

"Take me to it, and put me on the right road, and I will give you a dollar for your trouble.

The boy, highly pleased to earn a dollar so easily, whipped his thin sorrel to a gallop,



" DIR, YOU DOG!" corridor, where the negro pointed to a room

indicating that he was to occupy it. "Can you speak English?" the tired traveler asked.

The mulatto shook his head, and then, showing Allen a bath, made him understand by signs that dinner would be ready for him as soon as he was ready for it. The tired editor found a good bath quite re-freshing, and when he had dressed, donning the wrapper and slippers which were brought him, he felt almost himself again. The mulatto then conducted him to the dinng-room in the basement at the rear of the house. Two colored waiters, who spoke nothing but French, brought him an excellent repast, to which he did ample justice. When he had satisfied his appetite the same mulatto boy conducted him to a bed-room, where he was made to understand that he was to sleep and rest himself for awhile. He now remembered the sealed letter which the old woman had given him to bring to the mademoiselle, and taking it

from his pocket sent it to her by the negro

Having no other cares on his mind for the present, Allen threw himself upon the bed, and in five minutes was sound asleep. The exhaustion, mental worry and excite

through which he had passed in the last few hours would have overcome any person of ordinary strength and powers of endurance.

After toil sweet is sleep, and no sleep so deep and refreshing as the sleep of ex-haustion. The shadows lengthened, and the sun was just dipping behind the Western horizon when he was awakened by the mulatto boy.

Signaling Allen to rise, he handed him a sealed note, which contained instructions for his safe return. The note was written in English, in a plain, neat, lady-like hand, and Allen suspected that the directions had been written by Bertha herself and in-closed with the note which he had brought Mademoiselle who now sent it to him. At dark he was to start on his return, and he would reach a certain village ten miles from Turley's Point, where he was to remain

closely concealed all day. At or near sun-down he was to again set out for Turleys Point, reaching it after night. The horse he was to return and tie to the same tree at which he had found him. "Umph, humph," said Allen, gazing at

and that breakfast be prepared for himself. He slept most of the forenoon, but at two o'clock rose, and after a hearty dinner called for his horse. "Which way are you goin' !" the landlord

asked. "Back home-up the river," he answered. "Did ye come from up the river?"

"Yes, sir. "Been out tradin'

"No, sir. I went to a town below here on some business, and I am now on my way back.

Glad to escape so inquisitive a man as the landlord was liable to prove, Allen paid his bill and mounting his horse galloped away in the direction of Turley's Point. If he went straight ahead he would reach

the Point long before night, which he did not wish to do; so, coming to a thick forest, he rode some distance into it, and there waited until the sun had gone down and the shades of twilight had begun to deepen, when he again resumed his journey.

Allen was almost worn out with his long ride at such unseasonable hours, and was very glad when he found himself once more in the vicinity of Turley's Point. It was still early, and not wishing to be seen by any one, he rode around the village, entering the old deserted turnpike some distance above

it. Here it was so dark that he could scarce see an object three paces before him, but he managed to find the path, and took the horse to the very spot where he had found him, and tied him to the same tree.

He felt a great burden lifted from his breast. He seemed to be just awaking from a troubled dream. Cramped by his long ride, his stiffened limbs seemed hardly able to carry him to the village.

Danger was over; a few moments more and he would be in his bed resting from his toilsome journey. Allen reached the turnpike, and had just

tepped out of the narrow path into it, when a tall dark form sprang upon him. Before he could make an effort to resist, he was seized by the shoulders and hurled to the earth. A hand clutched his throat and a sharp bright blade glittered in the starlight above him, while a voice almost sti-filed with hate, hissed in his ear. "Die, you dog !"

CHAPTER XV.

THE MAN WITH THE HORSE-WHIP.

Wholly unprepared for the sudden attack. Allen Gray was quick to think and equally as quick to act. His movements had to be with lightning-like rapidity to seize the wrist of the descending hand which held the murderous dagger, but once he had the arm he clung to it with an iron grasp. Next, with his hand that was free, he seized the hand of the would-be assassin, which was clutching at his throat until he was almost suffocated, and tore it loose. The assailant had one knee on the chest of the man he had hurled to the earth, but not knowing how strong he really was, the young fellow actually sprang from under him, and in a moment was on his knees. He clung with wonderful tenacity to the hand which still held the dagger, for he knew that it was certain death to release his hold.

The struggle was silent and desperate, for both were strong, determined men. While Allen's opponent was taller and heavier than himself, the latter had an advantage in activity and skill in wrestling and boxing. From their knees the struggling men rose to their feet.

The dagger fell to the ground and neither

Tarare. This man was born near Lyons and came up to Paris, where his first exploit was to eat a basket of spples at a friend's expense. On various occasions he swallowed a series of corks and other indigestible materials which produced such violent colic that he was obliged to attend the Hotel Dieu, and while being examined almost managed to swallow the watch chain and seals of the surgeon in attendance, M. Giraud. On the occasion of one of these attacks of colic it was tried to frighten him out of his gross habits declaring that it would be necessary to open his stomach, and the doctor proceeded to arrange his instruments cordingly. Tarare, however, found an opportunity to run away, and relieved him-self by taking copious droughts of warm water. Soon after he found that his appetite had really increased to an excessive amount, probably owing to the irritation produced by these absurd tricks. At sevenbundled by these about tricks. At seven-teen years of age, when only weighing one hundred pounds, he could cat twenty-four pounds of beef in as many hours. He now entered the army, and, being recognized by the Surgeon Meior. M Conveille of the the Surgeon-Major, M. Courville, of the Ninth Regiment of Hussars, was detained for the sake of curiosity. From the day, of his admission he was ordered quadruple rations, with pickings and waste meat, but often slipped into the dispensary and laid hands on any thing eatable. One day he was observed to seize a large cat, and, after sucking his blood, left in a very short time only cleanly picked bones, the hair being rejected in the course of half an hour like that of other carnivora. He was fond of serpents and eels, swallo ing them whole. On another occasion he consumed in a few minutes a repast spread out for fifteen German work-people of milk, etc., after which he was blown out like a balloon. In the presence of some officers he swallowed at one sitting thirty pounds of liver and lights. His insatiable appetite was for once in his life made useful by his being selected to carry a correspondence between General Beauharris and a French Colonel, which was inserted in a box and swallowed, but he was caught and soundly thrashed. On one occasion he fell under suspicion of naving eaten a child fourtee months old. It is affrmed that he was of mild and gentle manners and aspect. After death his stomach was found in a very de-

ceased condition .- London Standard. A MINISTER once told Wendell Phillips that if his business in life was to save ne-

groes he ought to go South where they were and do it. "That's worth thinking of," replied Phillips. "And what is your business in life!" "To save men from hell," replied the minister. "Then go there

great favors of fortune come to but few, and those that have them tell us that the

Gleszil's pilot engine for preventing rail-way collisions. It is worked by electricity, under the control of the engineer, and is run at any desired distance in front of the train, which stops automatically on encount tering any obstacle.

The method of raising and fattening hogs is to pasture them on grass and stubble fields, finishing up with corn. When there is corn on hand it is fed by some of our farmers while the hogs are fed on clover, that being the main pasture for hogs.-Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Water - Proofing Woolen Goods.

What is asserted to be an effective process for water-proofing woolen goods has come into use among German manufacturers, the cloth in this case gaining considerably in weight, and, though perfectly water-proof, impedes neither air nor perspiration. A solution is made of one hundred parts of alum and the same of glue, five parts of tannin, and two parts of soluble glass, by dissolving alum in a moderate quantity of boiling water. The glue is steeped in cold water until it has absorbed twice its weight of water, and is then dissolved by heat; the tannin and soluble glass are well-stirred into the solution of glue, to which the alum solution is then added, and the whole stirred and allowed to cool. One kilo of the gelatinous mass is boiled for three hours in fifteen litres of water, fresh water being continually added to compensate for evaporation. The bath is now permitted to cool to eighty deg. Cent., and in this the material to be rendered water-proof is kept for half an hour, then withdrawn, and the moisture allowed to drip from it for several hours. Finally the cloth is

stretched on a frame, and dried at a temperature of fifty degrees, then calendered. -N. Y. Sun.

-A couple of Mormon elders stopped at Dry Creek, Blount County, Ga., and commenced to prospect for converts. Several gentlemen waited on them and invited them to leave. "We have been sent here by God to preach the doc-trine," said the elders. "And we have been sent here by God to send you back where you came from." replied one of the gentlemen. The elders evidently thought that the gentlemen had the latest commission, as they left.

we can yield to it in su greater than if we could.

-It is generally the idle who complain they can not find time to do that which they fancy they wish.

-Abuse may not be criticism, but sometimes the latter sounds very much like the former.-San Francisco Jewish Progress.

-It is worth realizing, says the Christian Union, that there is no such thing as common-place life or uninteresting circumstances. They are so only because we do not see into them-do not know them.

-Morals differ from custom, in so far as the former are certainly the science of human happiness, while the latter is the result of habit and example, often formed, we know not how, and as often unwholesome as wholesome.

-Superstition itself records no vainer reliance than the trust in intellectual culture as an adequate antagonist or controller to the passions and impulses. which are the dynamics of our nature, and in their adjustment constitute character.-James Martineau.

-Common politeness is very simple. very easy, very cheap. It costs nothing in effort; it is no tax upon either the physical or mental powers; it is always gratefully received by polite people. and it gratifies giver as well as receiver. It makes all within the range of its influence happier and better, and it smooths many of the rougher paths of life.

-For their little the poor seem to be more grateful than are the rich for their much. If one has felt precious jewels dropping from him, or has felt them torn ruthlessly from his breast, still he ought to be grateful for the blessings that remain. Death, loss of property, are zero compared with the loss of truth, honor and purity .--- The Advance.

-What a wretchedness is this, to thrust all our riches outward, and be beggars within; to contemplate nothing but the little, vile and sordid things of the world; not the great, noble and precious! We serve our avarice, and not content with the good of the earth that is offered us, we search for the evil that is hidden.

-The gravest complaints about incivility often come against those who assume to be exemplars of society and good manners, and they are only too often just. So common is it for a lady to refuse the acknowledgement of the courtesy extended when a gentleman gives his seat to a lady in a street car that many gentlemen have abandoned that particular act of civility, except in cases where they know the lady, and they certainly have great provocation.

and attend to your business," said Mr. Phillips. ENJOY the littles of every day.

quiet, homely joys, which are within the reach of us all, are infinitely the best. Then let us not cast them away, but treasure every sunbeam, and get all the light and warmth from it that the blessing holds.

AUSTRIAN engineers speak favorably of

the Chase County Courant,

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

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Senate Republicans voted down a proposition to but Bibles on the free list. How can the revivalists longer sing, "Salvation's free?"

It is curious says the Louisville Courier Journal, that one of the most lawless towns of Kansas happens to bear the name of Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls or the town should apply for a change.

John Wanamaker says he would as soon do business without clerks as without newspaper advertising. Let the boom for Wanamaker for Presi-dent in 1892 begin forthwith.—Kansas City News.

And now it is said that Osgoodby, the author of the famous Murchison letter was "formerly of Kansas," having resided in Miami county. It is fitting that the author of that piece of rascality should hail from the banner D. C:

by the farmers who enjoy it.-Kan-sas City News.

The county job printing of Marion county, was let to the Record, and the

A bill has been introduced into the Kansas legislature to aboish all Eng-lish titles in State institutions, such

 Iish titles in State institutions, such as dean, chaplain, warden, regent, etc.
 In the tepfeetably will of the below of the institution of the instin the insthe institutin of the institutin of the institution of th

Every Kansan should read "The Kansas Man Abroad." It is a book that fairly bubbles with the richest wit of the plains. The Kansas man, as his picture is drawn by the author. is a genial, whole-souled fellow, who tells stories as wonderful as those of Munchausen and as laughable as those

SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT. Farmers of this county you should keep your eye open for the agent who sells the "corn binder." They are swindling farmers everywhere by get-ting postal card orders for one binder and raising them to 100. "The binder" s a small wooden stick, about 18 inches long with a brass ferule on one end, on which there is a slot for fas-tening the string which binds the fodder.-Allen County Courant.

Mat Quay, of Republican campaign fame, has evidently met his match in the managers of the Voice, the national prohibition paper. Quay had em-ployees of the Voice steal its mailing list and by printing duplicates of the genuine issue of Democratic and tariff reform documents folded in, the rank and file of the prohibitionists were driven from their party. But complete exposure of the whole matter has been made, by confessions of the guilty ones.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week ending Jan. 15, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of Ameri-

In a tariff speech the other day Senator Hoar boldly declared that "the existence of such mortgages (on Machusetts farms) is a sign of life and health." The species of life and health would be readily relinquished by the farmers and the species of life and Beaumount, spring motor; Joseph Walker, Belleville, weather strip.

The Topeka Democrat has suggested

that there ought to be an increase of county legal printing was awarded to the Peabody Gazette as official paper, and the Marion Record, Florence Bulletin, and the Illisboro Herald as generally, we are pleased to see, favor the suggestion. It is no more than right that the Legislators of a great State like Kansas should be paid a associates. Each paper is to receive the suggestion. It is no more than one fourth the legal rate.--Marion right that the Legislators of a great sufficient per diem to enable them to live respectably while the Legislature is in session, without going down into

"Myself and daughters were both cured of distressing asthma by the use of your Compound Oxygen."
"Mrs. W. Denny."
"Moss Point, Miss., Jan. 27, 1883."
"Moss Point, Miss., Jan. 27, 1883."
"You have my heartfelt gratitude for the good your Compound Oxygen has done me. "Mrs. Francis Edwards.
"Weatherford, Texas, April 1, '88."
"Since using Compound Oxygen my health is simply perfect."
"F. H. Emery."
"Graham, Me., July 27th. 1888."
"Compound Oxygen saved my life
"Musself and daughters were both ast of the good your Compound Oxygen my health is simply perfect.
"Graham, Me., July 27th. 1888."

jan24-3t Elmdale, Kansas.

Bills Allowed by the Board of **County Commissioners.**

The following is the statement of the ac-counts allowed by the Board of County Com missioners at the regular session, held Jan. 7 8, 9 and 10, 1889. Dec. 18, 1888, A. Altdoeffer, . Dec. 18, 1888, A. Altdoeffer, Stenographer "22, 1888, same. Jan. 7, 1889, L. R. Grifilths damage on McKee road. E. S. Yeoman Viewer Lawless road. Wm. Sullivan same. James Robertson, chainman same. John Lawless, same. Jaines Robertson, chainman same. John Lawless, same. John Lawless, same. John Stawless, marker, same. Polly Ciny damages on same. John Murphy same. Andrew Drummond same. James Reynolds same. R. C. Harris Viewer Yeager road. B. W. Spence: same.

C. R. Wieters, work on furnace for jail.
C. R. Wieters, work on court-house yard.
Dr C. E. Hait, Health Officer.
E. F. Bolmes, mdse for pauper ...
W. A. Waddell, plank for county ...
J. M. Tuttle, Commissioner's salary.
W. M. Harris, same.
C. S. Ford, same
B. Hackett, viewer Bakerroad ...
J. S. H. Barker, same.
G. W. Jackson, damage on same.
David Sauble, viewer Park road.
A. B. Emmerson, same.
E. W. Pinkston, same.
C. F. Laloge, chainman same.
A. W. Park, same.
C. F. Laloge, chainman same.
J. Bridgestock. marker, same.
Geo. McDonald, coal for pauper. Total-\$5 446 64 STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. STATE OF KANSAS.] 83. I, J. S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify. that the foregoing is a true and correct state-ment of the bills and accounts allowed by the Roard of County Commissioners at the regular session held January 7, 8, 9 and 10. 1889.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my han and the seal of Chase county, this 12th day of anuary, A. D., 1899. [L. S.] J. S. STANLEY Co. Clerk. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S DRS, STARKEY AND PALEN CATCEN Viloria Delilecto 1529 Arch Street. Philad'a. Pa. TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchits Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Deubitiv, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Drs Starkey & Palen, No 1529 Arch street. Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific ad-justment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sont all over the world is sent all over the world

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphi

vorms, Congestion, inflamma Vorms, Worm Fever, Worm Frying Colic, or Teething of Jiarrhea, of Children or Ad

eumatism, Ersyipelas, Eruptio

es, Blind or Bleeding.

ECIFIC

IST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.

Sale of School Land.

NW4 nW4 " " 375 \$15 00 Sw4 nw4 " " 375 \$15 00 Set nw4 " " 3 00 15 00 Located in Chase county, Kasnas, Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours above numed, on said day at my office in Cottonwood Falts, Chase county, Kansas, Tecasurer of Chase county, Kansas, January 8, 1889.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-OEALER IN-HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD

TIDWARE. FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FA LLS, KANSAS

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON. MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable, For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business a d others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles ex. quisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggles made for lovers. Open to the sun. or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and kaow just what to do, Either for a business trip or a Bankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays.

1889.

Sample copy 5 cents

is now in its fifth year. The Congregationalist recently said of it: "BABYHOOD seems almost indispensable to the household in which there are young children. It is for the parents and the nurse, and is packed full of important sug-ressions of a practical character. From per-sonal experience of its usefulness, we com-mend it warmiy."

Is a monthly maga-

zine devoted to the hygiene and care of

infants and young children, and all that pertains to the routine of the nursery. It

And the Chicago Advance :

"No mother but must appreciate its wise and helpful suggestions, and be grateful for the solving of perplexities and the helping over hard places which every one comes to who has the care of young children. We commend it to every mother in the land."

Also the New York Graphic : "Th. success of this periodical has been enormous. It makes young mothers feel that the only subject worthy of attention is at last being recognized."

Every intelligent father and mother should read it regularly. Their children will be healthier and happier. It will reduce the work of caring for them, nursing them, dressing them, amusing them. Letters from subscribers frequently contain such testimonies as these, lately received :

ch testimonies as these, lately received "1 am grateful to BABYHOOD; I have seen but two numbers, but have learned so much from those that I feel I should be doing my children a wrong if I should fail of the op-portunity to learn more." "The help it has been to us would have astonished me had it been predicted beforehand." "Physician as I am, your magaine is the most welcome pariodical that comes to my table, and is the one I read first." "I canne" eak too nighly of BABYHOOD. During the "avers that I have subscribed to ft. It. folt repaid a hundred times for the ou "by the relief and condience it has given ..."

You want a sample copy-Price 15 cents.

Or to subscribe for a year-\$1.50.

On our part we wish to know that you have seen this advertisement ; and in order to induce you to mention this paper when writing us,

We have arranged to have manufactured for us a large quantity of

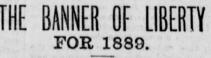
Hudnut's celebrated Sachet Powder, and will give a packet, free (either "Violet" or White Lilac," as preferred),

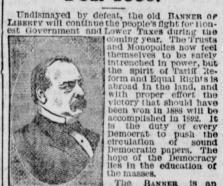
(quality sufficient to eleganity perfume Baby's clothing for months), to every person who sends us elther \$1.50 for a year's sub-scription or 15 cents for a single copy, and mentions this paper. (Note the condition.) The powder is in no sense a "premium," but is offered shapt to add us in tracing the re-suits of our advertising in various parts of the country. Its retail value is about 25 cents.) Address

BABYHOOD PUBLISHING CO.,

5 Beekman St., New York.

Do not confound Hawrhood with picture-books for the amusement of children. It is a mothers' magazine—a nursery help. Its list of contributors on medical subjects comprises many specialists of the highest professional standing. The springfield (Mass.) Union says: "It is really a question what the mothers of little babies used to do before the excellent little magazine Basynood was published." No number can be missed without the loss being felt."





1009. This is the magazine for little folks begin-ming to read for themselves. Mrs. M. F. Butts has written a new story in twelve parts entitled PATCHY AND HIP-PITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful full-page pictures. BOY BOB'S MENAGERIE will picture many animals, and give Bob's peculiar ac-count of them. Mrs. Clara Doty Bates will contribute a dozen poems about DAME NATURE'S ELVES, the real elves. Many pictures by Mr. L. Bridgman. There will be stories of home and foreign life, games, sports, some Western floral won-ders, little "pices to speak," and seventy-five full page pictures, besides no end of smaller ones. Twelve times a year, and all for only \$1.00. Sample copy 5 cents.

Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs.

grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays, jy26-tf

Our Little Men and Women,

is sent all over the world.
Drs. Starkey. & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persone who have tried their treatment:
Hon. Wm. D. Kelly. Congressman, Phila Rev. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Obser-ver, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ilis.

of Mark Twain. Send at once to the publisher, Jo. A. Parker, Dunkirk, N. Y., before the edition is exhausted, and procure a copy. By mail 20 cents.

A mulatto named Lola Houck, of Victoria, Tex., bought a first-class ticket on the Southern Pacific Railroad. When she presented her ticket she was refused admission to the firstclass car on account of her color. During her trip she stood upon the platform; it rained; she caught cold. became sick, and sued the company for \$12,000 damages. A Texas jury nas given her damages in \$5,000. And still they say there is no law and justice for colored people down South!

The modern daily press is a great iastitution. It exploited the miserable Whitechaple murderer until an epidemic of brutal butcheries was created in this country and in En- shirts, the manufacture of which is gland. It has lately been doing the fostered by a tax upon the people of same thing for the Indiana White 40 per cent. Of course Mr. Wana-Caps, with a result that similar or- maker cares nothing about this tax ganizations are springing up in several for himself, but his heart bled so States, and columns of telegraphic re- freely for the poor sewing women ports are needed to chronicle their outrages. Can it be that the news- paign, that he was impelled to raise papers manufacture these sensations nearly half a million dollars from as they used to "Southern outrages?"

States Senatorsships is taking place which menaced the country through in a number of Republican States. lowering the duty on shirts and-for Mr. MeMillin, a lumber and railway other purposes. In the Senate week J. king, has secured the Michigan option. before last Mr. McPherson (N. J.) Geo. W. Crane & Co., stationery for and E. C. Wolcott, attorney of two read the affidavit of a woman who is great railway corporations, that for employed by Mr. Wanamaker in makgreat railway corporations, that for employed by Mr. Wanamaker in mak-Colorado. The price in each instance ing shirts, and it transpired that he Brandley. Constable, State vs. was paid during the fall into Mr. was paying 35 cents per dozen for R. H. Chandler, J. P.'s toes, same Quay's campaign "educational" fund. common shirts, of which a quick and Both of these gentlemen may be industrious women might make a full counted upon to stand by protective dozen in a day by working steadily tariff till the crack o'doom, if they from 7 in the morning until 10 at survive so long. No better defenders night, and \$1 per dozen for fine shirts, Sam of monopoly can be found than mon- of which the same number might be opolists themselves.

An interesting experiment in bringing up a kaby without shoes and stockings is described at length in the January number of Babyhood, The experiment was successful, but the It seems quite remarkable that Mr. medical editor takes occasion to pro- Wanamaker should have been able to w nest against the "hardening process" to which some parents submit their childcen. "Chilblains and Frost Bites" is just now a very seasonsible subject, and it is not often that one finds so practical and authoritative a streatment of it as Dr. Bissell offers to the readers of Babyhood, 15 cents a

9

"Compound Oxygen saved my life and cured my boy of catarrh." "Walter T. Forbes," "Atlanta, Ga."

Send for the brochure of 200 pages, or our quarterly review, Health and Life, containing the results of Compound Oxygen treatment in cases of onsumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostra-tion, Rheumatism Neuralgia and all other complaints of a chronic nature. All our publications will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. (1529) Arch street, Philadelyhia, Pa.

Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who is pretty sure of a place in Harrison's cabinet, is worth several millions, a goodly portion of his for-

tune having been made under the operations of the "beneficent principle" of protection. One of the branches of his trade is the making of along in the latter part of the cam-Pennsylvania pilanthropists for use

by Chairman Quay in circulating The annual auction of United documents setting forth the danger made in two days of a like number of

hours-while the only burden placed upon her was that she should buy her thread (taxed 7 cents per dozen) and to pay expressage for the delivering of the goods at the Philadelphia store. save anything for bimself after pay- E. ing these munificent wages, and we B. A. are really afraid that his financial condition has been overestimated. He should by all means have a Cabinet place, for no doubt the salary will come in real good for him.

W. Ellis Clerk fees State vs. A. Kinne Sheriff fees same case.

2 00

13 10

Frank Cartmell same..... Frank Hardin witness same Dick Martin same.... . J . Moore same..... C. Jeffrey mdse 1or pauper.....

S Stanley abstract of vote...

John Carnes medical attendance on

John Carnes medical attendance on pauper George Smith, meat for pauper..... J. W. Marshall, digging pauper grave J. L. Cochran, medicane for pauper... Brown & Roberts, could for pauper... M. W. Gilmore, overseeing poor Eti Frazier, rent for pauper.... Joseph Herring, boarding pauper.... M. D. Lyles, overseeing poor..... Henry Baker, mäse for panper.... J. C. Spain, boarding pauper.... Ann Mitchell, same.... Hagan & Fritze, medicine for pauper... agan & Fritze, medione for pauper ira McGee, care of pauper. F. Kirker, election rent. C. Kvans, Overse, r of poor. J. Heeg, mdse for pau, er C. Whitson, salary as Probate C. Whitson, shary as Co. Treasurer. M. Br ese, salary as Co. Treasurer. S. Stanley, salary as Co. Clerk.... co. McDonald, coal for pauper.... A. Kinne, Janitor, Bailiff and boarding prisoners..... afford Mercantile Co., mdse for pau-par 29 2 109 9 per M. Tuttle. mdse for pauper H. R. Schmidt, n.ed attendanc B. Hunt, drawing jury W. Jones, E. Stanley, C. Ellsworth

samuel Dodsworth & Co, book for Howser, wi ness, State vs. Geo A. Fagg. John Harvey, Harrison, viewer on Ator road F. Campbell, viewer, same road.... A tor, chaluman, C. Neeley. L. Collett marker A tor road..... m. Austin, damage on same C. Neely, same enry Shubert, same obert S. Burrows, same..... Ator, same Aron A'or, same L. E. Malowey, overseeing poer..... amuel Dodsworth & Co., Books for Register A. M. Breess, postage... V. H. Holsinger, repairs for Court-Ellis, court fees State vs.

Kinne, Sheriff's fees, State va. Waldo Worster, same..... Schamm, same..... King, witness. same... Nichols. same.....

agg, same. a Madden, salary as Co. Attorney I. Huffman, Constable fees, State

 255 Hon, Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ilis.
 7 50 J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.
 25 55 Judge H. P. Vroeman, Quenemo, Kans. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
 29 50 Judge R S. Vorhees, New York City. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia
 17 40 Frank siddail, Merchant, Philadelphia.
 7 40 Hon, W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
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am trying to catch up with Baurle, who is now de-HUMPHREYS ourney. reducing the system, and are in fact and the sovereign remedies of the World.

livering all kinds of bread every day in Cottonwood "alls and Strono City, to get a supply of RYE BREAD for my COUGH MEDICINE, BEST

CONSUMPTION It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hope-less. If you have premonitory symp-Seminal Weak-ry Discharges....1.90 toms, such as Cough. Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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UMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.— Used by all owners of Horse and Cat-, A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' terinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and e of Domestic Animals.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Poultry - Sent free. INE Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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the duty of every mocrat to push the culation of sound sound The is an

notes, letter.

y is the De and Mad d it is the of monop her built up bel gh-tariff rough unholy co ions of capital lts co nns are atter, and it is the bes me journal for all sses of people. It num 's among it ders hundreds of aders those who have taken it

lmost continuously through its entire existence if forty years, and who consider it the most eliable bemceratic paper in the country, as well as the best family journal.

Three Great Premiums.

ost. A LIBRARY OF 20 BOOKS.—Including a number i standard noveis, recitations, work on natural listory. Gulliver's Travels, book of ctiquette, and unnorous productions. Gotten up cheaply, but you will be surprised at the amount of reading and the value of the premium. For \$1.60, will end the BANNER a year and all three premiums. Specimen copies of the BANNER will be sent on pplication by opstal card, from which you can earn more fully of its great premium attractions. Krents wanted, and will be given liberal com-nissions. Address

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CIRCULAR® les, Liver-Moles, Pim. ples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Gream is not a paint or white. Viola Cream is not a paint or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drug-gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTINER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO. For Sale at C. E. HAIT'S.



Three Great Premiums. The price of the BANNER (weekly) is \$1.00 per year. As a special inducement to largely in-crease its circulation, it will send to every sub-scriber for 1859 who remits \$1.15 (the fifteen cents to pay postage and packing) his choice of the following premitims: BRAUTPUL POIRTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRE. CLEVELAND.—Each on heavy cardboard, size 122 6 inches. Printed hy Moss-Lype process. Ab-solutely perfect and the best portraits to be se-cured. Worth fully \$1.00 per pair. 20 PAPERG GARDEN SEXD (with extras).— Enough to supply any family with a first class gar-den. All leading kinds of vegetables, andgood sized packages. Worth \$1.80. A spiendid opportunity to all to provide themselves with seeds without cost.

the Cause County Courant COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS .. THURSDAY, JAN, 24, 18

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

Drake went to Emporia, yesterday.

Mr. T. C. Raymer returned, Tues-

has gone to Stephens county, where

Mr. W. S. Romigh arrived home,

Representative C. I. Maule is Chair-

man of the Committee on' Legislative

Mr. M. M. Young left, Tuesday, for

Colorado City, Col., where he is en-

Mr. Thad Scribner, of Hutchinson,

has bought an interest in Mr. S. J.

Willie Raymer returned home, yes-

Tuesday, from the west, and went

14.

week.

week.

county, Ill.

typhoid fever.

he has a claim.

east that night.

apportiontments.

gaged in business.

Strong City, last week.

from Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Holmes, of Elmdale, a son.

in Putman county, Indiana.

hogs to Kansas City, last week.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let be chips fail wher 'hey may."

Terms-pervear, \$1.50 each in advance, af-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 each in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

11in. 12in. | 3 in. | 5 in. |% col. 1 eol.

 1 week...
 \$1.00
 \$1.50
 \$2.06
 \$3.00
 \$5.50
 \$10.00

 2 weeks...
 1.50
 2.00
 2.50
 4.00
 7.00
 13.00

 3 weeks...
 1.75
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 4.50
 8.25
 15.09

 4 weeks...
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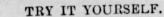
 8 months
 6.50
 9.02
 12.04
 20.00
 32.50
 55.00

 9 months
 10.00
 18.00
 24.00
 35.00
 55.00
 85.00

 last week.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion ; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion ; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops." No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them. In addition to the advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-cles advertised are worth. for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. 1 Subscribers who do not five express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2 If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal. 3. Any person wishing his paper discon-tinued must pay upi all arrearage, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.



"It is of no use to argue the question, Evans' livery stable. Philip, I am neither stubborn nor opin-ionated, I have simply had a lesson that

"Look here Jack! you are like some old bachelor who has been jitted by one wom-an, and goes about declaring all women are talse." terday, from his trip to Missouri, coming all the way afoot. Miss Jessie Sedgwick, of Emporia,

are talse." "N ot at all my brother Charley died of Bright's disease, brought on by using one of these so-called 'blood purifiers'--the kind you see attractively advertised in ev-ery nook and corner. It contains iodid-of pota-sium, a drug us-ful in extreme cases when cautionsly given under a doe-tor's supervision, but death dealing to all who take it in quanity. It your brother had diet under such circumstances, you would hate patent medicines as I do." "I would dislike the name of that mis-called 'blood purifier,' for I have heard of half the cases of Brient's disease in the country, and it is a cap the proprietors have not been proce-und for selling it But I was recommending Vinegar Bitters and that does not contain any mineral, narcotic or other hurtful drug." "Oh nobody supposes that old woman" remedy will hurt anybody; the question is will it cure anything? I'd as soon think of taking some of my grandmother's bord te." "N of at all! my brother Charley died of

E. Kirchmer, of Madison, Ill. tea."

"You would be better off, Jack, if you "You would be better off, Jack, if you had some of that tea to tone up your sys-tem now, instead of taking a glass of brandy to make you sleep one night, and perhaps a bottle of beer the next." "Is this a temperance lecture Phil?" "No, it is a Vinegar Bitters lecture. I've taken the medicine more or 1 ss for fifteen yesis, and look the world over you will not fied a healthier man than I am." "What is all this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are they different?" J. C. Scroggin. of Wyandotte.

style and new style vinegar Bitters; are they different?" "Yes; the old style looks like coffee with milk in, the new style like coffee without milk. . he man who mide the old style for twenty years -- a practical chemist--made a milder, pleasanter preparation, ad-ding to it here, and tal ing from it there, until he produced, my wife says, the fin-est medicine ever made. It cured her of

Mr. Jonathan Minnix, of Matfield Messrs. B. F. Wasson and L. T. Green, will leave for Bartlesville, Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City Indian Territory, next week, where he and Mr. Bent Cox, of Matfield Green. came in from New Mexico, last week. have a ranch on which they are rais-Squire C. W. Jones, of Strong City, ing hogs. attended the inaugural ball, January

The collectors were bounced from the Santa Fe last Saturday night at 12 o'clock and the conductors will henceforth "punch with care the ticket in the hands of the passenger." Mr. W. G. McCandless took a car load of fat hogs to Kansas City, last -Emporia Democrat,

The Rev. T. J. Pearson, of Strong The Rev. McLean, of the M. E. City, was up in Morris county, last Church, who was conducting a series of revival meetings at Prairie Hill Mr. H. C. Miller, of Hymer, shipped school-house, closed the same, lasts ten car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Saturday night, after adding thirtynine converts to the Church.

Mother Nature herself is taking a rap at the coal monopolists. It is day night, from his visit to Pike said that a warm winter's day makes a saving of \$100,000 in coal bills to Mrs. W. F. Holmes, of Elmdale, is recovering from a long spell of the people of the country, and we have had any number of such days this winter. Mr. Robert Holmes, of Clements,

The Ladies Society of the Presbyte at the home of Mrs. P. P. Schriver, in that place, on Friday evening, February 1, with a literary and musical programme, to which every one is cordially invited.

Mr. Paschal Hubbard, of Nashville, Kingman county, is in the city on business, and visiting his old friends. He tells us that Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler, formerly of this county, but now of Pratt county, had a son born to them last week.

Married, in this city, on Mouday night, January 14, 1889, by the Rev. W. F. Mathews. Mr. Charles Massey and Miss Anna Dancer, both of Cotton wood Falls. The newly married couple have the best wishes of the COURANT for a long and prosperous life.

Miss Nettie Denn, daughter of Dr. Ralph Denn, who was livining with her grand-father, Mr. Richard Cuthbert, left, a few weeks ago, with Mr. Born, on the morning of January Guy Arnold, of Strong City, and went to her father's, in Sedgwick county, where they were married. They have

> at the home of her father-in-law, on Saturday, January 12, 1889, Mrs. Anse Majors, of this city, leaving a husband and a three-year-old daughter to mourn her death. Mrs. Majors had been afflicted with consumption for some time, and her death was not unexpected.

Messrs. E. T. Baker and A. L. Morrison. of Bazaar, shipped cattle and Born, on Saturday morning, January, 19, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anderson, of this city, a daughter. versity, Cal., July 20, '89; W. J. Rol-

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was in town the latter part of last week and the fore part of this, on business. November 12, '89.

book-keeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & last week. Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, has been appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Kas.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

C. N. STERRY.

PHYSICIANS.

Office in Central Drug Store.

T. M. ZANE

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. a pri2-lys

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or well wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .---

returned to this county to live. township, is visiting at his old home The German Lutherans of Strong City, have extended a call to the Rev. Miss Dottie Scribner has returned

home from her visit to her sister, Mrs.

Mr. S. D. Lucas, of New Mexico, Son's, of Strong City, was in the city, by Mr. John McGinley, while trying

was visiting Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Mr. John A. Murphy and daughter returned to Strong City, Tuesday, 8, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mr. Thomas Butler, of Toledo

Died, near Council Grove, Kansas,

Since our last report the following February 14, '89; J. A. Gouny, Uni-

lins, Elgin, Kansas, July 4, '89; Wm. Blosser, April 1, '89; Wm. Manly,

his left thumb broken, the other day,

Fourth Door North of Post-Office. **Cottonwood Falls**,

party or parties owed will please forward accounts to me, at this place. 1 persons have had their subscription don't owe any one, as I am aware of, advanced: John Kelly, Bazaar, March and by looking at the COURANT in 30, '89; A. A. Allen, Plymouth, to February, 1888, you will see I had the same request as above published."

C. C. WATSON. [Signed,] F. R. Niles. a newspaper man of several years' experience, and a practical printer, has been added to the Advocate force, and with his assis-Deputy Sheriff Jabin Johnson had tance we propose to give Ellinwood the best paper she has ever had, and the best paper she has ever had, and

Ladies' gold watches, of all grades and prices, from the cheapest to the \$1,500 kind, at Ford's jewelry store. Ladies call an inspect his stock whether you buy or not.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

A. F. Wells is now digging wells for 50 cents per foot in dirt and 75 cents in rock. He does not intend to be outdone in prices by any one.

Jas. L. Otterman, M. D., in addition to a general treatment for the cure of diseases, makes a specialty of electricity. Consultation free. Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas. eowk5tN29 ecialt Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. And if you don't believe it, go there and try. EMPORIA, KANSAS. Paul M. Pierson & Co., Topeka, Kan., DEAR SIRS:-The roses ordered for Easter came on time and in excellent

est medicipeever made. t cured her o constigation, and it curves the children of hives and all the little almonts they ever have. If my wife thirks they have worms she doses them with old style. We always have both kinds in the house, and together, they keep the doctor away." "And you insist that the proof of the

"Is the eating--precisely. Jack, get a men, I think, pre for the old style vinegar Bitters-men, I think, pre for the old style usually --try it, and you will then be like an old bachelor who, after railing against women for years falls in love with a good woman You will say there are good and had patent medicines, but Vinegar Bitters is the best of the lot."

"All right, Phil. to please you, I'll try it and report 5 sults."



A BEAUTIFUL BOOK FREE Address R. H. MCDONALD DRUG CO.,

582 Washington St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Businesslocals, under this head, 20 cools 4 tine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Wood taken on subscription.

Fire, bright weather, this week.

Subscribe for the COURANT. The Eric Meat Market has a new sign.

Mr. A. J. Mann has gone on a visit to Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, last week.

The ice crop does not seem to ripen very fast this winter.

poria, last Saturday.

Probate Judge D. M. Rose is living in the Brockett house.

Mr. Henry Lantry, of Strong City, taken the place vacated by Mr. Hey, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. C. M. Frye returned Tuesday, from his visit at Chetopa.

Mrs. E. A. Kinne has returned the Topeka Journal, which is now from her Kansas City visit.

to Mr. and Mrs. M. Gamer, a son.

Mr. T. B. Johnston, went to St. Joseph, Mo.. Monday, in the interest of the Davis & Rankin Creamery Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. John T. Patten and family have returned to Clements, from Harvey county, where they had been living the past two years.

Miss Fannie Neal, who had been visiting at her sister's, Mrs. C. M. Frye, for some time, left, yesterday, for her home at Chetopa.

Mr. George Yeager, Jr., of Rock creek, returned home, last Friday, from Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had been for his health.

Mr. W. M. Harris, of Diamond creek, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, killed a red fox, the other day, in his timber.

Mrs. B. F. Wasson accompanied her nother, Mrs. S. W. Clay, of Illinois, to her home, Tuesday, where she will remain a few weeks visiting friends.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire was out to Kinsley, last week, attending Court, in the prosecution of a criminal case. He returned there again, last night. Messrs. Minor Whitney and Joe King and Misses Roye Allen and Lillie Dale, of Emporia, were the

guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carson, last Sunday. Mr.W. H. Hinote, is now at National

City, Cal., stopping with the Stearns Bros., formerly of this county. His

he left here.

Miss Nellie Lantry, of Strong City and Miss Mollie Jordan, of Leavenworth, were at Emporia, Friday night,

attending a club dance. They were Mr.S.Fred Perrigo was down to Em the guests of Miss Jeanette Burton. Mr. J. I. Hey having accepted the

position of book-keeper at the Strong City Bank, Mrs. E. J. Edwards has

as cashier at the Strong City depot.

Mr. W. L. French, trayeling agent

week.

with increasing prosperity of the town, we ask that our citizens give us to arrest Mr. McGinley's brother, a better patronage, in order that we Dan, charged with a misdemeaner. may accomplish that end.-Ellinwood Advocate. Both parties were arrested and fined.

the one for resisting an officer in the Mr. Niles was at one time a type on discharge of his duty, and the other the COURANT. and we are pleased to for the misden sanor. hear of his being connected with that

wide awake paper, the Advocate, and Married, at the home of the bride's

of Robert B. Evans formerly of this city. The Emporia papers speak in highest praise of bride and groom. Miss Evans is well known and much admired in Lewistown, and we send blessings from all her friends.— Fulton, (Ills.,) Democrat.

Besides the parties we have already mentioned, the following names have been addded to the COURANT subscription list during the present month: Wm. Glenn, Walton, Kansas; Dr. R. Dean Greenwich, Kas.; James Clark, City: Dan Frew, Mt. Idaho, Idaho; Ray Upton, National City, California: John Wheeler, Londale, Pratt county, Kansas; Jonathan Minnix,

Bartlesville, Indian Territory. The performances given in Music Hall, on January 18th and 19th, by

W. Alman Barrett, supported by A. O. Spaulding and a strong local talent, entitled "The Montebanks," were well up to the standard, though the attendance was not such as it should have been, considering the object for which the entertainments were given-the benefit of the Cornet Band. Misses Bessie Roberts and Nellie Watson are deserving of much praise for the ex-cellent manner in which they played their respective parts. Carrie Hansen

The board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session, Monday, and proceeded to Elundale to examine

health has been improving ever since the bridge over Middle creek, at that place, to determine the amount of repairs to be done on said bridge to

make it secure for travel, and after making such examination they re turned to this city and appointed W. M. Harris, Chairman of the Board, to Solo-"Whistle and I'll Come to You superintend the tearing down and reasonable ... My Lad," Miss Jessie Campbell superintend the tearing down and rebuilding of the abutments of said bridge, so far as the same may be necessary, for a new superstructure. We have received a letter from Mr. C. C. Watson, dated Hartland, Kan-

sas, January 21, 1889, in which he for that most enterprising newspaper, says: "Please say, through the colums of the COURANT. that my resipublising the proceedings of the dence and postoffice address is Hart-Born, on Tuesday, January 22, 1889, Legislature in full, was in town, last land, Kearney connty, and if I owe anything in your city or county, the

parrents, in Emporia, Kansas, Jan. 14. George B. Carson, of Cottonwood Falls, and Miss Essle Evans, daughter condition, and were very satisfactory. BURNS CELEBRATION. The Burns Club, of Chase county, Kansas, will celebrate the 130th anni-versary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, at Music Hall, in this city, on Friday evening, January 25th, 1889, and a most enter-

taining programme has been arranged for the occasion. These celebrations have, as it were, become one of the fixed institutions of the county, and everyone vies with his neighbor in making them among the most pleas-ant social gatherings of each recurring year, in this county, and the coming festival promises to be no excep-

tion to the general rule, and a large attendance is anticipated. The prices of tickets will be: gentlemen, 50 cents, ladies, 25 cents. An excellent cotil-lion band has been engaged for the Store.

evening. The following is the PROGRAMME: Solo--- "Scotland Yet,"...J. E. Mercer Oration-- "Robert Burns,"......

Duet-"Fading Away," Miss...Jessie Campbell and Jas

Volunteer Songs, Recitations, &c. Messrs.Hutcheons, McKenzie Brodie, Lewis, Makin, and Misses Campbell and Hansens

Misses Campoen and Hansels Song—"Auld Lang Syne," By.... Club and Guests After which the floor will be clear-ed, and good music furnished for the ancers and those who desire to re-

main.

Yours, etc., E. C. LUPKIN.

This is the universal testimony, Send us your orders for roses, cut flowers and funeral designs. Our prices are moderate and satisfaction guarantced.

PAUL M. PIERSON & Co. Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp, but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the finest harps and pianos.

Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware oct11-tf.

Everything in the line of musical instruments, from a Jew's harp to a piano, from a brass whistle to the largest brass horn, from a mouth organ to the largest accordeon; violins, guitars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago prices.

Go to Monroe & Mercer the firstclass grocers, who keep on hand a good fresh stock of staple and fancy groceries. First door north of postoffice.

Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Street. sep20tf

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-

The largest assortment of ladies'

eowk5t N29

fice and residence, 1st house east of Eureka house.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. Gillett has the best stoves on the

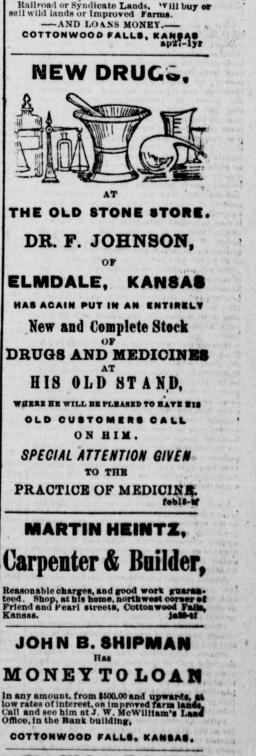
market, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other

house in the county. oct11-tf. diamond and solid gold rings to be found west of Topeka is at Ford's

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and

Remember, that when you want reels. Puts life and mettle in their good goods at low prices go to Monroe hells"

jewelry store.





1 4 3

AFFAIRS OF STATE. SPH CHWATERS.

Message of Governor Humphrey to the Kansas Legislature.

The Outlook for the State Good-The Prac-

tice of Issuing Municipal Bonds Criticised-Other Matters Considered at Length.

MANBINO

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.-Governor Humphrey's message was sent to the Legisla-ture yesterday. Following are its main features:

To the Legislature :

To the Legislature: The provisions of the Constitution fix the sec-ond Monday in January as the commencement of the executive term and the second Tuesday n January as the day on which the Legislature shall convene in regular session; contemplating that the two events shall always occur on con-secutive days. By reason of an exceptional and unformed and the set of the set of the set of the set securive days. By reason of an exceptional and unforeseen condition of things, the order of the dates thus fixed has this year been reversed, and you have been in session six days. The duty also enjoined by the Constitution upon the executive at the commencement of each ses-sion, to communicate information and recom-mend such measures as he may deem expedient, has been performed by my immediate predec-cesor, whose term expired but yesterday. Such an event has not occurred before under

Such an event has not occurred before under like conditions in the State's history. The in-cident of dates occurred in 1867, but the Governor then elect was his own successor, and in 1895 a condition similar to the present will exist unless the then Governor shall succeed him-self. This unanticipated state of affairs is sug-gestive of the need of constitutional revision, ad prompts the inquiry, whether it would not be well to provide by law that the outgoing Governor shall, in all cases, prepare and leave with his successor, to be delivered to the Leg-islature, a message reviewing the condition of State affairs since the last preceding regular session of that body, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem expedient. His experience necessarily gives him a famili-arity with the various interests of the Common-wealth, and accurate knowledge of the condi-tion and humans. isiness requirements of its institu tion and tions and thoroughness of information in all matters of public concern. This information should be communicated to the Legislature as early as possible after its organization, and it would seem appropriave to devolve that duty upon the retiring Governor. For practice we have a precedent in the valuable rolifing message of my distinguished predecessor, Governor George T. Anthony, trans-mitted to the Legislature on the 13th day of January, 1879, by his successor-a precedent that should have the sanction of the law.

that should have the sanction of the law. As stated, this duty has been performed by my immediate predecessor in his message de-livered to you on Wednesday last: a message covering every topic and embracing every sub-ject of interest so far as relates to the business affairs of the State, including the transmittal of the reports of State and department officers, and the boards in charge of the several institu-tions; together with many suggestions and re-commendations touching future logisition. endations touching future legislation, upon an experience covering the four years of his incumbency. These suggestions and recommondations I commend to your care-

Under these circumstances I feel in a great measure relieved of the burden involved in the duty of presenting in detail such a comprehen-sive review of the affairs of the State as would otherwise be demanded by the occasion, and it has been a question not free from doubt in my own mind whether 1 should not refrain alto gether from intruding upon you at this time.

But having been chosen at the same time, and sharing with you the responsibilities of legisla-tion and government, and being anxious, withal, to establish relations of cordial co-operation in whatever may promote the general welfare, have deemed it my right and duty to supple ment the message already communicated to you, briefly reviewing, by way of approval, without repeating, the recommendations there-in contained which seem worthy of emphasis; adding, in a general way, such suggestions and advice touching those matters of special im-portance as have occurred to me in the brief time allowed since the delivery of the former messagel

CONGRATULATIONS.

First of all, permit me to congratulate you ordially as a body, and individually almost

rowth of the age-an ill-begotten child of avar-tee and mendacity, exhibiting in its most ob-noxious form that lust for gain, regardless of the rights and interests of the people, too often seen in lesser degree wherever capital is organized and wielded in masses. The enactmen of such laws by you as shall even measurably control or repress these evils will be an occa sion for the most sincere congratulation.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Sixth-To ex-Union soldiers and sailors of

Kansas the assurance was given that the party in power in the State should continue to pro-vide liberally for the maintenance of the Solexpressed in the resolutions on the subject of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Republic and the State and National Encampments worthy institutions.

passed in the State and National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. To make good the first promise herein, it will only be necessary to continue the past generous policy of the State in behalf of orphans of sol-diers. As to the second, you can not do more nor less than to earnestly memorialize Congress, soon to pass into the control of a majority in full sympathy with Union soldiers, and willing to do them long-delayed instice. Seventh-It was promised that the Board of Railway Commissioners should protect the farmers against excessive charges in the re-moval of crops. This has been done, and an

important reduction in rates secured on corn for the supply of those portions of the frontier where this cereal was a partial failure the past season. Further reference to the gratifying re-duction in rates during recent years. fairly at-tributable to the efficient labors of the Board, will be found under the head of Railroad Legis Eighth-Protection of the home against the

solon was likewise promised, coupled with a demand for the complete execution of the Pro-hibitory law in every part of the State. To this policy the State is fully committed, and puplic sentiment demands that there shall be o relaxation in the effort to enforce legislation already existing on that subject. If you can quicken the diligence and strengthen the hands of those charged with the execution of the law where it is not properly observed, it is hoped you will not fail to do so The subject is alluded to elsewher

Ninth-Allusion was approvingly made to leg-islation which has had tendency to open the doors to wider fields of usefulness for women, with the declaration that the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should receive respectful attention. Perhaps no State has gone further than Kansas in extending enlarged legal and political rights to women. In some States, however, they have been by law admitted to membership on State boards in control of certain benevolent institutions, with satisfactory results. A demand for similar recognition here will doubtless be similar recognition here will doubtless be pressed upon your attention, enfor ed by persuasive arguments from which you can not es-cape, though you may not be convinced. The subject is entitled to your serious consideration.

EDUCATIONAL.

I commend to your careful consideration the excellent report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, especially calling your at-tention to the recommendations of that officer in regard to various amendments suggested for the purpose of enhancing the efficiency of our common schools. I also note with pleasure the prosperous condition of the three institutions of the State devoted to the higher education of our young men and women-the University, the Normal School and the State Agricultural College. L'ansas is celebrated for the deep in terest she has ever taken in her institutions o learning, and these are sources of unfailing sat isfaction and pride. They should be liberally sustained, bearing in mind their constantly in creasing importance and the demand for en larged faculties and the opportunity thus af-forded for greater usefulness. PENITENTIARY. The penitentiary has ever ranked among the

The pentientoary has ever ranked among the first of the penal institutions of the country. While similar prisons in other States have not been free from embarrassment in regard to dis-cipline and the control and profitable applica-tion of convict labor, ours has never suffered in this regard. We have never been confronted with any strious obstacle in the management of the convict labor has a contract on the management of the convicts, and riots and mutinies are un known. The elaborate report of the warden is in your bands.

Four years ago the Legislature inaugurated the policy of establishing a short-term prison or persons convicted of minor offenses and the ess heinous crimes. It was located at Hutch-nson, and already \$160.000 have been expended inson, and already \$100.00 have been expended in buildings, none of which are as yet ready for occupancy. The Legislature of 1887 appropri-ated \$100.000 for this institution, and provided for the employment of convict labor in the con-struction of the building and general prosecu-tion of the work. This has not been done, but on the contrary, the work was let by contracthow and by what authority, it is well for you to inquire. It is well to remind officials charged with the expenditure of public funds, that the are amenable to the law for the mos rigid and faithful compliance with terms, which with impunity. which can not be disregarde CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Our Constitution provides that instit tions for the care and benefit of the insane, deaf and dumb, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and sup-ported by the Stat³, and it is gratifying to say that no State has been more prompt and gen-erous than Kansas in observing the duty thus enjoined. How we are discharging this duty may be seen in the very elaborate and interest ing report of the State charitable institution for the sixth biennial period, 1887-1888, which is in your hands and should be carefully examined and studied by every member of the Legisla-ture; and this remark is extended to the reports of all State and department officers, and of boards in charge of the various institutions of the State. During the biennial period covered by this re port, it will be seen that the average numbe provided for in these institutions was 1,603 with a total expenditure, exclusive of construc-tion, of 363, 129,14, being an annual average per capita expenditure of \$198,48. The number re-maining in the institutions and borne upon the rolls June 30, 1889, was 1,910.

it be not, the Legislature should make haste to confer it fully, and do whatever else it may in the line of legislation against trusts and com-binations of that character. These so-called trusts are an excrescent classes, requiring the highest order of ability with rare judgment and skill, both of which, I am persuaded from careful personal observa-tion, are happily united and conspicuously dis-played in the present management.

Notwithstanding the appropriation of \$51,000 for enlarging the Deaf and Dumb School build-ing by the last Legislature, the board suggests the necessity for more room.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND. SCHOOL FOR BLIND. This school is in good condition. The last Legisla ure provided for the building of the north wing, and it is gratifying to say that more in that direction is not requested in the report. The industrial departments of this, and the school for the deaf and dumb, is a feature of peculiar interest and great importance quite generally overlooked and too little appreciated.

IMBECILE YOUTH. The asylum for this peculiarly unfortunate class seems to be well conducted and in a healthy condition. The location of the build-ing on a horsen pecky woint where pecky ing, on a barren, rocky point, where neither the nor shrub could be persuaded to grow by the most diligent effort, is inexplicable, except it was to afford more palpable proof that imbe-cility is not confined to youth. Additional room, more land, less rock and some water are room, m

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This is the youngest of our benevolent insti-tutions, but one of the most worthy and well conducted. The first children were admitted in July, 1887, and at the d te of the last report it contained 105 inmates-59 boys and 46 girlsrepresenting 26 counties. The report makes many suggestions and recommendations touch-ing the management and future requirements of the home, which are too important to be epitomized, and are commended to your careful consideration.

consideration. EXECUTIVE SUPERVISION. A sense of duty prompts a general suggestion in this connection, applicable to all our public institutions, penal, educational and benevolent. In view of the fact that your body convenes but once in two years, the constantly growing requirements of all these institutions and the large sums of money expended necessarily in their maintenance, one of your first duties should be to adopt the most efficient means to ascertain the needs and actual condition of each of them, to the end that you may legislate accordingly. This implies no criticism or re-flection upon the several boards in charge, nor upon the administrative officers who on the upon the administrative officers, who, on the contrary, desire and invite examination and in-spection. It is simply good business prudence n private or State affairs. Committees or sub In private or state analys. Committees of sub-committees should go, not merely to visit, but to see and carefully inquire into their condition, management and business methods, and every thing pertaining to their interests and the duty of the State in providing for their support. We must remember that the money to support these institutions is drawn in taxes from the people, many of whom are illy able to bear it. To them consideration is due. We should bear in mind that, while the power to lay and collect taxes is the highest prerogrative of government, the duty goes with it to see that the rev enues thus derived are wisely, honestly economica ly applied.

In this connection it has occurred to me whether it would not be well to authorize the executive at any time during the interval between sessions of the Legislature, when in his udgment the public good may require it. to ap-point three suitable persons to investigate any institution in the State. Such persons to pro-ceed at once upon receipt of their appointment to make an investigation and report in writing, to the Governor, the results of their inquiry. And upon incontestable evidence of the incom-petency or malfcasance of any officer in charge of a State institution, or member of any board of a state institution, or memoer of any board he should be empowered to suspend such officer or member, and report the facts to the next ensuing Legislature; appointing a suitable person to temporarily fill the vacancy thus occasioned. This committee should be

non-partisan in its composition.

STATE FINANCES. The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, exhibiting the financial condition of the State at the close of business June 30, 1888, shows a balance to the credit of the several funds as

General Revenue. \$27,311.2); State House, \$81.989.13; Sinking Fund, \$1,503.03; Interest, \$28.847.27; Veterinary, \$22,499.97; Militia, \$930.16; Permanent School, '82,065.04; Annual School, \$66,920.87; University Permanent, \$1.377,56; University Interest, \$1.035,67; Agricultural Col-

to the revenue fund. In the same report it is shown that in order to provide sufficient sum to meet the appropriations of the Legislative session of 1885 it became necessary to transfer the said 4282,300 from the sinking to the revenue fund. This, it appears, was done by authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the special session of 1886. Thus the full sum of \$332,308.13 became a part of the revenue, an amount exceeding one and one-tenth mills levy amount exceeding one and one-tenth mills levy on all the taxable property of the State at that time. Business sagacity would have tolerated an increased levy to this amount rather than fund

fund a debt upon which interest must be paid for the next twenty years. It is hoped that the levy for sinking fund will be revired, so that the State may be able to mbet its bonded obligations as they severally fail due. debt upon which interest must STATE DEBT.

The State bonds outstanding at this date are 1889. Of this sum \$86,000 is held by the school fund and \$1,000 by the sinking fund. The fund-ing of these bonds is provided for under the law of 1883. The next bonds that fall due are \$12,-50) that are maturing October 15, 1894, all of which are held by the State school fund. On March 15, 1895, \$36,500 mature; these are also held by the school fund. On July 1, 1896, \$70,000 fall due; \$38,000 of these are held by the school ft ad and \$32,000 by individuals. On July 1,1889, \$21⁵⁰,900 are due, \$85,000 being held by the school fund and \$115,000 by individuals. On July 1, 1898, three different issues of bonds mature, namely: One of \$150,000, one of \$50,000 and another of \$21,000; total, \$230,000. Of these \$116,-000, are held by the school fund, \$11,000 by the sinking fund, \$9,000 by the State University fund and \$84,000 by individuals. January 1, 1899, the balance of the State debt, except a fundin bond of \$18,007 issued under the laws of 188 matures, being two issues of bonds-one of \$70,-000 and one of \$59,000-equal to \$159,000. Of these \$25,00 are held by individuals and \$184,-000 by the State school fund. Thus it will be

seen that the actual amount necessary to be provided for (the same being in the hands of in dividuals and corporations) is: On July 1, 1896, \$32,000; July 1, 1897, \$11,000; July 1,1898, \$84,000; January 1, 1899, \$25,000; total, \$256,00; the bal-ance being held by funds which the State con-

The State debt has decreased since the date of the treasurer's report \$12,000, leaving the amount actually outstanding, as above stated, \$303,000. Of this. \$785,000 fails due within the next ten years. Computing upon the present assessed value of the State to meet this, it would require an annual levy of about twotenths of one mill, which of course would be de-creased with the increase of taxable wealth. Ordinarary prudence would suggest a decrease in expenditures to a small degree in some di-rections, rather than continue the payment of interest for twenty years, as the funding the debt would contemplate. What sound financial policy for the prudent business man is also good financiering for the State of Kansas. As my predecessor aptly and wisely remarked in his message to this Legislature: "Pay as you go." dent also good This motto is applicable to the State as well as to every municipality.

LOCAL TAXATION. The amount raised by taxation for State, county, township and school purposes, on as-sessment of 1887, was \$11,496,707.58, namely: State, \$1,974.053.01; county, \$1,551,720.04; city, \$1,553,382.45; township, \$1,346,788.07; and school,

\$3,812,640,31, an average rate per cent, of \$3.70 upon each \$100 of assessed value. The taxes levied for purely local purposes are indeed burdensome, and are the only ones com-plained of, though entirely self-imposed. The State levy is small compared with the amounts collected in defraying the expenses of various municipalities. What the State exacts is only about one-ninth part of the whole amount collected, the balance being for purely local pur-poses. For the support of county government alone the tax levy is nearly three times as much as the State requires; while townships, cities and school districts levy tribute with a heavy hand, and in still greater measure to defray expenses incidental to local government, a greater portion being for interest on outstand-ing bonded indebtedness, contracted with a reckless extravagance in many cases little dreamed of by De Tocqueville, when he wrote so eloquently and admiringly of the beauties of those minor municipalities as the miniature Republics in the new system of popular govern-

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS. The subject of municipal indebtedness has been a fruitful theme of executive messages.

mence business, holding themselves out as a in regard to the manner of adjusting coal full-fledged corporation, duly authorized under the laws of Kansas. [The Governor calls attention to the inequal-

ities of the law in regard to fees and salaries. In many cases registers of deeds receive greater fees than district judges and county treasurers more than the State Treasurer. He recom-mends that all offices be placed on a salary basis.] INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. The last report of the Superintendent of In-surance shows that one hundred and seventeen insurance companies are authorized to do busi-ness in this State. Eighty three of these were

The receipts of the Insurance Department last year, paid by the companies doing busi-ness here, were \$1,408.57. The receipts of the department since it was established, in 1871, have been \$183,643.35. Most of this money has gone into the school fund and the genera revenue fund. It is turned over to the State Treasurer every month. The amount of fire insurance written in the

State last year was \$137,228,780, cost, in premi-ums, \$2,030,328; losses paid, \$1,124,725; average rate of premiums, \$1.59.

The life insurance written during the year was \$12,501,843: losses paid, \$247,485; premiums received. \$743,384. [Attention is called to the fact that the State

has no law regulating the important subject of bank# and banking, and that hundreds of banks banks and banking, and that hundreds of banks have been organized not as savin is banks in fact, but to carry on general business and needed legislation recommended. The Gover-nor also recommends that the Supreme Court Commission, which expires by limitation next March, be continued until permanent relief to the crowded docket can be afforded]. RAILROAD REGULATION. I invite your attention to the subject of State

control of railroads. The beneficial effects of a judicious system of public regulation of the railroad, firmly but discreetly administered, is no longer a question of doubtful public policy. Nearly all the States have adopted modes of regulation similar to that which exists in Kan

as, and where precipitate and unwise action has been avoided, many evils which befor were the subject of unredressed complaints have been corrected, and development and growth h = s been in no wise retarded. The peo ple of Kansas have in this, as in no other mat ters, manifested a clear recognition of the fact that justice to all interests is alone consistent with, and the sure foundation of permanent prosperity. In a State like Kansas where the railroad

system is comparatively new, and extensions progress with rapid strides, many vexatious problems are sure to arise which must be settled. The successive volumes of reports which have emanated from the Board of Railroad have emanated from the Board of Railroad Commissioners bear witness that a large body of complaints have been adjusted, and that in their adjustment the spirit of the law has in the main received a fair and just interpretetion. Since this board was created vast energy has been displayed in the construction of additional railroads in the State, and the extension of

systems already existing. Within a little over five years the ratificad mileage of Kansas has grown from 3,716 to 8,799 miles. Doubtiess some of this has not been wisely planted, but it is certain that the people would not be willing to relinquish a single mile of that which has been built. It may be further remarked, that such is the extent of our territorial area, future development will require considerable additional mileage, especially in the western half of the State, to adequately supply the whole State with transportation facilities. The Governor gives a stati-tical review of the

rowth of freight and other traffic and says: I beliave that a careful review of the present situation in respect to railroad development and investment in this State will reveal noth-ing that should create serious appprehensions or discouragement. The Board of Railroad Commissioners in their

ast report recommended some additional legislation in respect to the functions exercised by them, which appear to me to be just and adapted to increase the usefulness and effic-iency of that office. The first relates to the enactment of appropriate provisions for the du enforcement of their orders and decisions.

[The board, the Governor says, represents the State, and suitable provision should be made to give 1 gal sanction to their decisions and secure compliance therewith. The second is of growing importance. It is to confer on the board the power to require the adoption of joint freight For years each of my predecessors has warned,

screens, whereby their meager earnings are re-duced and they are made to suffer no inconsid-erable hardships. It is believed that a law prohibiting mine superintendents, operators or foremen from widening of screen bars, or changing the elevation of screens, after contract with the miners, would remedy this evil. and I urge the matter upon your attention. [It is recommended that the death penalty

for murder should be either abolished in ex press terms or made more effectual. The Gov-ernor also deprecates the practice of deferring action on appropriation bills until near the close of the sessions of the Legislature as un-wise and unsafe.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. It detracts nothing from the acknowledged wisdom of the framers of our Constitution to say that it is now very defective. "Our marvel-ous development and changed conditions, im-possible of anticipation when it was devised, call now for revision. Kansas has outgrown nany of its provisions and limitations. At the lime of admission the population of the State did not exceed 120,00). There were but thirty organized counties and five judicial districts, each with a population of about 24,00). The Legislature consisted of one hundred members. twenty five Senators and seventy-five Repre-sentatives. If based on population, each Representative would have represented about sixteen hundred people. Then there was not a mile of railroad in the State. Now we have 8,000 miles in operation, with a population approximating one million and three-quarters: with twenty-nine judicial districts, with a population of about 60,000. There are in the State 1:6 organ ized counties, maintaining separate county Governments, and more than 10,000 common schools supported and successfully conducted inder our grand system of free popular education. The Kansas of to-day has reached the vast proportions of an empire, requiring a re-adjustment of her organic laws to suit the pre-

sent needs. [The Constitution limits the number of Rep resentatives to 125. Eighty-eight only of the organized counties are represented in the Lower House; an apportionment can only be made once in five years, and consequently eighteen counties organized since the last ap-portionment, with a population of 75,000 people and casting 15,000 votes at the late election, are excluded from representation by the constitu-tional limitations. The Governor however, can see no remedy for these gross inequalities which must be borne until the needful changes in the fundamental law shall bring relief. Under the present system of apportionment by which Senators and Representatives are elected the Governor thinks it apparent that the attempt to secure speedy and equal representation under existing constitutional conditions, is not a brilliant success. Under the biennial system he believes the limitation of the sessions to fifty days is no longer advisable, and inadequate fo the needs of a great State, and that the present compensation of members of the Legislature is inadequate and unjust. He also condemns the practice of special legislation as a growing evil which should be guarded against by a constitutional amendment.] JUDICIARY.

Scarcely any thing can be more important to the people than the prompt dispatch of busi-ness in the courts, particularly to the ordinary litigant, to whom the law's delays are especially grievous. And this applies with added force to the courts of last resort. Our Supreme Court, created when we had but 120,00 people, is try-ing to do the business of a million and three-quarters of people. It should be better paid and relieved by an amendment adding more justices, or an intermediate appellate court should be created, with final jurisdiction in many creases that pair cours on anneal or

many cases that now come on appeal or error from the courts below [Under the head of "Constitutional Convention" the Governor argues at length the question of calling a Constitutional Convention which he believes the surest way of curing many indenotes the surest way of curing many in-firmities in the organic law, which have crept in by the lapse of time, but doubts whether the people would indorse it un-less assured that many features of tho present Constitution would not be disturbed, notably the Prohibitory amendment and the hormstrond expenditor. On the other hand the nomestead exemption. On the other hand the remedy by amendments judiciously advised could be given a width of scope sufficient to meet the most urgent existing defects. The Governor also calls attention to the fact that the Pullman Palace Car Company is seeking to avoid the payment of taxes; directs attention to the matter of taxis, infects attention panies: the telegraph and telephone ser-vice is worthy of attention; recom-mends an appropriation to pay expenses of the delegates to the Farmers' Congress; also to defray expenses of delegates to the Washington Inaugural Centennial; the providing of means for the maintenance of the National Guard. and congratulates the Legislature upon the unanimity with which it has decided to retain the services of Senator Plumb. CONCLUSION. The growth in the output of our mines and manufactories, and in the capital and labor employed, as shown elsewhere, is marked and gratifying. The recet discovery and development of exhaustless deposits of pure sait underlying a large portion of Central Kansas, is a matter of congratula-tion to the entire State. It adds another in-dustry, the importance of which can scarcely be coracted instant. over-estimated. At Hutchinson alone eight salt yards or plants are in operation, producing daily 2,000 barrels of salt. equal in quality to any in the world. At Ellsworth, Wellington, Kingman and several other points, salt works are either already in successful operation, or soon to become so, and there can be no doubt that ere long Kansas is to supply a large portion of the Union with this staple Coal in profitable quantities has been dissorered in nearly every locality in the eastern part of the State, natural gas abounds, and we can boast of the largest zinc works in the United States save one The manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane grown in Kansas is no longer an experiment, but an assured success, requiring only time and capital to develop it into a great industry. The four plants in operation the past season make a showing that leaves no room to longer question this fact. These four factories, during the sea-son of 1888, produced an aggregate of 701,941 pounds of superior sugar, and 300,000 gallons of molasses, with satisfactory results financially, notwithstanding the conditions were in some cases unfavorable. These was have dues this cases unfavorable. Those who have given this question critical investigation and constant study for years, regard it as settled, and this opens up the prospect of making Kansas, es-pecially Central and Western Kansas, a great sugar-producing district. sugar-producing district. By way of encouragement, at least for the present, Congress should be memorialized on the subject of offering bounty on domestic sugar, to cover any reduction in the duty on the imported product, in the revision of the tariff now under consideration. It would seem that Congress could not refuse some such considera-tion to a new industry of vast importance, not only to Kansas, but the Nation. I have thus briefly referred to some of the I have thus briefly referred to some of the chief industries of recent development in our State, which convince me that flattering as our material progress has been, it is but a hint of our capabilities as a State. The quartz mines on our former territorial boundary line, now in-cluded within the limits of a sister State, have been called the "inner chamber of God's great granite safes, fastened with time-locks set upon the advent of the railway." The time-locks guarding the inner chambers where the hidden wealth of Kan-sas lies, are set upon the advent of Yankee enterprise. It has come and the first fruits of the new era, full and abounding, are in our hands. In the hope and belief that the matters herein presented will receive your cordial and careful consideration, that your deliberations may be characterized by fairness to all portions of the State and to each of its varied interests, and that you will so discharge your arduous duties as to receive the sanction of your own consciences and the approval of the Great Ruler of States and Nations, this is confidently sub-mitted. LYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

without exception, on the result of the late election, which restores to power in National administration the political party which has ever been dominant in Kansas. The termina-tion of the issues involved in the election of Harrison and Morton has not only broken the power of sectionalism, but has settled the policy of the Government for years in the future, on the line of honest elections, protection to American labor and Amerindustries, justice to those who peried and limb in defending the flag and the intogrity of the Union, a foreign policy that shall be jealous of the honor and consistent with the dignity and power of the Nation, henceforth to e governed in peace by those who cherished and defended it in war. I deem this a proper subject of congratulation, because its signifi-cance is not partian but patriotic, pointing as it does to settled industrial policy in National affairs, that shall quicken the business im-pulses of the whole country with a renewed prosperity, of which the South and the West shall be the first to feel the talismanic touch.

Nor can I forbear reminding you for anothe reason of the fact that in your body, in both branches, the dominant party of Kansas has practically an unanimous voice, and because of this, an undivided responsibility resting upon you, in all matters of legislation affecting vi-tally the many and varied concerns of a great

Bearing this ever in mind; coming, as you do, fresh from the people; understanding, as you do, their wants; remembering the questions issed in the canvass and the promises made on the faith of which the people so generously gave you their suffrages, in all matters both of local and general importance, it is fair to as-sume that you will permit the full measure of popular confidence reposed in you to be ex eded only by your diligence in the conscient is discharge of your great trust.

I therefore briefly call your attention to such promises as were so made in the late campaign, believing that you will make haste to vitalize each and every one by necessary and proper legislation. PLATFORM PROMISES. 10110A

First-A continuance of the policy that has

been conspicuous in Kansas legislation, friendly to the interests of wage-workers and laborers, generally, and the further protection of labor generally, and the there of the process of the state against encroachment or influences tending to degrade or injure is by mere cheapness, through unfair competition or any kind of oppression what ver. Second-Such amendments to the present

law concerning apprentices as may be just and necessary to render it effective in the protection of the interests of skilled labor

protection of the interests of schild labor against unit and on period. The schild labor method is a schild be also be a schild be also part of the schild be also be also part of the schild be also fourth - Legislation was promised reducing the legal rate of interest upon money to 6 per continue and an also be also be any imput con-

cent. per annum, reducing the maximum con-tract rate to 19 per cent. prohibiting usury, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and this promise I trust may be promptly enacted

nto law. Fifth—Another promise was legislation, in so far as the State may legislate on the subject heatile to so-called "trusts," or combinations especially such as seek to monopolize food sup-plies, fir prices by controlling production and eliminating competition. The packing fouse "combine" to drive out all other butchers and control the cattle market is denounced as especially adjous, as it seriously affects one of capecially odious, as it seriously affects one of the most extensive of Kanasa industries, the cattle business, robbing the producer and con-sumer at the same time. It has come to my notice recently that some of the c ties of Kan-pas are seeking to resist the encroachments of the dressed-meat monopoly by enacting ordi-mances requiring all beef to be inspected on foot by a city inspector before but on sele foot by seity inspector before being put on sale in such city. This would seem to be ingenious, and it is hoped will be effective, if the power of the city in such case is beyond question. I

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INSANE ASYLUM. The report shows that the maximum capacity of the insame asylums has been reached, and sets forth the necessity for largely increased accommodations by additions to present buildings, purchase of sites and new buildings, all of which contemplates great expense, presenting questions of wide import. Of all our defective and dependent classes, the instane appeal so ur-gently to our sympathy that neglect or failure to provide for their actual needs and comfort seems oriminal. The average number cared for during the past two years in both asylums was 1,058%, at the annual cost per capita of \$202 78. This is supposed to be a good showing as to expenses; but as one of these asylums, with 583 inmates, has 130 officers and employes, requiring on the Superintendent's estimate \$43,858 annually for salaries and wages, the question may well be considered.

As the policy of the State to distribute the ocation of its institutions has been clearly defined by numerous precedents, and as the ex-tension of the existing insane asylums seems to be impractiable. I recommend when the neces-sity is defermined, the establishment of another in the central or western portion of the State, where the conditions of abundant water supply and drainage are beyond question.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This is one of the newer but most interesting This is one of the newer out most interesting of the State institutions, and its work and con-dition are reported to be most satisfactory. Special attention is called to the report in your hands, by which it will be seen that more room and additional appliances are asked for and mended by the Board: likewise a hall building for the purpose of instituting a system of industrial training as a part of the work of the school.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

This is a free school for deaf and dumb chil-dren, and to call it an asylum is an unfortunate misnomer, which is also true of the school for misnomer, which is also true of the school for the blind. The habit of speaking of them as sylums has led to a popular misconception of their character and the scope and nature of their work. They are not, strictly speaking, eleemosynary, but a part of our free educational

ge Endowment, \$3,741.13; Agricultural College Income, \$1,928.43; Normal School Permanent, \$3,8.7.21; Normal School Interest, \$995,39; total, \$324,882.06.

At the close of business December 31, 1888. the following are the cash balances in the treasury to the credit of the several funds: General Revenue, \$14.99: State House, \$29,978,25; Sinting, \$953.62: Interest, \$13,520.70: Militia, \$800.81: Veterinary, \$21,156.31; Permanent \$94,220.70; Annual School, \$69,274.18: University Permanent, 5943.33: University Interest, \$1.011,-14: Normal School Permanent, \$1,419.71; Normal School Interest, \$462.76; Asricultural College Permanent, \$3,251.72; Agricultural College In-terest, \$2.901.97; Insurance, \$2,234; Library, 81.624.50.

In this connection it is proper to state, that from an examination of the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports there is a growing tendency to increase expenditures over and above re-ceipts. For the past few years there has been gradual decrease in the balances carried over to the credit of the revenue, and funds received from the National Government nearly equal in amount to a levy of a one-mill tax on the pres-ent taxable value of the State, have been cred-ited to this fund and expended. The levy for revenue purposes for the year 1884 was three and three-tenths mills, 1885 the same, 1886 three and three-tenths mills, 1887 three and three-tenths mills, 1898 three and one-half mills, and in 1889 three and one-balf mills. The as-sessed value of the State for 1884 was \$237, "20, 391.27, for 1886 \$277,113 323,34, and for 1883 \$353, 248,232.23, thus showing an actual increase in taxable wealth of \$116,227,941.61 in four years. Notwithstanding this spiendid increase in wealth, the expenditures have been greater in proportion. This subject should receive your ous considerations

[A reduced rate of levy is urgently re com mended.1

INVESTED FUNDS.

The permanent school fund invested at the close of the fiscal year amounted to the sum of \$4,664 834.86. The invested Normal School fund amounted to \$91,2;9. The State University fund invested, \$117,491. State Agricultural College invested in bonds \$473,036.17, and on land contracts \$24,629.56. All of these several amounts are bearing interest averaging 6 per cent, per annum. The invested sinking fund at the close annum. The invested sinking fund at the close of the fiscal year was \$12,000 in State bonds, bearing 7 per cent, interest. The annual levy for this fund should be resumed, so that the bonds of the State may be paid at maturity. INCOME DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements to the several counties of The discursements to the several counters of annual school fund, derived from interest on sales of school land, and invested permanent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$51,509.37, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was \$561,430,66. The income paid to the State University from its investm for the same period was, in 1897, \$3,291.23, and in 1888, \$10,329,97. To the State Normal School for 1887, \$12,100, and for 1888, \$21,000. This school has an income from unpaid balances on sales of land in addition to the fund invested. To the Agricultura College for 1887, \$33,003.50, and for 1888, \$31, 016.83. These amounts should be considered in making appropriations for these educational institutions.

STAKING FUND.

The tax levy for sinking fund for the final re demption of State bonds has been omitted for the past two years and a law authorizing the the past two years and a law authorizing the funding of the matured and maturing bonds during the years 1883 and 1889 duly passed. I cannot understand why a State like Kansas, with an assessed valuation of \$353,948,332,98 and a debt of only \$515,000, failing due in different years up to 1899, should find it necessary to fund, particularly so when the State Treasurer's month the the only the part of 1000.

report showed that on March 25, 1883, he re ceived from the National Government, on ac count of expenses incurred in repelling inva-sion and suppressing Indian hostlittles, the sum of \$332,308.13, of which under an existing law he credited to the sinking fund #282,500, State bonds having been issued in payment of such

of it all the volume of debt has doubled and trebled, swelling with each recurrence of the frenzy of railroad construction until, as it ap-pears by the Auditor's report, that on July 1, 1887, the grand aggregate of county, township city, board of education and school-district in-debtedness amounted to \$31,107,64.03, bearing an average interest of at least six per cent. per annum. This interest means an annual tax of \$1,864,458 81, or a levy equal to five and onefourth mills on the dollar on the present as-sessed value of all taxable property in the State. This interest charge alone exceeds the exceeds the State levy for the year 1888 by \$118,140.63.

ment in America.

During the past two years \$13,325,061 of bonds have been registered in the Auditor's office, showing that this indebtedness exceeds the ag egate herein mentioned by several millions of llars, the report on total indebtedness being gregate to July 1, 1887, and on registration to June 30, 1888. Of the amount so registered, #8,544,550 was to aid in construction of railroads. This was to aid in construction of railroads. This indebtedness is a severe and constant strain upon the productive resources of the tax-pay-ing people. Pay-day must come eventually. [It is recommended that indiscriminate issu-ing of funding bonds be prohibited. The Governor recommends that provision be made for the payment of all raid claims certifi-ontes.] oates.)

The question of amendi g the present system The question of amendig the present system of assessment is much discussed. The demand is that all property shall be assessed at its true value. The law requires the assessor, from actual view and from best sources of informa-tion within his reach, to determine as nearly as

Referring to personal property, the law re-quires the several township and city assessors to meet and agree on an equal basis of valua tion of such property as they may be called to assess. Again, the oath required from the assessor to be attached to his personal property return, is that the value thereof is estimated by the rules prescribed by law. This the assessor construes to mean the equal basis agreed upon at the meeting of the several township and city assessors. These township assessors are elected by the people of their re-spective townships, and have their political friends and followers. It has occurred to me that in amending this law, after providing for the assessment of all property at its true value and imposing a penalty on assessors failing to perform their duties in accordance with the statute, it would be well to make the office as nearly non-political as possible. And if instead of township assessors as now provided for, the office of county assessor be created, that it be made the duty of the judge of the district court of the several judicial districts to select and appoint a county assessor for each of the coun-ties in their respective districts, who shall hold office for the period of two years; that said judge shall have power to remove for cause and to fill vacancies; such county assessor to have authority to appoint deputies with the adnearly non-political as possible. And if instead have authority to appoint deputies with the ad-vide and consent of such judge. An amendment of this kind might remedy the evil complained of and secure the assessment of property at its

true value. CORPORATION LAWS.

CORPORATION LAWS. The attention of the Legislature is called to the act conc reing private corporations. The liberality of the State permits the creation of corporations for nearly every conceivable pur-pose, conferring great powers and valuable franchises upon them without any direct charge or expense whatever. The ease with which corporations are formed and the nominal ex-pense, the theory of the terration, induces the pense incurred in their creation, induces the formation of a vast number that exist only in name, the incorporators holding to a faint hope that something may grow out of filing of the articles of incorporation. Advantage is also taken of this law by citizens of foreign States, who come into Kansas long amount to secure who come into Kansas long enough to secure the co-operation of a sufficient number of actual residents, execute and file articles of incorpor-ation, secure a certified copy of the same and hasten away to their foreign homes to com-

more railroads. In in the State on two of prevent unjust discrimination the Governor re commends greater power be given the railroad Commissionere and that the boa d be clothed with unquestionable power to enforce its orders and decisions.]

TEMPERANCE.

The growth of public sentiment in support of Constitutional Prohibition in Kansas is steady, healthy, and unmistakable. In the last campaign no political party had the temerity to de paign no political party had the temerity to de-mand a resubmission of the question to the people, in the face of a popular verdict that has been repeated and emphasized every time the popular sense has been taken. As an issue in Kansas relitics, resubmission is as dead as lavery. The saloon as a factor in politics, as a noral iniquity, has been outlawed and made lavery. fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the the present legislation in aid of Prohibitory

The present legislation in and of Frontology amendment is perhaps not perfect nor free from objections, but so nearly satisfactory that I doubt if public opinion demands any radical revision; and has should but be public opinion revision; and law should but be public opinion passe over into public will. Results justify the opinion. The law generally is being re-spected and enforced, because by a sort of educational process it is becoming identified in the public mind with other criminal statutes. * * * The records of

courts and of prisons, from the city calaboos to the penitentiary, show a diminution of crun and a falling-off in our prison population, bear-ing the most incontestable evidence of the efficiency of the present state of the law and of the Probibitory policy which the law is designed

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The work done by the public printer is up to the high standard maintained in that office for many years. But we are evidently paying too much for the public printing. The cost to the State for the fiscal year ending June 3), 1887 was \$132,771.67, and for 1888, \$60,208,14; a total for the biennial period just past of \$192,-9 9.81. Of this amount there was expended in 1887, \$15,000 for paper and binding stock, and in 1888, \$35,379 54 for the same purpose-a total of \$50,379,54. Adding to this \$3,329.69 paid for pub-lishing the laws and for miscellaneous work not done by the State Printer, there remains \$139.27058 for labor and profit. [The Governor imputes no blame to the State

Printer, who is operating under an old law, but sug ests a reform in the system of printing unnecessary matter. In regard to alien ownership of lands Governor Hum phrey recommends the enactment of laws to enforce the constitutional amendment lately adopted.]

MINING LAWS A serious disaster occurred recently in a coal mine at Frontenac, Crawford County, whereby hearly a half hundred men at work in the mine

ost their lives in a most shocking manner lost their lives in a most shocking manner, through an explosion, the precise cause or na-ture of which seems to be a matter of dispute and great difference of opinion, even among disinterested and well-informed persons. Re-gret and sympathy are universal over the sad event; and without reference here to the dis-puted question of immediate responsibility, at-tention is challenged to the more profitable inquiry, whether, by any further legislation. inquiry, whether, by any further legislation, the danger of like misfortunes in future may not in a degree be reduced. if not largely removed. The mining interests of the State are rapidly increasing, and the importance of proper legislation regulating the su ject of mines and mining can not be over stated. It involves health and life to those who toil in the mines. Humanity demands for them every event the state of the sta

possible protection. The law would swiftly and severely punish any one who shall wilfully neglect or fail to observe any precaution re-quired and imposed by the Legislature on that subject: and the question of such further legislation is urged upon your early attention. Frequent complaint is heard by coal miners that they are imposed upon by their employers

Benighted Europe.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16 .- John Gasper, of H. O. Price & Co., formerly the leading pool sellers of Pittsburgh, has gone to Europe for the purpose of introducing the American system of pool selling in Lon-don, Paris and Berlin.

STUDY OF COLORS.

Effects of Civilization Upon the Power of the Retina.

To test the theory frequently met with, that in the thirty centuries of civilizatiou the human retina has developed a gradually increasing color perception-the homeric man seeing chiefly the red end of the spectrum, and blue coming in much later-M. G. Pouchet compared the proportion of color epithets in types of the literature How Domestic Animals Act When Terra of various ages.

He selected (1) a very recent work of M. Guy de Maupassant on water, (2) "Paul et Virginie," as typical of the earthquakes are sparsely populated, beginning of the century, (3) books I and when one of the shocks does visit and VII of "Telemaque" for the same a dense-populated region, the damage reason, (4) chapters XIV and XXII of is comparatively slight. This is very the second book of "Pantagruel," taken fortunate, since there is nothing more at random from "Rabelais," and (5) a terrifying than an earthquake. We are short romance, "l'Ane," attributed to used to considering the earth as solidity Lucian. (1) gave the following num- personified, and when the earth trember of color appellations: White, 21 times; black, 14; gray, 3; brown, 4; all that residents of earthquake regions kinds of reds, 23 (including pure red-15); yellow, 5; green, 6; varieties of blue, 17 (in which pure blue occurs 12 that has gone before. times); and violet three times; in all, 96 terms. Taking only the primary colors, we have red, 26; blue, 17; green, 6; yellow, 5; and violet, 3. (2), though more extended a work than (1), gave the following: White 13; black, 15; gray, 1; varieties of red, 11; varieties of blue, 7; of green, 8; of yellow, 1; or red, 11; green, 8; blue, 7; yellow, 1. (3) gives black, 2, white, 2; red, and shades, 4; green, 2. One might add golden, 2; and reddening, 2; and would thus have red, 6; yellow, 2; green, 2. (4) gives black, 1; white, 3; red and varieties, 7; green, 2; blue, 1. (5) gives but one name, red.

The result is that writers show a marked tendency to describe red things, and this tendency holds good for all times. If we survey the ordinary color impressions to which the retina is exposed, we find, first, a general brightness involving all colors-the blue of the sky, the red of sunrise and sunset, the white and grays of clouds; words expressive of these abound. Considering next colors in which whiteness does not enter, we find that a true violet is extremely rare in nature. Blue, too, is little fitted to be physiologically conspicuous as it presents itself in nature. Yellow is more extended, especially on flowers, but it loses its individuality in a general whiteness.

There remains green and red. The reason why red has acquired so striking an effect is that owing to the preponderance of green the red is conspicuous by contrast. Again, red, as the color of blood, as the symbol of fire, as the color first and most sought after in dyes, would soon acquire a moral and intellectual prominence that would lead to its frequent mention. The proper conclusion, then, is not that our ancestors were unable to see blue and its allied shades, but that they followed the natural tendency to describe what was prominent, and this conincides with the red.-Science.

THE BLOODHOUND.

Sensations of a Gentleman Who Was Captured by One of Them.

As a rule the bloodhound is most docile and winningly affectionate. He can them that small earth tremors are be trusted with children; so much so premonitory of movements more alarmthat a boy may safely do duty as "the hunted man" when the hound is being trained in hill or forest. The animal is nevertheless suspicious of the motions of strangers; he therefore makes a most | There Hen-Fruit Never Seems to Lose Its efficient guard either to person or property; and his deep, ringing bell-like voice, heard at night in his own bay the boldest burglar that ever went the strange germ of life that exists on prowl. But instances of bloodhounds within it which has considerably worwho, if not actually savage, will, to use a trainer's words, "stand no nonsense," are by no means rare. I had the pleasare of being hunted once by one of these. It was in a country where there the digestion of the purchaser. To the were plenty of hills and rocks and running streams, but nothing worth the name of a tree. We were training a pup, and as he was already well up in his work I had got quite a long start, and had done my very best to puzzle him by wading through water, etc. When I had reached a cozy nook in a far-off glen, I sat down to rest on a signed to the tender care of that symbol stone; but a whole hour passed, and still no appearance of my friend and his pupil was put in. I was thinking I had got well away for once, when I was startled by the baying of a bloodhound, tion between the yolk and the white beand next moment found myself a prisby the pupil's father. The dog. I kept in a warm place or the germ of afterward discovered, had escaped life slowly but surely merges into the from the stable and come to the hunt on his own account, and here he was. I confess I felt a little uneasy. I knew convenient to know me. I felt that I standard. Then comes the second qualwished to convince him that it was all ity, which decomposition has just comfun, that we had only been playing at menced, but it is imperceptible except it was made by a bot newspaper. man-hunting. 'Unfortunately for my to fastidious persons, who object on peace of mind, the bloodhound would principle to chemical changes in their not take that view of the matter. It food. As to other grades and qualities was no good holding out a hand and which the customer sees distributed in the other day that a journal was a newssaying: "Poor fellow, Draco! Good various places about the shop their dog, come along, then." This only price is not fixed.-N. Y. Graphic. made him back astern and bay the more. Worse than all, a movement on my part as if to get up resulted in a ment from an old number of the Lonthreatening exposure of some teeth. don Times: "To Widowers and Single Draco evidently wished me to under. Gentlemen :-- Wanted, by a lady, a situstand distinctly that I was the prisoner ation to superintend the household and and he the detective; I the captive, he preside at table. She is Agreeable, Bethe captor. That was the position in all its simplicity; and as it was more- Facetious, Generous, Honest, Industriover pretty certain the bloodhound ous, Judicious, Keen, Lively, Merry. meant to do his duty, I had to do mine Natty, Obedient, Philosophic, Quiet, and sit there till my friend arrived with Regular, Sociable, Tasteful, Useful, the pup. But the time had seemed Vivacious, Womanish, Xantippish, very long. There is a scrutinizing Youthful, Zealous, &c. Address X. Y. calmness and dignity about the eye of a Z., Simmond's Library, Edgewarewell-bred bloodhound that is quite a | road."

study in itself. If you are a perfect stranger to the animal, it is evident he is regarding you not with hatred by any means, nor with affection, but with thoughtfulness mingled with a little suspicion of your intentions, just as a human being would study an ape if one came hopping up to the hall door .--Gordon Stabels, in Chambers' Journal.

AFRAID OF EARTHQUAKES.

Firma Begins to Tremble.

Very fortunately for mankind the regions of the earth usually visited by bles, all hope seems gone. It is said never get used to the shocks; each visitation is just as terrifying as the one

This is equally true in reference to dogs, horses, cattle and other demestic animals. which soon get used to the most violent thunder-storms.

Fish also are frequently affected. In the London earthquake of 1749, roach and other fish in a canal showed evident signs of confusion and fright, and sometimes, after an earthquake, fish

rise to the surface dead and dying. During the Tokio earthquake of 1880, cats inside a house ran about trying to escape, foxes barked, and horses tried to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. The same phenomena were exhibited during the Charleston earthquake in 1886.

More interesting than these are the observations showing that animals are agitated just before an earthquake. Ponies have been known to prance about their stalls, pheasants to scream, and frogs to cease croaking suddenly a little time before the shock, as if aware of its coming. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing. Geese, pigs and dogs appear more sensitive in this respect than other animals.

Many birds are said to show their uneasiness before an earthquake by hiding their heads under their wings and behaving in an unusual manner. At the time of the Calabrian shock little fish like sand-eels (Cirricelli), which are usually buried in the sand, came to the top and were caught in

multitudes. In South America, certain quadrupeds such as dogs, cats and jerboas, are believed by the people to give warning of coming danger by their restlessness; sometimes immense flocks of sea-birds fly inland before an earthquake, as if alarmed by the commencement of some sub-oceanic disturbance.

Before the shock of 1835, in Chili, all the dogs are said to have escaped from the city of Talcahuana.

The explanation offered by seismologists of this apparent prescience is that some animals are sensitive to the small tremors which are generally only known to man through the records of the seismograph. The alarm of intelligent animals would then be the result of their own experience, which has taught

THE FATAL BARRIER.

Miss Garpickle Gave the Mitten to Love-Sick Bardolph Kiljordan. "Miss Garpickle, you are trifling with

Bardolph Kiljordan stood before her, as erect, imperious and gloomy as the star actor of a broken and dismembered dramatic combination standing on one side of the track half way between stations and watching a handcar propelled by section men sweeping rapidly past and disappearing in the hazy distance.

Mr. Kiljordan burned with the indignation of an abused, insulted man. "For months and months," he said, "you have encouraged me. You have smiled upon me. You have accepted my attentions. You have listened to me with apparent approval when I have ventured to hint at a feeling stronger than friendship-"

"Mr. Kiljordan," interposed the young lady, "I will not deny that your attentions have been agreeable to me." "Then why, Vinnie, he exclaimed, imploringly, "why do you tell me it can never be? Why do you look at me coldly and say we were not meant for

each other?" "I would have saved you this pain if I could, Mr. Kiljordan. I have waited and waited, hoping that the barrier between us might disappear-that you would-would see what it is that interposes so fatally-"

"Vinnie," he exclaimed, tremulously and excitedly, "perhaps it is not too late, even yet! Perhaps I may be able to-

"It is impossible, Mr. Kiljordan," replied the young lady, firmly yet kindly. "I shall always entertain the highest esteem for you as a man, a citizen, a friend and an excellent judge"-

here her voice faltered-"of post-theatrical refreshments, but any closer relationship, I am now convinced, can never be thought of." "Vinnie Garpickle!" he exclaimed,

with bitterness, "so be it! I shall not go down on my knees. It would do no good. The carpet, besides-"and the young man looked at it dejectedly-"if you will excuse me for saying so, Miss Garpickles, is-is not in that condition

of-ah-of tidiness that-er-" "Perhaps, Mr. Kiljordan," suggested the young lady, freezingly, "you will put an end to this painful scene by-" "Going? Certainly, Miss Garpickle, certainly. But I think I have the right to ask you, since this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity, what the nature of the barrier is that separates us. Have I not?"

"You have, sir." "Then why have you refused to be my wife?"

'Because, Mr. Kiljordan," she replied, with ineffable sadness, "I can never link my destiny with that of a young man who wears reversible cuffs.' -Chicago Tribune.

A PERSISTENT PEDDLER.

But He Failed to Dispose of the Article He Had for Sale. "I should like to sell you a gimlet."

said a care-worn-looking man, as he walked into an office the other day. "We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

"But you should always look into the

His Reasoning Was Sound.

Two men pulled off their coats in an alley off Griswold street yesterday for a fight. A citizen who observed the preparations walked up to the men. and asked:

"Gentlemen, are you going to fight?" "We are!" they replied in chorus. "May I inquire the origin of the rouble?"

"This man called me a liar," replied one of the pair.

"He did, eh? Please step one side while I speak with you. Now, then, you say he called you a liar?" "He did!"

"Were you telling the solemn truth when he called you a liar?"

"I can't say that I was."

"In fact you knew you were lying?" "I did." "Then why fight because you lied

and he said you lied?" "I've got to. If I didn't he'd know

I lied. I've got to fight just the same as if I told the truth." But he didn't have to. A policeman

came along and ran both of them in.-Detroit Free Press.

Not a Fair Question.

"Young man," he said, "you have asked my daughter's hand. I believe you are sincere; and yet, young man, there is one question I would like to ask you. Do you believe that marriage is a failure?"

"Don't you think it is a little unfair to ask me to answer that question until after I see the wedding presents?" replied the matter-of-fact young man.-Time.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion-one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science most valuable in the gift of medical science —can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means same means.

This is one of the queer things about amateurs: the more they practice a song the worse they sing it.—Dallas News.

USED one bottle of "Mother's Friend" be-fore my first confinement. It is a wonderful remedy. Looked and felt so well afterwards friends remarked it. Would not be without "Mother's Friend" for any consideration. MRS. Jos. B. ANDERSON, Ochoopee, Ga. Write Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

THE manufacturer of newspaper philos-ophy means a kind of literary saw-mill.-Merchant Traveler.

THAT tired, languid feeling and dull head-ahce is very disagreeable. Take two of Car-ter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

An undesirable vocation -equivocation. -Drake's Magazine.

SUDDEN Changes of Weather cause throat Diseases. There is no more effectual rem-edy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than .BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

Ryg flour-the whisky blossom.-Terr Haute Express.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18. 91% & 96 @

WHEAT-No.3 red No. 2 soft

Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil Prevents, controls and cures Consump-tion. To insure success, insist on Baker's bil. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Uon. Oil.

THE ancient Peruvians had whistling jugs. The modern jugs simply gurgle Toledo Blade.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medi-cine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An old wine bibber says that an empty champagne bottle is like an orphan be-cause it has lost its pop.

Do NOT purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

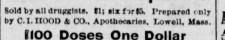
In English the average Russian word is a pronounced failure.-Puck.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

Cold Waves

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Al-though we do not claim Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for rheumatism with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood which is the cause of rheumatism, is the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this complaint. If you suffer from rheumatism, t

Hood's Sarsaparilla





The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by taking S. S. PENDLETON, YEARY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

- Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry erup-tion called Eczems after the option's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty. H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

37 Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.



will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache. cause the food to assimilate and nour-sh the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box. SOLD EXERYWHERE.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM REAM BALM CATAA OURES COLD ROSE COLD HAY FEVER I had catarrh so bad here were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's Gream Balm did the CASY work. My nose and USE

McMillen, Sibley, Mo. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree able. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered 50 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

OAKLAWN FARM.

head are well. C. S.

S'JACOBS OIL For Lumbago.

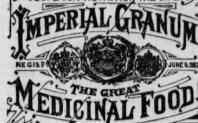
Oured Permanently. Original Statement, 1884. Renewed, Jan. 20, 1887. Three years are had rhommatism in back; instage; one bothle of the Jacobs Oil cared me; have not failt it since. FRANK MONBOR, Francisville, III.

Oured Permanently. Original Statement 1385. Renewed, Junz 10, 1587. Safared two year ago with acute pains in back; in one hour great relie from St. Jacobs 011; three applications survei; in the morning pains gone. MORAOE 2. HOPKINS, Esw Albany, Indiant.

New Albahy, Houses, Oured Permanently, Enewed, May 37,'67, Wife was norely addicided with Lane back; suffared swaral years; used innumerable lininests and plas-ters; used 63, Jacobs OU, was curred by 16. A. E. CURNINGHAM, Perryopolis, Pa.

AT DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, M&

SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE



This Original and World Renowned Dietetie Preparation is a Substance of UNRIVALLED PURITY and

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solid extract derived by a new process from ery superior growths of Wheat-nothing more. It has justly acquired the reputation of being

A STANDARD DIETETIC PREPARATION.

And has been recommended and certified to by a large number of Chemists and Physicians, representing a very high degree of medical science, as the

Salvator for Invalids and the Aged.

Salvator for Invalids and the Aged, A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS, and a RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT in all Diseases of the STOMACH AND INTESTITUES (often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the Granum was the only thing the stomach would tolerate when life seemed depending on its retention), and, while it is AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDRES, we do not hesitate in saying, that no food for the nursling can at all compare with a healthy mother's yelld of milk; when however, the mother's milk is insufficient, either in quantity or in nutritive substance— the IMPERIAL GRANUM is, as has been proved in thousands of cases, THE SAFEST FOOD. the IMPERIAL GRANUM is, as has been proved in thousands of cases, THESAFEST FOOD. Unlike those preparations made from animal or vinous matter, which are liable to stimu-late the brain and fritate the digestive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition That which makes Strong Bone and Muscie, that which makes Good Fleeh and Blood, that which is easy of Diges-tion, never Constipating, that which is Kind and Friendly to the Brain, and that which Acts as a Preventive of those Intes-tinal Disorders Incidental to Childhood. And while it would be difficult to conceive of anything in food or dessert more creamy and delicious, or more nourishing and strengthen-ing as an aliment in FEVERS, PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, GASTRITTS, DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILTY, its rare medicinal ex-cellence in all intestinal diseases, especially in Cholera, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoza and Cholera Infanium HAS BEEN INCONTESTABLY PROYEN.

HAS BEEN INCONTESTABLY PROVEN.

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JOHN CARLE & SONS, - . New York.

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time

by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-

BAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT

SCOT

ing.-Golden Days.

THE EGG IN PARIS.

Financial Value.

The Paris egg is the greatest of all mysteries, not so much for its sacred grounds, would be sufficient to keep at qualities as among the ancients, or for ates the tenacity of the fangs of the CATTLE-Shipping steers... ried modern scientists. It is still sacred, but to the dealers only, and the life principle which it contains sometimes, indeed, disturbs, in a non-scientific way, American an egg is either fresh or it is nothing-that is, it is nothing but an abomination. As an edible it is of such extreme delicacy that it does not know and can not know degrees of excellence. When it is not the very virgin of freshness it is fit for nothing but to be thrown at an unpopular orator or to be asof maternal patience, the sitting hen. It is not so in Paris. There the theory is quite different. The Paris egg loses its freshness, the line of demarkacomes confused, there is an active genoner-made so, not by the puppy, but eration of sulphureted hydrogen if it is Texas Siftings. flesh, bones and down of the incipient fowl. Still it does not lose its financial of the cars on fire down at the depot value. The best eggs, and they are just now. the dog well enough, but just at the usually good, are sold for boiling at present moment he did not consider it three or four sous apiece. This is the find out what caused it?

-A curious alphabetical advertisecoming, Careful, Desirable, English,

misty future," went on the friend, demurely. "Next winter you will want to make holes in your boot-heels so you can get your skates on."

"I use club skates-no straps required."

"You may want to screw some boards together some time. The old-fashioned method of driving screws in with a hammer is pernicious, as it deteriorscrews, as it were."

"Nothing to-day, sir." "The gimlet also acts as a cork-

screw-

"I don't want it."

"It may be used as a tack-hammer, a cigar-holder and also as a tooth brush." "I don't want it."

"It has an eraser, a pen, an inkstand, a table for computing compound interest and a lunch-box attachment."

"I can't help it; I don't want it." "I know you don't. You're one of

those mean men that won't buy a gimattached. You're the kind of a man who would live near an electric light to save a gas bill."

And the peddler walked out with his mental plunge on the perpendicular .--

Queer Cause for a Fire.

Little Ethel-Oh, papa! I saw one

Papa-A car on fire, eh? Did you

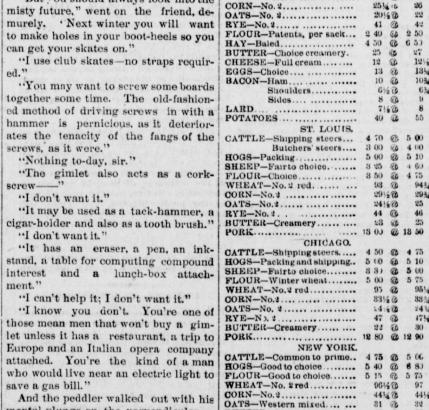
Little Ethel-The funniest cause ever heard of; the station-master said Papa-A hot newspaper? You mean a hot journal, don't you? Little Ethel-Well, didn't you say

paper?-General Manager.

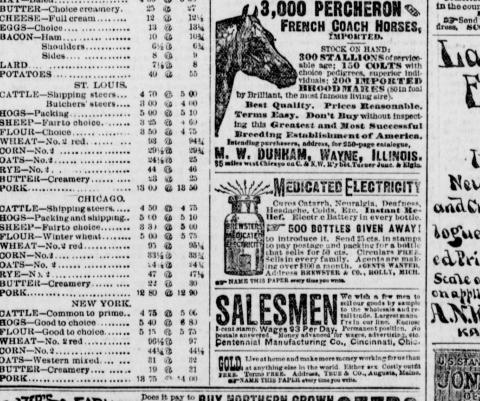
His First Experience.

"What is the matter, my son?" quired the benevolent gentleman. And the pale, trembling boy, who was lying across a barrel on his stomach in an alley back of a cigar store and making exclamations in a sort of broken English at convulsive intervals. said he guessed he was one of the victims of the smoke nuisance.-Chicago Tribune.

-It has been found in Norway that banks of snow will stop cannon balls, which penetrate only a little way when the snow is properly prepared.



BUTTER-Creamery











THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Lyman U. Humphrey Installed as Governor at Topeka.

Ex-Governor Martin's Introduction and the New Governor's Response-The Historical Birth of the State Portentious of Good.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14 .-- Governor Humphrey was inaugurated at noon to-day in Representative Hall in the presence of a wast throng of people. Hon. S. E. Sheldon, of Topeka, was master of ceremonies for the occasion. The exercises began with prayer by Rev. J. A. Bright, of Abi-The retiring Governor was introduced and delivered a brief address. He

Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen ew brief moments I shall cease to be a servant of the people and resume my position as an American sovereign. Grateful as I am to the citizens of Kansas, who have twice honored me with an election to the highest office within their gift, I shall surrender my honors and authority without regrets and re sume my old station among them with satis-faction and pride. The post of honor may not be the private station, but after an experi-ence of four years discharging the always laborious and often perplexing and vexatious duties of the executive office. I am sure the private station is the post of real independence and enjoyment. The labors, troubles and trials of public service are not, however, without their compensation. If the officers charged with important public duties and anxious perform them with intelligence and fidelity, en-counters on the one hand occasional examples counters on the one band occasional examples of ingratitude, or meanness, or dishonesty, or is assalled with unjust criticism or undeserved abuse, he is sare to find, on the other, many more examples of ardent detotion to public in-terests and of sterling integrity as well as a grateful appreciation of favors, disinterested and generous support and sincere and whole-some praise for duties well performed.

I do not intend, however, to trespass on your time or tax your patience by a discussion of executive labors, vexations and policies. This ceutive labors, vexations and policies. This vast audience of representatives and citizens is assembled to salute the rising sun. My part in the ceremonies of the occasion is simply to transfer to my successor the responsibilities of the office I now hold. I can congratulate him on the fact that many of the disturbing ques-tions with which I have had to deal have been finally and conclusively settled-that in the 106 organized counties of the State no un-

settled county seat contests will harass o perplex him: that the open saloon has been banished from Kansas and that the conscience and the judgment of a vast majority of the people approve its banishment [applause] and the judgment of a vast majority of the people approve its banishment [applause]: that peace prevails throughout the borders of the commonwealth and that, standing at the threshold of his administration, honored with the confidence of all the people of the State, and girt about with the hopes and prayers for his success, he can confidently expect that their support will sustain him to the end. All prove that during the deplect means of his Inow that during the darkest years of his country's life he gallantly and loyally de-fended his flag; all know that his private life has been as stainless as his courage during those trying years was dauntless; all know that with his whole heart he loved Kansas and will labor to watchet the loved Kansas and will labor to protect the interests and promote the welfare of her people; all know that a stain upon any official act will wound him as did the bullets of his country's foes. He can therefore, I am sure, rely upon the sympathy, the sconfidence and the unswerving support of all honest, just and intelligent people should his actions as Chief Executive be assailed, as they may be, by disappointed place-hunters or by malicious and prejudiced political opponents, or by those who, conscious of their own base-acess and depravity, delight in believing evil of others and in defaming honored names and, stainless characters. My fellow-citizens, it is at once a tleasure and an boner to introduce to

at once a gleasure and an honor to introduce to you my successor, Lyman U. Humphrey. He introduced his successor, Lyman U. Humphrey, who delivered a brief address. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Humpbrey said:

Standing at the threshold of a great public trust, the very contemplation of its responsi-bilities quickens a keen sense of duty into a feeling of self-consecration to the un task lying before me.

In estimating the importance of the executive office as one of the co.ordinate branches

is a civilization at once unique and in advance Is a civilization at once unique and in advance of great wealth among our people. Of its own kind, it boasts not of a splendid state "where wealth accumulates and men de-eay," but of a happy state, where laws restrain cupidity and greed; a civilization that breeds neither barons nor beg-gars, nor luxury, nor destitution; whose prime factors are the railroads the school

gars, nor luxury, nor destitution; whose prime factors are the railroads, the school house, the Church and the press; liberty within the law; wherein happy homes, contented fre-sides, intelligent, independent, honest men and women are the chief end and glory of the State. For, after all, the state of which we speak and are so proud is not the soil we tread upon the are so proud is not the soil we tread upon, nor the air we breathe, but the people as they go about their daily walk and assemble nightly in

their homes by the sacred hearth-stone, the pillars of society, the altars of the Republic. It is to this Kansas, of whose early influences I have briefly spoken, that millions have been attracted from various quarters, giving us a population at once heterogeneous and homo-geneous, through the alchemy of free, compul-sory education, the assimilating power of the railroad, the telegraph and the press, and the influence of our early settlement. Of finmigra-tion Kansas gets a generous share and the best, due somewhat to our location on the highway to the other sea; to the inducement of cheap homes, a congenia: climate and cheap homes, a congenia: climate and productive soil, but in a larger degree to the generous sunning of freedom that brightens every page of her history-the love of liberty and the magnetism of a liberty loving people. These are the influences which, more than any others, have inspired the sturdy Briton the mercurial Frenchman, the thrifty sons of Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, and the somber-visaged Russian of the frozen North, and the best young men and women of our sister States to come. These various elements are here blended, and out of them all has come a homogeneous people, without prejudice or pro-vincialism, yet strong in traditions and history, and all that goes to make a State great in arts, cheap and all that goes to make a State great in art and an that goes to make a State great in arts, in literature, in peace, in war. So it is not the Kansas of geography which men so much ad-mire, but the Kansas of history. As another has said: "The charm of Kansas is the people of Kansas."

To successfully administer the laws of such a people is a task calling for the largest capacity in the affairs of State, in industry, in a con-scientious regard for the rights of all, in dis-criminating judgment, and in the courage of one's convictions. Not vain enough to hape fill the standard here set up, to fill the standard here set up, I can but pledge my best endeavor, and, with your good will, can not altogether fail. The past is gratifying: the future en-couraging. Kansas is rich in retrospection and opulent in hope. Knowing what this brave people have done in the past, anticipating some-thing of what they may do in the future, I bow envergently to the execution of their soversten reverently to the execution of their soveretor will.

BAD COLLISION.

Eight Persons Fatally Injured By a Flag-

man's Neglect. CLEVRLAND, O., Jan. 14.—The third section of a freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad broke in two between Kent and Tallmadge, O. The front end of the freight was put on the side track and a flagman was left at Tall-madge to flag the east bound passenger train then nearly due. The flagman imagined he heard a whistle signal from his engine to return to the train and did not perform the duty required of him. The engines came together with fatal results to eight people and injuries to six others. Those reported killed are: Engineer Huntington, Fireman Walters, Brakeman Rashford, Express Messenger Landy, Mary Lyon, a little six-year old girl of Cherry Tree, N.Y., and three Chinamen. The names of the injured are not vet learned. The collision took place at a point about two miles from Tallmadge. The tracks on both sides were bound by a heavy growth of trees and the country in the vicinity is but sparsely inhabited. A few minutes after the accident occurred flames began to shoot out of the baggage car and smoker The passengers and train people immedi-ately began the work of rescuing the injured and dead from the wreck. The coach in the rear of the smoker was badly damaged and the end of the baggage can had crushed far into the smoker.

ADVERSE TO BALDWIN.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Kansas House of Representatives. TOPEKA, Jan. 16.-The Speaker announced the House committees yesterday as follows:

Ways and Means: James F. Legate, chairmau: Admire, Rankin, McLennan, Rice (Bourbon), Deupree, Wright, Bowes, Elliott, High, Duvall, Hileman, Walker, Stock and Need-Judiciary: George L. Douglass, Walroand,

Burton, Reeder, Sulton, Ritcher. Chambers Guthrie, Berry, Wisler, Rice (Bourbon), Elliott Wilson, Safford and Miller (Lyon). Judiciary, Local: J. B. Zeigler, Wilson, Poe, Safford, Wisler, Miller (Lyon), McFarland, Elliott, Lee, Bishop (Hamilton), Ford and

State Affairs: A. N. McLennan, Ree

Coley, Stocks, McFarland, Linzcott and Mal-Assessment and Taxation: J. V. Adams,

Lacy, Perry, Barber, Fall, Malaby and Smith, of Phillips. Railroads: J. O. Campbell, Rankin, Simpson,

Young, Stafford, Palmer, Williamson, Steele, Cannon, Duvall, Rowe. Hale, Davies, of Riley;

Street, Weaver, Ford and Bailey. Education: A. H. Limerick, Benton, Swen-son, Crew, Elder, Faulkner and Morgan. Agriculture: William Honnell, Gillespie, Fall,

Sherman, Edwards, Timmons, Bishop, of Bour-Horticulture: E. F. Wellhouse, Evatt, Coley.

Linscott, Rice, of Barton; Younkman, Smith, Charitable Institutions: L. E. Steele, Elder,

Brown, McAfee, Meacham, Burnett, Hileman. Temperance: Z. T. Waldron, Young, Elliott, McAfee, Meacham, Brigham, Miller, of Lincoln County; Faulkner, Miller, of Neosho County. Hygtene and Public Health: J. J. Wright Swallow, Janeway, Evatt, Bettey, Brigham, Rice, of Bourbo

Labor: G. L. Coates, Coley, Guthrie, Brigham, Herron, Rowe, Timmons, Loomis, Ed.

wards. Manufactories: S. K. Stevenson. Brigham,

Hay, Coates, Deupree, Rankin and Janeway. Mines and Mining: John W. Herron, Davies, of Riley; Carpenter, Ford, Bishop, of Bourbon; Cranston, Miller, of Neosho; Ritchie, Rhea, Burnett, Coates and White, of Elk.

Insurance: W. D. Ford, Weaver, Perry, Elliot, Davies, of Republic: Needham and Gordon. Federal relations: Otis L. Asherton, Maule, Smith of Franklin, Heber, Roach, Fairfax and

Malaby. Militia: J. W. Brown, Young, Wright, Sher

man, Boyle, Andrews, Loomis. Municipal Incorporations: W. M. Rice, Mei Afee, Horner, Jones, Hanna, Stewardson, Ken-

Municipal indebtedness: W. J. Bailey, Bar-per, Carter, Street, Lacy, Miller of Lyons,

Educational institutious: H. M. Wisler, Burton, Hileman, Cannon, Elliott, Ester, Evatt. Banks and Banking: I. G. Boles, Simpson, Smith, of Franklin; Perty, Battey, Gibson and

Barber. Private Corporations: E. B. Crew, McLennan, Barber, Brewer, Gibson, Spencer.

Roads and Highways: M. L. Palmer, Smith, of Phillips; Williamson, Bailey, Poe, Nichols, Martin, of Harper; Loomis and Wade.

rees and Salaries: Nick Reitz, Rowe, Poe, Sherman, Spencer, White, of Jewell; Kenyon, Hale and Atherton. Claims and Accounts: W. A. Chambers, Lacy, Stewardson, Andrews, Boyle, Bland and Bishop, of Hamilton. Printing: L. C. Hay, Kenea, Hale, Jones, Davies, of Republic; Campbell, of Cowten Hoch, Admine

Davies, of Republic; Campbell, of Cowley; Hoch. Admire, Steele, Street, Weaver, Tucker and Stevenson. Penal Institutions: Ledrue, Guthrie, Swal-

low, Rice, of Barton: Weaver, Brewer, Bur nett, Wade, Walker, White, of Elk; Linscott, Carter, Cranston and Edwards. Internal Improvements: T. K. Roach, Tim-

mons, Maule, Herron, Younkman, Doty and Campbell, of Stafford. Political Rights of Women: E. W. Hoch,

Zeigler, Horner, Fauklner, Crew, Coley and Barry. Forestry: B. J. F. Hanna, Gordon, Sutton,

Bishop (Hamilton), Carpenter, Edwards Wellhouse. Public Lands: J. D. Miller, Bland, Neadham,

Nichols, Reitz, Rice (Barton), Bish bon. Public Buildings and Grounds: J. B. McAfee,

ford, Poe, Lee, Andrews and McFarland.

Cities, First Class: George W. Veal, Steven-son, Young, Rice (Bourbon), Doug ass, Hay,

Cities, Third Class: C. J. Jones, Stocks

Elections: J. R. Burton, Hoch, Steele, Deu-

Mileage: N. B. Needham, White, Heber,

Telegraph and Telephone: John K. Rankin,

The Gray County War.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15 .- Brigadier-Gen-

General Myers then proceeded to Ingalls.

eiger, Veale, McLennan, Wilson, Sutton and

Tucker, Evatt, Davies (Riley), Honnell, Gilles-pie, Martin (Neosho). State Library: F. E. Berry, Hanna, Ritchie, Smith, of Philips; Stocks, Swenson and High Engrossed Bills; W. R Benton, Honnell, Bishop, of Hamilton; Davies, of Republic; Coates, Faulkner and Fall.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Some More Light Thrown on the Iniqui-ties of the Allison Bill.

The more the Allison bill, now under consideration in the Senate, is examined, the plainer becomes its purto increase the taxes of the poor.

ROBBING THE POOR.

Recently we showed by what device the tax on fine pen-knives was reduced from 50 per cent. to 36 per cent., while the tax on the cheap Congress knife would be increased from 50 per cent.

In guns the same rule has been applied. Section 177 reads as follows: ad valoren

Double-barreled shotguns costing \$5 a tax of \$225.

But take a fine shotgun, such as the rich man is let off with a tax of \$35.

Because at Syracuse, N. Y., are three firms making cheap shotguns, and they want to have a prohibitory tax put on that grade. As the Senate as now constituted exists only to record the edicts of the manufacturer, Allison draws the bill that is to draw the blood.

this infamous bill. The common things of life, the articles needed by the poor-building materials, household articles, fencing, farming implements-are taxed doubly, and the Allison bill is drawn for the purpose of reducing the revenues by increasing the rate of taxation.

Senator Vance illustrated the methods adopted when, in discussing the proposition to take macaroni from the existing free list and taxing it at the rate of two cents a pound, he said he had one day last summer peeped into the room of the Finance Committee, where he found a "chipper Dutchman" telling the sub-committee what he knew about macaroni, and who said he had been making macaroni in Cincinnati under the impression that there was a duty imposed upon it, and had been doing very well, but he "couldn't believe his eyes" when he read recently that it was on the free list. He wanted a duty on it of three cents per pound. Mr. Vance read some amusing extracts from the testimony of this witness. One of the strong points made by Mr. Vance was the pleading of the witness that the duty would be a very small thing for the public, but that "it would be a big thing for us." He commended this point in political economy to the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley), as it sustained that Senator's argument the day before about salt.

It seems to the Republican members of Congress a little thing to tax the people one cent a head on salt, and two cents a head on cotton ties, and a cent a head on macaroni, and one dollar a head on pig iron, and fifty cents a head on steel rails, but in the aggreknown through their connection with gate the burden is something enor-the Haymarket riot and the hang- mous, and, though the Republicans do

who don't deserve pensions to be able to get them by means of political influence. It robs the deserving soldier to have to dilute a nation's gratitude with fraud like that. There was some talk of a bill to give every ex-soldier pose to reduce the taxes of the rich and a pension. Well, I ll take that money if it ever comes, for I served through the whole war, and I need the money, but I'll take no money on a false oath."-N. Y. Sun.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Some Good Advice for Mr. Harrison and His Putative Advisers.

It has been given out by Colonel Quay, the present master and leader of the Republican party, that General Harrison intended to make the "Southern question" prominent, and would so settle it that justice would be done the colored people. How Mr. Harrison will make it "prominent," or how he will do justice to the negroes, is not definitely stated. By the Southern question is presumably meant the alleged suppression of the negro vote. Whether the new President will resort to military governments, or to returning boards, or to a Presidential commission, is not known, but if he will recur to the not very distant past he will find that all those experiments were tried and found to be ineffective in bringing the whites and black of the Southern States intc. political equality. It was found that there must be either white domination or negro domination, and seven years of the latter satisfied the people of the United States on that score for all time to come. It was at last the North that demanded that military and negro rule in the South should cease. and Hayes in carrying it out only obeyed the command of the people of the North.

Meantime if Mr. Harrison thinks he has a mission to cure the ills incident to illegal and fraudulent local elections the Herald would advise him to try his apprentice hand on Indiana. He knows that State pretty thoroughly, its people and its politicians. He could therefore go roundly to work with them. He knows the men, or can easily be introduced to them, who handled the "blocks of five," and with but a very little turning of the screw he can find out precisely how much per head they cost. A thorough course of Indiana investigation might at least prepare him for his Southern experiment. Without some such prior practice the chances are that he will find himself in a maze of difficulties before he gets half way into the Southern question. He would better make the 'Indiana question " prominent first. Then with what stomach he has left he can turn Southward. - Chicago Herald.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

-A loud cry of "Give Harrison a rest" is heard throughout the broad land, but the noble army of officeseekers claim they did not elect him to rest.-N. Y. Herald.

--The "surplus" that is now giving General Harrison the most trouble is the "surplus" of candidates for office. There is more of a demand than can be met.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

---With a low tax club organized every township during

A Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-

THE Server's was not in session on the House assembled only that is 11th and the House assembled only that it ight legally adjourn until Tuesday, which it

THE Senate was in session on the 14th only to attend the reauguration of Governor Humphey....The House was not in legislative In the Senate on the 15th Lieutenant-

Governor Felt presided for the first time. Many bills were presented, among them the following: Providing for the inspection of live ani-mais intended for human food and prohibiting the sale of uninspected cattle, sheep and hogs; to regulate the weights of coal at the runes and to regulate the weights of coal at the real said ing the Seventeenth judicial district and creat

ing the Thirty-first district; making an appro-priation to continue the construction of the main or central building of the State House; to restrict the ownership of real estate in the State of Kansas to American citizens and to

those who have lawfully declared their inten-tions to become such, and to limit the quantity of land which corporations may acquire....In the House seventy-nine bills were introduced, among them a bill to provide for admitting dele gates from organized counties having no repre-sentation in the House. Many of the bills re-

sentation in the House. Many of the bills re-lated to the regulation of interest, while others referred to irrigation, the manufacture of sorghum sugar, mechanics' liens and the establishment of a code of civil procedure. At one o'clock the House and Senate went into joint session in Representative Hall for the purpose of electing a State Printer. Lieutenant-Governor Felt presided. C. C. Baker, the caucus nominee, was declared elected. The joint convention

was declared elected. The joint convention was then dissolved and after the Speaker announced the committees the House adjourned WHEN the Senate met on the 16th many petitions for woman suffrage were presented Twenty-four bills were introduced and the Gov mor's message was received and read.

afternoon session was devoted to adopting Architecture in the second sec soldiers, sailors, their wives, widows and chil-dren; repealing all laws by which town-ships, towns and cities are permitted to issue bonds to railroads; to forbid the selling or giving tobacco and other narcotics to minors. The report of the committee on the resolutions asking for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the management of the penitentiary was presented with amend

ments. The Governor's message was received and read. The penitentiary resolution (for an investigation) was again taken up. The report of the committee was rejected and the Senate resolution adopted. After transacting unimportant business the House adjourned.

ant business the House adjourned. PETITIONS were presented in the Senate on the 17th asking that the industrial school at Beloit be placed under the care of the State. Senator Buchan introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of diseased beef. A resolution was in-troduced by Mr. H. P. Kelly asking an inquiry into the utility of the State Beard of Health into the utility of the State Board of Health. Adjourned....In the House bills were intro Adjourned....In the House bills were intro-duced, many of a private or local character. Mr. Rankin introduced a bill concerning rail-road and other common carriers, including ex-press, telegraph, telephone and sleeping car companies, giving the Railroad Commission-ers power to fix express and telegraph charges in any city or town of the State and charges for the use of berths in sleeping cars, and providing that every passenger having paid for passage in any sleeping, chair or parlor car, for passage in any sleeping, chair or parlor car, shall have the right to permit any other person to fill out his journey on the same train. Mr. Jones introduced a bill to encourage the manuforture of sugar and sirup from sorghum cane. Mr. Wright offered a bill to regulate interest and discount. The Speaker announced the ap-pointment of Messrs. Admire, Walrond, Elliott, Rice (Bourbon) and Berry as members of the Destingtion for the section of the Speaker and the section of the Speaker and the section of the Speaker and Speake Penitentiary Investigating Committee on the

BONFIELD AND SCHAAK.

part of the House. Adjourned.

The Chicago Times Claims to Have the Two Police Officials as Good as Convicted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- The Times says that within the past week it has been promised on behalf of Mayor Roche that he would dismiss from office, for corruption and dis-honesty, Inspector Bonfield and Captain Schaak, the two police officers so widely

to 93.

"All double-barreled, sporting breech-load-ing shotguns, ten dollars each and 25 per cent.

abroad are to pay an import tax of \$11.25, or on twenty guns costing \$100

rich buy, costing \$100; the tax will be only \$35. Thus, twenty poor men buying shotguns valued at just what one rich man's gun is valued at, are taxed in the aggregate \$225, while the Why?

The same principle runs all through

government, the growing greatness of our com-monwealth can not be excluded from view, so rich in the hallowed memories that hing over and about her early days; in the marvelous strides that have carried her forward, whereby she has overtaken eighteen of her sisters and vaulted into the fifteenth place in rank among the States; and still richer in the boundless possibilities of the years that shall round out the period of the nineteenth century.

Kansas in her career thus far covers what has been aptly characterized a focal period in history; toward which the lines of progress have converged, and beautifully exemplifies in her present conditions the philosophy of De Toeque-ville that the growth of States bears some marks of their origin; that the circumstances of their birth and rise affect the whole term of their beand and ranks about the whole term of the field be ding. In Kansas this may be observed in the liberal spirit of 'her laws and in the genius of her institutions; likewise in the prevailing ideas that have dominated and propelled her with the gathering momentum of a falling body. In a word, the high social and moral plane and the intelligent memory of her people are the intelligent aspirations of her people are traceable in a marked degree to the law de-clared by the great Frenchman, having its root in the influence of the early history and settlement of the Statean influence and a force that runs like a golden thread throughout our later ex-perience, at once charming, fascinating and yet powerful, to which Kansas owes more than has ever been duly acknowledged. For free Kan-sas was but the first born child of Republicar supremacy on American soil; the triumph of an idea; the idea of the pilgrim as against that of the cavalier; the idea of the founders of Lawrence over the idea of the settlers of Lecomp-ton. It was this conflict of ideas that made "bleeding Kansas" seem like the last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of human liberty, the history of which has become classic and weads like an epic peem, and in which the early settlers of Kansas, brave men and heroic women, dared and endured for a great princi-ple. With a lofty courage and sublime unsel-Tishness, little dreaming that they were thereby to make the name of Kansas luminous, a synonym for liberty and progress, or laying the foundations of a commonwealth whose subsequent career and history should bear the impress of their others. their character and courageous struggles, so clearly reflected in every monument of the Kansas of poday. But so it was, and the idea which thus triumphed in a free Kansas, and the influences going out from our early settle-ment, are a living, energizing force in all our moral sceled and material programs. It has moral, social and material progress. It has beaten back the buffalo and the Indian in blazing the pathway for a better civilization; it has reclaimed a barren wasle and made the great American desert a "fugitive and a vaga-bond on the face of the earth"-a just rebuke to those geographers, of wh m even Plutarch speaks, who "crowd into the edges of their maps parts of the world they know nothing about, adding, notes, in the margin that beyond lies nothing but dreary wastes-sandy

By this force of which I speak have we even reversed Buckle's law that great wealth must precede the highest civilization; for in all that constitutes true civilization, the liberty and ed-traction of the masses against the classes, in the elevation of woman by the enlargement of her legal and political rights, in the rea gnition of the dignity of honest labor, in legislation re-garding the sanctity of the home, the purity of the ballot, the hone the purity of garding the sanctify of the home, the purity of the ballot, the health and morals of the people, in the application of the rule of "the greatest good to the greatest num-ber." which Priestly declares to be the foundation of morals and legislation —in all these Kansas presents the highest type of all intertime type accession and the second of civilization ever seen in any State, among any people, since civil government was insti-tated among the sons of men. [Applause.] It their old wages.

64

19

The Supreme Court of the United States Enrolled Bills: F. M. Duvall, Kenea, Wade, Smith, of Phillips; Atherton, Boyle and Fair-

Rejects His Appeal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of William Baldwin, plaintiff in error against the State of Kansas, appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. The case was taken up on the ground that the jurors who tried him were not sworn ac-Young cording to the mode prescribed by the Legislative Apportionment: C. J. Maule, White (Jewell), Miller (Lincoln), Martin (Har-State statutes and that he was therefore being deprived of his life without the proper), Carpenter, Carter, Campbell (Stafford). Revised Laws: A. D. Wilson, Chambers, Safcess of law. The court affirmed the judgment of the State court.

In the summer of 1885 Mary Baldwin, a rich young woman of Atchison, Kan., was Evatt. found dead in her house where she was Cities, Second Class: H. S. Smith, Campbell (Cowley), Wisler, Bland, Honnell, Zeigler, living alone at the time. Chloroform had been used but nothing had been Cranston. stolen. Young Baldwin who had had financial disputes with his sister was sus-Brown, Bories, Gibson, Janeway and Burnett. Inter-State Commerce: M. L. Ritchie, Street, Wellhouse, Williamson, Reitz, Phillips and pected and was watched. It was found that he had bought chloroform in St. Doty. Joseph and was unable to account for his presence on the night of the murder. A pree, Benton, Wilson and McLennan. County Seats and County Lines: A. F. Wade, sensational trial followed and he was convicted of murder in the first degree. An Coley, Deupree, Palmer, Lacy, Brewer, Ken-yon, Crew and Limerick. Immigration: Alfred Fairfax, Gibson. Younk appeal was taken but failed. Baldwin is now serving a life sentence in the Kausas man, Martin, of Harper; Rhea, Roach and penitentiary.

To Count the Vote.

Meacham, Malaby, Kenyon and Martin, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Mr. Hoar introduced a concurrent resolution in the Sen-ate to-day for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, which Phillips. was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It provides that the two houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on sral Myers, who commanded the regiment ordered to the scene of the war in Gray Wednesday, February 13, at one o'clock in the afternoon; that the President of the Senate shall be the presiding County, has arrived in this city and reports a serious state of affairs and fears officer; that two persons shall be appoint more trouble. He arrived at Cimarron at ed tellers on the part of the Senate and two o'clock Sunday morning. Sunday a two on the part of the House to make a meeting of the citizens of Cimarron was list of the votes and to report the result to held in the city hall and resolutions were adopted to have the county placed under the President of the Senate who is to announce the state of the vote and the permartial law. sons elected, and that shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected Presi-dent and Vice-President of the United States and shall be entered on the journals of the two houses.

Allison's Sugar Bounty Scheme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Senator Alliso ntroduced an amendment to the Tariff bill to-day, relating to a bounty on sugar and providing that until April, 1900, there shall e paid to the producer of sugar-testing ot less than 80 degrees by the polariscope

-from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States, a bounty of one cent a pound, to be paid anually from the duties collected on imported ugar.

Dr. McGill Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 14 .- Alexander McGill, D. D., LL. D., emeritus professor of ecclesiastical, homiletic and pastoral theology, at Princeton Theological Sem inary, died at Princeton, R. J., yesterday morning in his eighty-second year.

The weavers of Fall River, Mass. threaten to strike unless changes are made in the wages so that the men may receive

about seven miles west, and a similar meeting was held there with similar re-sults. Every prominent citizen, and in fact everybody in the county, said Myers, was connected with one faction or the other and the most bitter feeling prevailed

from one end of the county to the other He found both towns in arms and pre pared for war, but directed them at once to lay aside their weapons.

The Whitechapel Fiend.

TUNIS, Jan. 15 .- The police have cap-tured a gang of robbers and assassins. Among the members of the gang is one who is believed to have perpetrated the recent revolting murders of a number of women in the Whitechapel district of Lon-don. The British Consul here has forwarded to his Government all the details connected with the arrests. The supposed Whitechapel murderer is charged with with having committed in Tunis a murder similar to those committed in Whitechapel. The man has confessed that he recently lived in Whitechapel.

By the collapse of a house in Marseilles, France, the other day seven Italians were killed and nine injured.

the Anarchists. This ing of announcement is made in reply to a proposition sent yesterday afternoon from Judicial Apportionment: R. T. McFarland, Mayor Roche to J. J. West, proprietor of the Times, asking that all the evidence Reeder, Swallow, Stevenson, Safford, Barber, Miller, of Lyons; Kenea, Miller, of Neoshot Gibson, Rhea, Ford, Wilson, White, of Elk; against the police officials be submitted to Miller, of Lincoln; Sutton, Street, Chambers, Phillips, Guthrie, Deupree, Wade, Younkman, Berry, Brewer, Elder, Jones, Simpson and three well-known citizens named, the purpose stated by the mayor to be to determine whether the Times' demand for an immediate suspension of the accused should be acceded to pending a trial of the

matter in court. The Times' answer is that sufficient proof against the police officials was some days ago submitted to the mayor's intimate associates and representatives and that the Times was thereupon repeatedly assured of the discharge of Bonfield and Shaack forthwith. Having gone to such a length in the public interest, the Times will not now, it says, be inveigled on any such subterfuges which may injure the defense of the \$800,000 of libel suits and other local proceedings against the paper. That evidence should not now be furnished to any-body not empowered by law to punish

INDIANA CORRUPTION.

Judge Woods, Feeling Uneasy, Seeks Advice Over His Recent Ruling. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.-Judge Woods has become restless under the adverse criticism of his reversal of decision in the bribery investigation. It is said by his intimate and political friends that soon after the first instructions were given he began to doubt the justice of his construction of the law an d con sulted Claypool, who held that the instructions at first given were good law, and Woods addressed a letter to Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, asking for his interpretation of the situation. Justice Harlan replied and coincided with Claypool, and then Judge Woods wrote again and suggested the doubt which he had felt after first instructing the jury. Justice Harlan gave the section a close scrutiny this time and wrote a long letter to Judge Woods, which was practically the second instruction delivered to th jury. This statement is made by a per-sonal friend of the judge, who believes that he acted solely from a conscientious duty. Judge Woods will not say any thing for publication, but he has stated these things to his friends and they give them out, believing that he wants the fact

A Despotic Judge.

nown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Representative Steele of Indiana has referred a letter received by him from Arizona to the House Committee on the Judiciary with a suggestion that if the charges made in it against Judge Barnes of Arizona be found upon investigation to be true that the Judge be impeached. It is charged that Judge Barnes has endeavored to restrict the constitutional right of American citizens of freedom of speech by fining the editor of the Daily Prospector of Tombstone, Ariz., \$300 for criticising a certain decision of the court.

M. Morelli, Republican, has been elected member of the Freuch Senate for Corsica,

not see the danger ahead, they are doing just the things which may precipitate in the next four years an industrial revolution which will destroy the whole system of legalized robbery, root and branch.

Every proposition made by the Democrats to lower these taxes of the poor is rejected by the unanimous vote of the Republicans. Every attempt to remove the absurdities and inequalities of the tariff is opposed by the united Republicans. But when Mr. Allison, now the spokesman of the trusts and monopolists, proposes an amendment still further to grind the faces of the poor, he is supported by the unanimous Republican vote .--Louisville Courier-Journal.

A QUEER CHARACTER.

New York Veteran's Commendable Views on the Pension Question. One turns up very queer characters

quite unexpectedly in a big city like New York. Here was one that a reporter ran across. He is a cab driver, who, in accepting a Christmas gift of a small coin, said: "No, sir; I won't smoke with it, but it will come in handy just the same. 1 was laid off five days last week. I have a trouble that one doctor says comes from a wound I got before Richmond, and that another doctor says the wound has nothing to do with. I suppose there are plenty getting pensions for less than that, but I won't take one. Oh, yes, I could get one. Congressman - and Lawyer -- have both been kind enough to say they would get me one, but, you see, I would have to make oath that my trouble is due to my wound, and that I can not do conscientiously, for I'm not sure it's true. A man must have some honor about him.

"I never belonged to the Grand Army. I never joined, because it seemed to me that when we quit fighting and laid down our arms we ought to bury differences, instead of keeping them alive as the Grand Army does. The moment the war was over soldier ing against the South should have stopped. I'm a Republican, but I'll admit that President Cleveland did more to end the differences between the two parts of the country than any other man, and now we're going to have another President who will do

still more. "Better take a pension? No, sir. overdone. It's a bad thing for men | waukee Labor Review.

1890 the Democrats will carry the Fifty-second Congress and give His Grandfather's Grandson a Democratic successor. Begin the work now!-St. Louis Republic.

---It is a great comfort to the Western farmer to have a Republican newspaper explain his mortgages. If explanations were cancellations, the unfortunate farmer would soon be on the road to permanent prosperity .---Louisville Courier-Journal.

-General Harrison is said to be thinking of appointing Mahone to a Cabinet position. Mahone would certainly be a pretty correct representative of Southern Republicanism, but it isn't at all complimentary to Southern Republicanism to say so. -Boston Globe. -A Christmas present in the form of a discharge was given to 250 workmen by the Pottstown Iron Company of Pennsylvania. There have been a great many additions to the grand army of tariff 'school graduates since the election.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-Popular enthusiasm can not be aroused by an appeal for a five per cent. reduction of outrageously discriminating taxes, but the demand for a tariff for public purposes only as against a tariff for the purpose of still further enriching pampered monopolists will fire the popular heart.-St. Louis Republic.

-It has been noted as a strange coincidence that Ellis Phelan, anex-Confederate soldier, was elected judge of probate in Waterbury, Conn., at the last election, and on the same day a Union veteran was chosen a memberof the Alabama Legislature in the same district where Phelan formerly lived. -Detroit Free Press.

---- The only safety for our institutions is to insist that the power of legislation and of taxation shall not be used for the promotion of any private or class interest for the benefit of one part of the people at the expense of another, to take from some to give to others. It is the policy of a despotism and not of a free republic.-N. Y. Times.

----Seven thousand miners of Pennsylvania who, on the sixth day of last November marched to the polls and voted for "high tariff and work at high wages all the year 'round," have just been laid off for three months that the output of coal may be reduced, in order that their protected bosses, who

had the "fat" fried out of them during the campaign, may advance the pitco The country has been disgraced by the of that prime necessary of life and way the pension business has been thus regain some of that "fat." - 11:-