W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprieto

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER, the father of the THE WORLD AT LARGE. William R. Foster, Jr., who recently robbed the New York Produce Exchange

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate on the 7th passed the bill to abolish circuit court powers in certain districts (applicable to the State of Arkansas and In-dian Territory). When the resolution in regard to the Panama canal came up the Senate went into secret session for its consideration and so continued until 5:40 o'clock. The and so continued until 5.40 belock. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 3. [The resolution disapproves of any European Government having control of the construction or operation of the canal.] Adjourned...The whole day in the House was consumed in a fruitless effort to secure a quorum and pass the resolution amending the vulce to prevent dilutestoring on the Oklaboma rules to prevent filibustering on the Oklahoma and Pacific Road bills, and adjourned without any fina action.

In the Senate on the 8th a bill was reported and passed that the failure to prepay postage on a "special delivery" letter shall not delay its prompt transmittal, with collection of postage on delivery. Senator Sherman intro-duced a bill altering regulations as to time, place and manner of holding elections for Con-gressmen, which was referred. The Tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. ...In the House Mr. Reed called up the resolution amending rules so as to prevent filibustering, it being the fifth day of the deadlock. The previous ques-Inth day of the deadlock. The previous ques-tion was ordered and a motion to recommit brought out a lively contest, but it was finally adopted by 120 yeas to 117 nays, and the resolu-tion was sent back to the committee with in-struction to amend and report. A contest then arose over the consideration of the election contest of Smalls against Elliott, from South Carolina, and the Oklahoma bill. and without reaching a decision the House adjourned. THE Senate on the 9th non-concurred in

the Honse amendments to the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Tariff bill was then taken up and its bill. The Tariff bill was then taken up and its consideration occupied the time of the Senate until adjournment...In the House Mr. Weaver (lowa), immediately after prayer, raised the point of order that the journal could not be read until it was apparent that a quorum was present. The Speaker sustained the point, and directed the clerk to call the roll. Filibus-tering continued until 3:30 p. m., when the House adjourned. [The object of Mr. Weaver's fight is to compell final action on the Oklahoma fight is to compell final action on the Oklahom

In the Senate on the 10th a bill was reported for a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth. At 11:30 the Tariff bill was taken up. An amendment offered by Senator Allison reducing the duty on pearls from 25 to 16 per cent. was adopted. An amendment of Senator Vance increasing the duty on precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, was rejected. The dutiable list in the bill was completed and while considering the free list the Senate ad-journed.... When the House met Mr. Weaver (Iowa) renewed his dilatory tactics and the deadlock continued until an adjournment was deadlock continued until an adjournment was finally reached.

ONLY six Senators were present when the Senate was called to order on the lith When a quorum appeared the journal was read and the Tariff bill immediately taken up, the amendment of Senator Plumb to admit fresh fish free being under consideration. After a long debate the amendment was withdrawn and Senator Hale's to make the detu and Senator Hale's to make the duty half a cent per pound adopted. Pend-ing further consideration the Senate adjourned... In the House Mr. Weaver (lowa) resumed his filbustering tactics, but Mr. Dibble (S. O. succeeded in rest.

gratuity fund of \$198,000 and then de-camped, has sent a check for \$50,000 for the benefit of the gratuity fund. THE suspension bridge destroyed by the disastrous storm of the 9th was the carriage bridge between Niagara Falls village and the Clifton House. It was built in 1870. Its original cost was \$400,000 and fully half as much more has been expended since in improvement. It was

considered one of the strongest structures of its kind in the world. THE Constitutional convention of New Hampshire has adopted an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufac-turing and sale of all intoxicating liquors "except cider."

FIRE at Altoona, Pa., recently destroyed Reittman's Hotel, brewery and stables causing \$50,000 loss. The fire was incen-

diary. POLICE SERGEANT ALBERT A. THURS-TON, of Buffalo, N. Y., was struck by an engine the other morning and killed.

The trouble between the street car em-ployes and the companies of Brooklyn has been adjusted.

FARMERS of Warren and Sussex Counties, New Jersey, were turning over their sowed fields—something unparalleled for the middle of January. The weather was so mild that trees were beginning to swell their buds.

MR. DODD, the solicitor of the Standard Oil trust, says that trust will not be affected by Judge Barrett's recent decision in the sugar trust case, as his company is simply a union of stockholders and not of corporations.

THE funeral of the late Eugene Irving Wetherell, husband of Emma Abbott, took place at Gloucester, Mass., on the afternoon of the 11th.

CORRECTED lists showed eighteen lives were lost by the destruction of the silk mill in the recent storm at Reading, Pa., and about ninety injured, some fatally. At the paint shop five lives were lost. About twenty deaths were the result of the storm at Pittsburgh, with about as many injured. It will be seen that the fa-talities were far less at Reading and con-siderably greater at Pittsburgh than ac-cording to first reports.

THE "plan" agreed upon by Western railroad magnates at New York on the 10th, it was thought, would prevent rate cutting. Railroad men, in interviews, expressed a favorable opinion of it.

THE next convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been set for New York, February 13.

THE WEST.

THE contending factions for the Gov-ernorship of the Chickasaw Nation have agreed to submit their claims to Secretary Vilas and allow him to decide, agreeing to abide by the decision.

THE Illinois Federation of Labor has appointed a committee of three to call on Governor Fifer and ask him to pardon the imprisoned Anarchists.

THE seventh annual convention of the International Plasterers' Union began at St. Paul, Minn., on the 9th. Frederick. GENERAL LEW WALLACE has bought a ot in Indianapolis and will at once begin He declares emphatically residence. Prince Leopold of Prussia, is announced. that he would under no circumstance accept a Cabinet position. J. J. WEST, proprietor, and J. N. Dunlop, Afghanistan to study that country and its city editor of the Chicago Times, and Jens Christianson, editor of the Chicago Artroubles. beiter Zeitung, waived examination on the charge of criminally libelling police officials Bonfield and Schaak, and were bound over to the criminal court. It is reported at Needles. Cal., that out was attained, nor will there be as long as of a party of seven prospectors who left that place recently in a small boat for new the Republicans have any chance before the courts, where the matter is now pendgold fields, four were drowned by the caping, of obtaining such legal relief as will sizing of the boat while going through the allow the election returns of Kanawha rapids of the river below here. County to come before the Legislature.

MRS. LOUISE HANCOCK, aged eighty years, was fatally burned at Paris, Tex., the other day, the result of the explosion of some cartridges she was removing from the mantelpiece.

FIRE broke out recently in Schwarz & Kern's furniture warehouse at Shreve-port, La., and ten buildings were destroyed or partially burned. Loss, \$75,000.

Chase County

RICHARD SAUER, manufacturer of show cases, Baltimore, Md., has assigned with \$100,000 assets and unknown liabilities. CABLEGRAMS received at New Orleans on the 11th from Captain Leth state that the steamship McGregor went on a reef in Ascension bay December 28, and that both vessel and cargo were lost. Passengers and valuables were safe. The ship was valued at \$130,000.

FIFTEEN business houses in Leland, Miss., were destroyed by fire recently.

GENERAL.

Ex-GOVERNOR GENVUILLE, of Senegal, has been fined 600 francs in the Paris courts for manslaughter in sending four negroes to an island where they died of starvation.

PIERRE BLANC, senior member of the French Chambers of Deputies, recently delivered an effective speech, in which he urged that Boulangism be suppressed with the utmost severity of the law and appealed to the Republicans to unite against all kinds of dictatorship.

VESUVIUS is showing increasing activity. A new cone which had formed has been rent open.

An epidemic of diphtheria was reported raging at Nago, Hungary. Twenty chil-dren were dying daily. The schools were closed and a panic prevailed.

VOUDOOISM is reported increasing alarm-ingly in the interior of Hayti, due prin-cipally to the civil war. Near Jacmel a young girl was sacrificed and the frenzied crowd made a greedy fight for her halfcooked flesh.

A PETARD was exploded on the 8th at the Royal Palace, Madrid. No one was hurt. This explosion followed others in several parts of the city and created much excitem

THE British steamer. Macedonia, Baltimore for Hull, after sinking the Boston schooner Lavina Campbell, the other night, near Bodkin Point, in the Ches-

apeake, went ashore. An Irish farmer named Gavin, who took a place from which a tenant had been evicted, was shot at Clare, Ireland, recently.

THE Mexican Telegraph Company has arranged for a second cable across the gulf to Galveston from 220 miles south of Vera Cruz.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, the famous Italian orator, revolutionist and evangelist, is dead, aged eighty years.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 10, numbered 381, compared with 387 the previous week and 279 the corresponding week of last

THE British Royal College of Surgeons, by vote of 21 to 2, has passed a resolution censuring Dr. Mackenzie for publishing ook on the case of the late Emperor

THE LATEST.

Every point will be closely contested and

the solution at this time seems yet far off.

last night that the police are after an un-known man who broke into the residence

of Dr. R. R. Peebles, one of the best known

dentists in this city, last Sunday night,

visiting the room of Dr. Peebles' adopted

laughter and after robbing her of her

purse assaulted her criminally. Dr. Peeb-les was out of the city at the time, and

when he returned secured a description of

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11 .- Ward McManus,

known capitalist and real estate owner of

this city, was called to the door of his resi-

dence yesterday and shot twice by Henry

Krise. The wounds are not serious. The

shooting is the result of a refusal on the part of McManus to aid Krise financially

n promoting his interests in a car motor

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11 .-- It was learned

State Gas Company's works at Hutchinson burned the other evening. The fire was caused by the explosion of gas which had accumulated in one of the rooms from a leak. The loss was about \$10,000. THOMAS ANDERSON, a Lyon County

farmer, was recently arrested upon the charge of forging a note for \$15. The charge was preferred by one McCaw, of Americus. Anderson was arrested in Col-orado, where he was working in a quarry under the name of Murray. THREE suits were recently filed in the dis-trict court at Leavenworth against the

Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad for damages to property through which the road runs in entering the city. George Fisher asks judgment for \$7,580; Mathew Ryan for \$51,000, and Joseph

Whitaker for \$15,000. THE other day Thomas Kerr, a colored man, in taking a loaded shotgun from his wagon at Americus was accidently shot. The whole charge passed through the lungs from the front. He lived only an hour.

THE other night the corn meal and feed mills of Russell Bowman & Co., at Law-rence, caught fire and burned to the ground. The origin of the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$1,000, partially covered by in-

GOVERNOR MARTIN has received a letter from Hon. S. J. Crawford, State agent at Washington, in which he states that he has an adjustment in the General Land Office of the Kansas five per cent. ac-count, on sales of public lands for the years 1886 and 1887, amounting to \$143,-048.97, which sum has been certified to the treasury for settlement. The letter also states that should the Direct Tax Refunding bill become a law, which he believes will. Kansas will receive as her proportion \$71,743.33.

A SENSATIONAL shooting affray took place at Leavenworth the other night. Charles Rosenthal, a young Hebrew, went into a second-hand store kept by E. Bern-stein, and commenced firing at a young man named Hoffman. He fired four shots, one taking effect in Hoffman's leg. The cause of the act was jealousy between the two men over a young lady. She was in the store at the time of the shooting, and the shock so affected her that she went in-to hysterics, and a fatal result was feared. A young man who gave his name as Horace Hadley, was recently arrested at Atchison on the suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer of Snell, the Chicago mil-

lionaire. He was lodged in jail, and the charge of vagrancy placed against him until he could establish his identity.

JAMES STEWART, a prominent farmer, was shot and killed by George D. Beach, another farmer, in Shawnee County on the night of the 7th. A feud had existed be-between the two families, and a quarrel between the children involved the parents and the shooting was the result.

A BOLD but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Bank of Armourdale the teller, was standing at the counter making THE engagement of the Princess Louise, up his cash account just prior to closing sister of the Empress of Germany, to the bank, and while he was counting pile of gold coins, a young man entered PROF. BRICE, the noted English author the room, and suddenly drawing a pistol and member of Parliament, has gone to leveled it at Mr. Pocock's head and ordered him to hand out the gold. The assistant cashier, was at another counter, and when he heard the demand of the robber, he CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.-Three ballots were taken in the Senate yesterquickly drew a pistol from the drawer in his desk and covered the intruder, who was arrested and handed over to the poday afternoon after about two hours of mus and sank, five of the converts being lice. He gave his name as Charles Locke. wordy partisan speech making. No result



Courant.

The American Consul-General Ac cuses the Germans of Fomenting Strife.

The Deposition of the King of Ugunda -Arabs in Control and Murdering Christians. An English "Blue" Book on the Sack-

ville Case-The Pope and Irish-Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .-- Consul-General Sewall, of Samoa, who has been at home for several months, appeared last evening before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Evarts and Dolph being present. There was also present ex-Minister John A. Kasson, who s greatly interested in the Samoan question. General Sewall was examined in secret at length by members of the committee, and is reported to have expressed the belief that the next mail will bring news of further and more terrible conflicts between the Germans and natives than any that have yet occurred. He said that the shedding of blood since he said that the shedding of blood since he left Samoa had radically changed the situation of affairs there, and that if it were not intended to yield to Germany en-tire control of the islands some decided ac-tion would have to be taken by the powers. He presented to the committee copies of the Samoan Times, a newspaper published at Apia containing accounts of an unpro-voked and unexpected attack by the Ger-man war ship upon the natives and of a meeting by the consuls of other nations demonucing the act and also the misleaddenouncing the act and also the misleading and unfair statements by the German onsul.

Mr. Sewall spoke of the studied and systematic efforts of the Germans in sending out news from Berlin concerning Samoa to give the impression that an American was the aggressor on every occasion. He described Tamasese's followers as compar-atively a handful, who were threatened by an unpleasant dilemma. If they failed to keep up the agitation against the native Government they feared death at the hands of the German allies; if they escaped, then the same fate awaited them at the hands of the natives who considered them traitors to Samoa.

THE REVOLT IN UGANDA. ZANZIBAR, Jan. 11.—Advices have been received from the interior that in October last Mwanga, King of Uganda, plotted to destroy his entire body guard, his inten-tion being to abandon them on an island in Lake Nyanza, where they would starve to death. The guards, who had been forewarned of the King's intentions, refused to enter the canoes which were to convey them to the island, but returned to the capitol and made an attack on Mwanga's palace. The King fled to escape the fury

which some of the persons who had been

converted by the French missionaries

were fleeing, was struck by a hippopota-

Many letters from Emin Bey and Henry

the missionary stations. The missionaries

have reached Umsamboin safety. Mwan-

to the English for assistance. The Arabs have written to Missionary McKay exult-

ing in their triumph and prophesying the

extinction of all the mission stations in

Contral Africa in revenge for England's

anti-slavery policy. They have pro-claimed Uganda a Mahommedan Kingdom.

THE SACKVILLE CASE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.-A blue book on the Sackville affair has just been published.

Interest in it centers in a dispatch dated

October 24 to Mr. Phelps, in which, observ-

ing that in the judgment of the Govern-

ment Lord Sackville's conduct had ceased

to be of importance. President Cleveland

having already sent him his passports.

Lord Salisbury controverts the idea that

the acceptance or retention of a minis-

ter is a matter to be determined

solely with or without reasons as-

signed by the Government to which he is ac-

credited. In this matter he says general

principles are of more importance than the

particular case under discussion. These

principles appear to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the oc-

casion of the sudden dismissal of Minister

Bulwer from the court of Madrid in 1848.

A quotation followed from Palmerston's

communication to Isturiz, to the effect

that international law authorizes a nation

to which a demand for the withdrawal of

its Minister has been addressed to decline to comply with the demand even though

grave and worthy reasons have been as-

THE GERMANS BLAMED. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The English African

missionary societies are unanimous in lay-ing the blame of the troubles in East Af-

rica upon the invasion of that territory by

the Germans. Rev. Mr. Ashe, who has recently come from Uganda, says that he

discovered no trouble whatsoever among

the natives until upon his return he reached a point within 200 miles of the

oast, where the influence of Germany was

felt. From the opinion which prevailed

there he is inclined to believe that the

trouble will spread and require a stronger

force than has hitherto been brought to

THE FOPE AND AMERICAN BISHOPS. ROME, Jan. 12.—The Propaganda, after hearing arguments on both sides in rela-

tion to the complaint of the Irish Bishops

in America that German Catholics resid-

ing in mainly Irish districts insist upon

structed Cardinal Melchers to prepare for

drowned.

NUMBER 18.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE. Meeting and Organ ization-Standing Com-

mittees of the St nate-Other Work. Ar noon on the 8th both houses of the At noon on the 8th both houses of the Kansas Legislature assembled at Topeka. Lieu-tenant Governor Riddle called the Senate to order, and after the metabers were sworn in, the Senate proceeded to the election of officers as selected by the civicus and follows: President pro term., 11. F. Harkness; secretary, A. G. Stacey: assistant, Charles T.-Martin; sergeant at arms, Vafe C. Smith; as-sistant, L. N. Woodcock; doorkeeper, J. G. Burchfield; docket elerk, W. J. Strong; jour-nal clerk, F. P. Campbell document slerk, G. E. Ream; assistant, Fred Connell; assistant doorkeepers, Washington Marks, Robert Shei-E. Ream; assistant, Fred Connell: assistant-doorkeepers, Washington Marks, Robert Shel-by, C. M. Heath and Henry Reed; curolling: clerk, A. J. Burdick; postmaster, Grify Kel-ley; chaptain, Rev. J. A. Bright; pages, Mas-ters Moody, Baldwin. Haum, Hubbell, Owen and White. After announcing the committees the Senate adjourned... The House was salled to order by the Secretary of State. After prayer Mr. Rankin, of Douglas, was called to the chair as temporary presiding officer. The rules of the last House were adopted until otherwise ordered. The election of officers then proceeded and the caucus nominees chosen as follows: Henry Booth, of Larned, Speaker; J. N. High, of Hutchinson, Speaker pro tem; H.

N. High, of Hutchinson, Speaker protem; H. L. Millard, of Sterling, chief clerk; Robert Adams, of Leavenworth, sergeant-at-arms; M. L. Richmond, of Hodgeman County, doorkeep-

But little business was transacted in the Senate on the 9th. Mr. Richter introduced a concurrent resolution for a joint committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the peniten-tiary, which went over. At the afternoon session the Governor's message was read and twenty-five bills introduced. Adjourned.... Pages and messengers were also selected. After appointing a committee to wait on the Gover-nor, a recess was taken until two o'clock. Upon reassembling, the committee appointed for that purpose reported in favor of admitting delegates to seats with per diem and mileage, and a limited right to vote. The report went over a day. Mr. Guthrie introduced a joint resolution pro-viding for a joint committee to investigate the charges of corruption in the management of the affairs of the penitentiary, which went over. The Governor's message was read and the House adjourned.

Soon after the Senate met on the 10th bills were freely introduced, most of them of a local character. Senator Rush offered a bill relating to assessments and assessors: Senator Martin a bill concerning mechanics' liens; Senator Gillett a bill providing for redemption of real estate sold under execution, privileging redemption within two years. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a commit-tee to inspect the buildings and inquire into the government of the University. Action on the penitentiary Investigation resolution was postponed until Tuesday, and after twenty-seven bills had been intro-duced the Senate adjourned until Monday...After routine business in the House, Senate concurrent resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the penitentiary charges, was read and laid over under the rule. At the afternoon session the resolution retating to the Delegates from

KANSAS STATE NEWS. The retort and meter rooms of the Inter-

Mr. Dibble (S. C.) succeeded in sandwiching two conference reports during the deadlock, which were agreed to. They were for a public building at Milwaukee, Wis., at a cost of \$1,100.which appropriates \$600,000. The deadlock con-tinued until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has completed consideration of all the regular appropriation bills with the preparation of which it is charged except the General Deficiency bill. The result of its labors is a reduction of the appropriations carried by these bills from \$137,856,093 (the provision for the current year) to \$131,-229.935, the sum allotted for the sam branches of the public service during the next fiscal year. THE President has commuted the death

sentence of Lewis Burrow and William G. Porter, of Arkansas, sentenced to be hanged January 20. In Burrow's case the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment and in Porter's to imprisonment for life.

THE President has directed the removal of Lewis McMillin, appraiser in the New York Custom House, whose resignation was requested but who refused to give it. INDIAN COMMISSIONER OBERLY'S report

to the Secretary of the Interior recognizes Byrd as Chief of the Chickasaws.

THE President gave a state dinner of forty-six covers to the members of the Cabinet on the 10th, the second of the winter's series of official entertainments.

A LARGE party of Dakota Democrats arrived in Washington on the 10th to urge Congress to divide the Territory and ad-mit South Dakota as a State. Chief Justice Bartlett Trip headed the delegation. THE coinage of the United States mints

last year was \$65,318,614, of which \$31,-380,808 were gold and \$33,025,606 silver.

THE wife of Associate Justice Matthews of the Supreme Court, denies that her husband is critically or dangerously ill.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission ers issued their second annual report on the 11th. The law was defended, the Commissioners asserting that recent demoralization was due to other causes than any defect in the law.

Sec.

9

THE President has written a letter of regret to William A. Vincent, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, who was deprived of his office in November, 1885. To make amends the President offered him a like office in Montana.

THE EAST.

An important meeting of railroad mag-nates, including Jay Gould, Strong, Huntington, Cable, Adams and others interested in Western railroads, met with the agents of London financial institutions at the residence of J. Pierrepont Morgan Fifth avenue, New York, on the 8th It was believed a form of consolidation would be effected.

THE steamer Alert, from Hayti, reports at New York that when she reached Gonaives the Hyppolites there were nearly starved. They were provisioned from the vessel. Legitime's army was encamped a few miles back of the city. The Alert ran the blockade easily. JUDGE BARRETT, of the New York Su-

preme Court, has decided that the North River Refining Company has forfeited its charter by joining the sugar trust,

THE last message of Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was read to the Legislature of that State on the 10th. It dealt only with routine matters.

THE noted canned goods commission firm of W. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco. Cal., have settled with their creditors. 'An epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Ar-

gyle, Minn. THE daughter of Mr. Zeharres, of St. Paul, Minn., had her chin bitten off by a fierce horse recently.

CHARLES H. DIXON, deputy county treasurer of Saginaw County, Mich., has disappeared with a woman of bad repute. Several errors in his accounts have been found.

THE Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule agency, in Dakota, have decided to call a general council to select a delegation to go to Washington and negotiate for the sale of their lands. CHICAGO is threatened with a water

famine, the inlets to the water crib in the ake being badly choked with slush ice.

THE Portage extension of the Northern Pacific railway has crossed the Canadian Pacific at Fort Whyte, Mont., where the trouble recently occurred.

MRS. OLIVE FREUND has brought suit at Ann Arbor, Mich., for \$20,000 damage against President Cotterill and Nelson Sutherland, the officer who attached her property at Milan, on account of the aleged electric sugar frauds.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERTSON WAS again refused admittance to the Indiana Senate Chamber on the 11th.

THE funeral of Owen Brown, son of John Brown, of Osawatomie, and last survivor of the Harper's Ferry affair, oc-

curred at Pasadena, Cal., on the 10th. THE Republicans of the Illinois Legislature have decided to re-elect Senator Cullom.

By the explosion of a boiler in a mill at Pelleton, Wis., the other day three men were killed.

at \$100,000 to \$150,000.

recently and escaped.

THE SOUTH.

THE Keefer Milling Company, of Covington, Ky., has assigned to B. F. Grazeona. The assets are supposed to be \$75,000 to \$100,000, while the liabilities are estimated TWELVE convicts in a farm gang near Covington, Ga., overpowered their guard

Council Bluffs. THE United States steamer Ossipee has sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Hayti. BELLEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 11 .- Farmers of Warren and Sussex Counties are turning GEORGE BRYANT, proprietor of the Euroover their sowed fields-something unpar pean Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., which was burned November 12, has been arrested alleled for the middle of January. The weather is so mild that trees are beginnin for arson. Five lives were lost in the fire. to swell their buds.

and his age at seventeen years. AT a caucus of members of the Legislature held on the 9th. Hon. P. B. Blumb was renominated for the United States Senate and C. C. Baker for State Printer. gi is a prisoner at Magu. He has appealed

WHILE coupling cars in the Missouri Pacific yards at Leavenworth the other day Henry Dudley, a yard brakeman, was caught between the bumpers and his head crushed to a jelly. His body fell and was caught on the brakebeam of one of the cars and dragged forty feet when it caught in a frog and was mangled into an unrecognizable mass.

THE tin and blacksmith shops connected with the Missouri Pacific shops at Atchison were totally destroyed by fire the other night. Loss about \$5,000.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inthe robber and a half dozen detectives are now at work on the case. GAINESVILLE, Tex. Jan. 11.-William ventors: Chester T. Bullock, Kansas City, safety brake for cable cars; Charles Fuller Brown, a prominent stockman of the Chickand J. H. Cunningham, Ludell, vehicle Nation, Indian Territory, living brake gear; Lewis D. Hall, assigner of onenorthwest of this city, was shot from amhalf to S. D. Houston, Jr., Concordia, lawn bush and murdered yesterday while out mower; Thomas J. Howard, Highland hunting cattle. A boy was with him at the time and was also fired upon, but esgate; John P. Painter, Pomona, mining drill and channel cutter; Robert F. Robincaped unhurt. The assassins are believed son and H. M. Crocken, said Crocken assignee to H. A. Williams, Kansas City, to have been eleven in number and to have been led by an outlaw named Dollard. No elevated street railways; David K. Wade, McPherson, delineator. KANSAS has over one hundred creamcause is known for the killing and no ar-

ries in operation.

PROF. MARSH, of the Kansas State University, has resigned his position to take a place at an increased salary at similar Harvard University. On the 10th Governor Martin pardoned

H. S. Day, formerly mayor of Parkerville, who killed Dr. J. A. Hopkins, in 1887, and was sentenced to three years for manslaughter. Many prominent men signed the petition for pardon. W. W. Magruder, of Kingman, sentenced in May, 1887, fo two years for assault with intent to kill was pardoned the same day.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held at Topeka, Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, was elected presideht; Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson, vice president; John Francis, of Topeka, treasarer, and Martin Mohler, of Osborne, sec

FIRE recently destroyed the stables at the penitentiary, in which were seven mules. Loss, about \$1,500.

MR. SUTTEN introduced in the House on the 10th a resolution reciting that as the people of the United States at the recent Presidential election declared in favor of liberal pensions and liberal support to the ex-Union soldiers of the Nation, and Kansas had declared her gratitude by 80,000 majority, "that our Senators be and are having spiritual parishes of their own with German priests and schools, has inhereby instructed and our Representatives requested to secure the passage of the necessary laws giving every dependent sol dier, his widow and orphans a pensio adequate to a comfortable support."

indicate a decision in favor of the Gervans.

bear to suppress it.

of the guards, and his brother, Kiwethe western counties, providing that these Delwa, was enthroned in his stead. Kiwewa egates have all privileges, excepting the right to vote, was called up and after some debate appointed Christians to the principal ofes. This enraged the Arabs, who muradopted. Adjourned. dered many of the Christian officials and Senate Committees. replaced them with Mahommedans. The Judiciary - Gillette, Harkness, Kimball, Mohler, Kirkpatrick, Emory Martin, Mechem. Ways and Means-Buchan, Kelly, of Me-Arabs burned the English and French mission stations and killed many of the converts. The mission boat Eleanor, in

Pherson; Osborn, Swearingen, McTaggart, Elliston, Hays. Elections - Murdock, Johnson, Carroll, of

Miami; King, Carroll, of Leavenworth. Federal Relations-Carroll, of Miami; Bent-ley, Kimball, Rankin, Senior.

Railroads-Kelley, of Crawford; Rush, Wilson, Forney, Berry, Richter, Roe, Wright, Lockard. M. Stanley were lost by the burning of

Assessment and Taxation-Harkness, Rush, Murdock, Wilson, Woodward. Fees and Salaries-Kimball, Schilling, Car-

roll, of Leavenworth: Woodward, Swearingen, Municipal Indebtedness-Rush, Tucker, Buchan, Bentley. Mohler,

Corporations-Mohler, Chapman, Howard,

State Affairs-Kelley, of McPherson; Berry, Richter, Murdock, Howard. Roads and Bridges-Wright, King, Wood-

ward, Lockard, Price. County Seats and Lines-Emery, Richter,

Harkness, Roe, Kimball. Military Affairs-Woodward. Carroll, of Mi-

ami: Kelley, of McPherson: McTaggart, Roe. Claims-Tucker, Hays, Berry, Wilson, Chap-

man Public Health-Lockard, Chapman, Johnson,

Senior, Berry. Temperance-Elliston, Tucker, Hays, How-

ard. Rankin. Immigration - Hays, Norton, Swearingen, Mechem, McTaggart.

Agriculture-Roe, Rankin, King, Lockard, Forney.

Interstate Commerce-Richter, King, Gillette, Rush, Emery. Manufactories and Industrial Pursuits-Car-

roll, of Leavenworth; Osborne, Kirkpatrick, Martin, Gillette

Mines and Mining-Norton, Rankin, Martin, Carroll, of Leavenworth; Kelley, of Crawford. Banks and Banking-Senior, Forney, Elliston, Rush, Wright.

Internal Improvements-Rankin, Norton,

Moody, Gillette, Buchan. Printing-Chapman, Buchan, Murdock, Ellis-ton, Kelley, c. McPherson.

Insurance-Wilson. Wright, Mohler, Kelley, f Crawford; Moody. Education-Moody, Berry, Richter, Carroll,

f Miami: Mohler State Library-Martin, Johnson, Harkness,

Moody, Tucker. Public Buildings-Osborne, Schilling, Car-coll, of Leavenworth; Rankin, Forney.

Charitable Institutions-McTaggart, Mechem, Forney, Kelley, of McPherson; Kelley, of Craw-

Educational Institutions-Howard, Tucker,

rice, Schilling. Public Lands-Schilling, Richter, Price, Haves, Woodard.

Cities of the First Class Bentley. Osborn, Buchan, Elliston, Carroll, of Leavenworth; Howard, Martin.

Cities of the Second Class-Swearingen, Emery, Carroll, of Miami; Kimball, Murdock,

Mohler, Kirkpatrick. Cities of the Third Class-Johnson, Mechem,

Cities of the Third Class-Johnson, Mechem, Chapman, Senior, Norton. Legislative Apportionment - Kirkpatrick, Rush. Carroll, of Miami; Emery, Hays, Wright, Murdeck, Chapman, McTaggart. Judicial Apportionment-Mecham, Gillette, Johnson, Harkness, Kimball, Martin, Lock ard, Price, Bentley. Congressional Apportionment-Berry, Wilson, Kelley, of McPherson; Osborn, Schilling, Bu-chan, Kelley, of Crawford. Mileage and Per Diem-King, Mechem, John-son, Mc Taggart, Gillette. Engrossed Bills-Forney, Norton, Bentley, Senior, Mood. Enrolled Bills-Price, Lockard, Roe, Kirk, yatrick, Swearingen.

trick, Swearingen,

the Pope a report on the subject. The se-lection of Cardinal Melchers is thought to

signed.

retary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- Traffic Manager Wickes, of the Chicago & Northwestern road, says he is assured by the managers duced rate have nearly all been disposed

of the Kansas City lines that the tickets placed in the hands of the brokers at a re-

of, and that they will be out of the market in a short time. He is inclined to wait a few days before reducing the rate to

to become, or assume to become, the arbiter of fashions.

ladies are troubled over the matter of bustles and such like, the sinful use of which they think Mrs. Harrison ought to discountenance, but Mrs. Harrison declines

which the latter has invented. Krise escaped. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.-Mrs. Harrison had a goodly number of callers yes-terday. The total abstinence ladies are importuning her to discourage the use of wines at the White House, while other

rests have been made.

asaw

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. WOTTONWOOD FALLS. . KANSAS

THE BOY AT THE GATE.

I bet they ain't a man in the shop At works as hard as what I do; An' the way I get out of the mill ain't slow, An' the way I get out of the mill ain't slow, Fur soon as six strikes, just as sure as fate, My blue-eyed baby runs down to the gate.

Look, thaar he is, he don't see me yet-You can't har'ly see him under that hat; He is a boy, every inch now, you just bet; Purty? I'd smile, from his ma takes that; He'll be two next month, the fifth's the date Waal!--that's the latest, climbing the gate!

I made him that cart, an' painted it red-My wife, she says he draws it all day, An' every night he lugs it to bed; Talk? Waal I guess, an's chock full of play; Got a kiss for pop? now u-u-p he goes! Hullo! been tumblin' on your nose?

Thank God, I'm away from the noise uv my

I b'lieve it will drive me out uv my head;

It seems to be sayin' all day, in the gloom, This terrible word—dead, dead, dead, dead. No use to hurry now, no one ull wait An' watch for my comin' beside the gate.

Thaar's my wife-O, to-night, what word shall

I say To her, when I go in without the boy? I'll walk through the field, it's the longest way, But the birds an' flowers there may give me

joy. Here's a mildewed shoe on this rubbish heap 'At baby wore when he used to creep.

On a river of tears, hope an' stronger faith Have sailed this hour into my dark life, An' now without pain I think uv his death, An' I can go home to comfort my wife; Fur I feel, when life's work is over, he'll wait An' watch for our comin' beside Heaven's gate -Mary M. McCarthy, in Springfield Republican

ALLEN GRAY; The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

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

[Copyrig'ited, 1888, by the A. N. Kellogg News paper Company.]

CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED. It was her place to speak and he could only sit and gaze at her. Her white face, however, was troubled, and that iron resolve which had supported her in this untimely, and seemingly unladylike, call was evidently about to fail her in her hour of need. Allen at last realized that unless she was encouraged she might not reveal the purpose of this visit, and with all his sympathetic soul in his face, he said:

"Have no fears, Bertha, for by all I hold sacred, I swear that I will prove a brother to you in distress."

Poor, tempest-tossed Bertha; long had she searched for a loyal heart on whom she could confide. In this editor's flashing eye was manliness and truth; she would trust once more. Scarce could she restrain her natural inclination to fly to his arms for refuge from the relentless enemies who pursued. She could not have found strong er or more willing arms to defend her. Having partially regained her composure,

she said: "I believe you; had I not unbounded faith in your honor and courage I should never have run the great risk I do in com-

Then it is a risk?" "A greater risk than you can imagine. Should I be discovered here it would be fatal to my plan-plans which are more

than life to What were the plans to which she al luded? Doubtless some request-some sim-ple service she wished him to perform for Knowing that one so pure and noble as she could not make an evil request, he

"How am I to go, by the river?" "No, on horseback." "I do not know that I can get a horse."

"One will be furnished you." Then another short silence ensued. She seemed waiting to gather up her thoughts. From her breathless exhaustion it was evi-dent that she had come very rapidly from the great house to the village.

Her agitation became less as she recov-ered from her exertion, and now she was almost as much composed as she had ever been. Gazing at him with intense eagerness, she began giving her instructions.

ness, she began giving her instructions. "As soon as I am gone," she said, in a clear, steady voice, "go to the spring where you found the locket. There you will find a horse saddled and equipped, tied to a tree just back of the old rustic seat. He is the best roadster in the whole country, and will carry you safely to the end of your journey without stopping. The poor child is deaf and dumb, but he is very patient and will give you little or no twolke. Allow was dis give you little or no trouble. Allen was dis-appointed to learn of the child's affliction, for some how he thought the little prattler would, on this long, lonely ride, unravel to him some of the mystery of the stone house on the hill.

"Where will I find the child?" he asked. "Untie the horse and bring him back to the road which leads up to the stone house on the hill, and there will be an old negro woman waiting for you with the child. When she gives it to you, lose no time in your flight. Do not think this an easy task you are undertaking, Mr. Gray, or that it is unattended with danger. There is danger of which you can have no knowledge. The journey is hazardous, and may cost you your life.'

"Danger shall not deter me for a single moment," said Allen, his bosom heaving with uncontrollable emotions. "I am acting in a just cause in serving you; I know it is right or you would not have imposed the task on me.

The girl had risen to her feet, and when she heard his noble voice, so full of faith and trust, she extended her hands toward him, while her beautiful face glowed with gratitude.

"Thank you! Oh, may Heaven reward you for saying that. I had almost come to the conclusion that I would never see an-other man whom I could trust. I am thankful that I was in error, and it is with the greatest joy that I have put that feeling for-ever out of the way." She unconsciously seized his hand, send-ing such a thrill through Allen's frame at

the touch that he seemed electrified. "Bertha-Bertha!" he involuntarily and

almost unconsciously cried. "What is it all? What is all this mystery surrounding you? Forgive my inquisitiveness. I feel

so if our destines are one." "Hush, hush!" she cried, starting back and gazing in terror at the door. "You know not what you say—you can not!" "You misunderstand me, Bertha," he

hoarsely whispered, while a cold fear seemed creeping over his heart almost choking his utterance. "You know not the motive that prompts the question. It is a personal inerest in yourself and not idle curiosity. This mystery is doubtless a family affair which you would very properly keep from the eyes of the world. Again I assure you its not idle curiosity that prompts me to lift the mystic vail; it is that I may help you in your distress, for-oh, Bertha, I-I-love

What a shriek of horror she uttered and how she shrank trembling from head to foot from him! Then, wringing her hands in silent agony, she gazed so wildly at him that he began to fear she had suddenly been seized by a fit of madness. Spell-bound and speechless for several minutes

both stood glaring at each other. "Bertha—Miss Collins!" he at last said, in a very penitent voice, "forgive me! For-get all that I have said. I will serve you without making any further inquiries, and, be the errand to the grave, I am ready to

Slowly she opened the door, and turning her white sad face toward him, faintly said: dieu !?

tinguish its features, came up to hum. Bend-ing low in his saddle, Allen lifted the little boy to the horse's back and seated the child before him. The old negro woman, thrusting into his hand a sealed note, mur mured the name of Mademoiselle Camille. "Am 1 to give her this?" he asked.

satisfactory conclusion.

road.

way.

he was hungry.

here?" he asked.

and said:

the farmer.

eye shut.

friends in time."

deaf and dumb.'

d'ye come from?"

"Oui, monsieur !" she answered. "Too bad, too bad !" said Allen, thrusting the note into his pocket, as his horse started down the road. "Every one connected with this confounded mystery is either dumb or speaks some foreign language except Bertha, who refuses to reveal any thing."

The child proved to be a very patient little fellow, and sat silently in front of Allen. Fearing that some of the villagers might be awake and that they would see him, Allen, after cantering gaily down the old turn-pike to the bottom of the hill, turned aside and rode around Turley's Point, entering

the road two miles beyond it. Knowing his danger he became quite nervous. Every sound emitted from that dark wood he construed into a pursuer. From those dark recesses he seemed to ever see the frightfully stern visage of the tall, dark man at the chateau. The demoniacal smile of triumph on his dark visage bode no good to the horseman and his young charge.

The face followed him everywhere. It peered at him from the fence corners, or hedge-rows, or the orchard beyond; wherever he went, that revengeful face followed him. Down a long lane, through a forest, across a bridge and apa hill the noble steed, bearing his double burden, galloped. The child was so still and quiet that Allen thought he must be asleep. It was not until he attempted to change his position that he found him awake. He turned his great blue eyes in

mute wonder and appeal to his guide and companion. "Poor child," said Allen. "I wonder if

he knows where he is going, or what is to be his fate when he gets there? I wish his speaking and hearing faculties were as clear as his big blue eyes, I would fathom this mystery. Yes, I am mean enough to pump a child to find this out."

The mystery of Turley's Point had baffled the shrewdest and most inquisitive of the village. Even Allen's daring was defied by it, until he had become desperate. It was one of those calm, quiet starlight

summer nights, and had it not been for the constant strain upon his nerves, Allen would have found the riding pleasant. The oon did not rise until well on towards morning, and the fore part of the night was quite dark, especially when passing through the forests.

While galloping along a wooded ridge Allen heard the sounds of horses' hoofs in the rear. "Are we pursued?" he asked himself.

He soon became certain that the horsenan was gaining on them. The fierce ring of hoofs became louder every moment.

"I might outrun him," said Allen, "but with this child to look after it would be best to play a game of hide and seek."

On his left was a narrow, dark path leading down into the woods, and he turned his horse into it. Here he waited until his pursuer had passed along the road. The ring of iron hoofs upon the stony road could be heard long before the horseman reached the point opposite where Allen had remed in his horse. When the sound of hoofs had died away in the distance, the editor again re-turned to the road and continued his journey. The little boy became sleepy, yawned, laid his tired head against Allen's shoulder

and was soon buried in slumber. "Poor little fellow," said Allen, gazing

into that young face, disfigured with care and weariness. "His being a part of that terrible mystery has had a fearful effect on him." The child had wonderful resemblance to

Bertha. The fair, beautiful face and golden curly hair was similar to hers. Undisturbed by the easy motion of the horse, his slumbers were not disturbed. Allen was kept awake by the responsibil-

ity that was on him. Sometimes he blamed himself for having undertaken this journey at the request of one whom he really did not know. Was ever man engaged in a more madcap enterprise? It might be, aft-

ioned.

good to you.'

pale indeed.

of completion.

back track," thought Allen.

Our hero was really in a poor condition

for either flight or defense. The sleeping child lay heavily on him, and he was totally unarmed. When the horseman was out of

ear-shot Allen returned to the road,

crossed the bridge and galloped over the

opposite hill and along the hard-beater

Night was well-nigh spent and he was

everal miles yet from his journey's end. "This is certainly a remarkably patient

child," said the horseman, gazing into the face of the sleeping boy, as his horse can-

tered along the road. "He has not, by a

gesture or movement, indicated either

weariness or impatience. Poor little fel-

ow, this journey. I hope, will result in great

The moon, well on toward morning, came

struggling above the eastern horizon, but in its old age its light was but little. The

silver ray thrown upon the earth was very

Darkness, slowly but surely, began to fade. The child slept on. The eastern hor-

izon grew to a bright vermillion, and stars

in the far east began to slowly pale and go

out before the approach of a more powerful

light. A new day was coming into exist-

ence, and the journey lacked several miles

CHAPTER XIII.

MLLE. CAMILLE.

Thin.

The light of the morning sun revealed a still nearer resemblance to Bertha, and he knew that the child must be a very near relative of hers. She had not said how THE TIGER'S NOSE. If Unarmed You Meet One of the Brutes

It is marvelous how few white men nearly related the child was to her, or that he was any relation at all. There was so ose their lives from hunting, although much hidden in the manner of the beautiful their adventures and narrow escapes, girl that Allen was unable to come to any especially from the tiger tribe, are numerous. A sub-commissioner, who At last the little fellow began to show is a magistrate for a sub-district, went signs of restlessness. He gave utterance out in the jungle one day to try and to inarticulate sounds and pointed down the find a tiger which had been reported "I suppose he is anxious to know how near to him as having been seen near the we are to our journey's end,"Allen thought. "If I even knew, it might be impossible to village where he resided. There being no white men within many miles of get him to understand. It can not be over ten miles, and I will try to tell him some him, his guard being composed of Madrasse police under a native sub-hadar or Lieutenant. Hill went to The child's mind was very bright, and he understood by the nods and gestures of his hunt the beast by himself, the Indian companion that it was not far. . For several moments the little fellow was servant he took with him to carry his quiet, and then he began to make signs that rifle, etc., not counting as an effective. He was walking leisurely along a path "Poor little fellow, no doubt you are hun-gry," said Allen. "The first house we come in the jungle, with only his walking to, we will try to get breakfast and have our horse fed." cane in his hand. It happened to be a fine specimen of the grapevine cane, Unaccustomed to the saddle, Allen was cut from a variety of vine which Hill stiff, sore and weary in every joint. The had brought from the West Indies long ride, without a moment's sleep or rest, some years before. The cane had a was telling even on his iron constitution. He drew rein in front of a country house,

and hailed a farmer who was just harness-ing his horses to go to his day's work. was remarkably strong and flexible. As he was looking about him from "Can we get breakfast and horse fed side to side a large tiger emerged from the thick undergrowth only a few yards The farmer, with one eye closed and head in advance of him. Keeping his eyes fixed full on the brute and staring into his eyes, Hill put his left hand cautiously behind him telling his servant in a low tone to give him his rifle. The Hindoo up to this had been following closely in the footsteps of his master. Not getting the rifle handed to him, Hill repeated the order in oa louder tone, but again without any response. As the situation was becoming rather critical, and the tiger was evidently restless and anxious to get at him, Hill, unfortunately for himself, turned his head to see where his servant was, but the cowardly fellow had evidently fled at the sight of the dreaded beast. The brute, who had only been kept in check by the resolute gaze of the white man, took instant slightly to one side, gazed at him a moment advantage of Hill's head being turned "I reckin so, stranger. Breakfast's 'bout aside and made a spring, landing just

Neholl

CAN WE GET BREAKFAST? "

make the explanation satisfactory to

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NATURE'S BAROMETERS.

liable Weather Prophets. One of the simplest of nature's barome-

over, though I reckin the old ooman kin skeer up a leetle fur ye. Whar'n the worl' in front of him. Hill had no time to lose in thinking what was best to be done. He, how-The fire of an inquisitive old farmer was until this moment unthought of, and for a moment Allen was a little disconcerted. He ever, with rare presence of mind, aimed a blow at the tiger's nose-a most senknew so little about the mission on which sitive part of the animal's body-and, he was engaged that he doubted if he could luckily for him, hit his mark. Thi countryman, even if he attempted it. He blow caused the tiger to swerve someevasively answered that they came from up what in his attack, and he just struck the country. "Umph, bumph! that your boy?" asked Hill's arm with one of his powerful paws and vanished in the jungle, whining as he went. Hill could recollect "No, sir, I am taking him to some of his relatives who live further down the counno more, for he fell down insensible, try, and are going away." "Looks like ye rid 'most all night," said having fainted from pain. The servant in the meantime having thrown the farmer, examining the horse with one down the rifle, which was afterward found close to where Hill was lying, "We have traveled a good part of the night. We had to do so to reach the child's had run back to the village, half dead "Bright boy-ar' ye hungry, youngster?" "Unfortunately the poor child is both with fright, and apprised the head man of his master's dangerous position. The Burman villagers, who are no cowards, soon proceeded, with spears and other primitive weapons, into the jungle, and found Hill lying prostrate Spiders, Plants, Flowers and Birds as Rein the path .- San Francisco Chronicle.

EVERY-DAY MEDICINES.

ters is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained Lesser Ills of the Body.

THE FEMININE WAY.

Difficulties Experienced by a Woman in Buying a Money Order.

"I want to get a money order," she said, thrusting her head through the window intended for her face alone

"Make out the application, then," replied the clerk. "You'll find the blanks on the desk back of you."

"What application? I just wanted to send fifteen dollars to-"

"Fill out the blank," interrupted the clerk, handing her one.

"I-I-will you please fill it out for me?

"I can't. It's against the rules. You must fill it out for yourself."

"Oh, dear me, I don't believe I can What do you do first?"

"Write the date."

"Where?"

"On the first line." "There, on that line."

"Yes-that's it."

"Now, let me see, is this the 10th or the 11th?"

"The 10th."

natural knot or knob as a bread, and "I thought so, but I wasn't sure. What do I do now?"

"Write the amount to be sent."

"It's fifteen dollars."

"Well, write it on the next blank line."

"There?" "Yes."

"How easy it is, after all! Now what do I do?"

"Where is the money to be paid?" "Oh. at Chicago."

"Well write 'Chicago' atter the words payable at.""

"I-I-don't see any 'Payable.'" "There it is."

"Oh, of course; how perfectly ridiculous of me not to see it myself! What shall I put after 'State of?'

"Why, 'Illinois,' to be sure."

"Of course! What a goose I am! Now, let me see, what comes next?"

"To whom are you sending the money?"

"Oh, to Mr. John Smythe; that is, I'm really sending it to Mrs. Smythe, who is my sister, but we thought it would be better to send it in his name, and save her the trouble of going to the office, and of course he can give it to her, as the money's really for sister, but if it makes any difference, I suppose-"

"It makes no difference at all."

"I didn't see why it should, really, and I'm glad it don't, for sister isn't in good health, and she might not be able to go to the office herself, and-"

"Write Mr. Smythe's name and address on the line below." "His full name?"

"Yes-there are so many Smythes." "Joseph N. will do, won't it?" "Yes, yes."

"I can write it, 'Joseph Newman Smythe' if yo prefer. Newman is his middle name.

"Joseph N.' will do."

"Oh, will it? I'm sure I don't see why it shouldn't. He is well known, anyhow."

"Now you write your own name and address on the other lines as quickly as you can, please; there are others It doesn't take her but about twenty minutes to do this, and ten more to ask if Smythe will have to be identified, and when he'll get the money, and how she'll know he got it, and if the postoffice is responsible if the money is lost, and if a registered letter wouldn't have been as safe, and so on, in a way that only helpless and suffering postal clerks know any thing about .- Drake's Magazine.

resolved to do her bidding. "Have no fears to speak boldly to me," said Allen. "Your wishes, if in my power, shall be granted."

"Can you leave the village?" she asked. Starting in amazement, the astonished ed-itor gazed at her for a moment, repeating:

"Leave the village?" "I mean only temporarily for two or three days at the longest."

"Y-y-yes, I can-and-and I will if it is

necessary. "It is necessary. Some one must g

I can trust no one but yourself."

Where do you wish me to go?"

"Do you know where the French settlement or French town is?"

"I have heard of it, and can find it very easily. It is about fifty miles down the rive

"Yes, sir; it is fully that far," the girl answered, gathering up the folds of her apron in her embarrassment and with nervous fingers folding them down into lit-

tle plaits. "What am I to do when I get there?" Allen asked.

"You are to go to the house of Madem oiselle Camille," said the girl, still hesitat

ing to make her request fully known. "Am I to take a message to her?" asked

"You are to take a child," said the girl, slowly turning her great blue eyes upon

Amazement, wonder and curiosity were

raging like so many fires in Allen's breast. "A child!" he gasped. "Yes, sir; a little boy six years old."

"When am I to start?" "This very night."

Could he believe his senses? Was all this a strange, wild dream from which he would awake before he knew how it all came out, or was it indeed a reality? In his helpless bewilderment he asked

himself what this child was to the people of the French settlement. Could he be accused of kidnaping for secretly undertaking this task? While all these conflicting thoughts were surging like a tempest in his mind, he vividly recalled the remark of Toney Barnes a few weeks before. Toney, shaking his head in his weird manner, said:

"Never trust yourself in the power of those people. I tell ye the whole family is blighted by a curse. No good ever come to any one who had any thing to do with 'em. If you ever befriend one o' 'em in any way you'll repent it the longest day you live. They're a blighting curse to anybody who has any thing whatever to do with 'em."

Somehow the young editor could not help asking himself if he had fallen under this blighting curse. Was he to be only one more victim to the strange mystery of Turley's Point? Then his cyes fell upon the pale, sweet face of the anxious girl, and he knew she was no siren, charming him to destruction. With determination in his voice he said:

"If you say for me to go to-night I will

The girl who, during the moment's silence had been sitting, her face burning with eagerness, now grew brighter as she re-

"It must be to-night, Mr. Gray; to-mor-row will be too late."

"Farewell!" His voice was as faint and sad as hers. They were parting, perhaps forever, yet she was doubly dear to him That crushing weight upon his heart now. seemed almost unbearable.

He wrote a few lines to the foreman, leaving some instructions in regard to the business, stating that he would return in three or four days, and then prepared for that mysterious journey.

CHAPTER XIL

A LONG DARK RIDE.

All necessary arrangements having been completed, Allen Gray left his office, and passing through the dark, silent village, entered the old, long-deserted turnpike. Pausing on the hill-top he instinctively gazed down on Turley's Point, now buried in bridge, where he remained until the horseslumber. He almost wished that he could man had come over and had gone out of hearing up the very road be himself had run away from the toils and vexations that had harrassed him ever since that morning when the steamer brought him to the land-" If that was a pursuer, he is now on the

13 2000 いなまれに and a stand Star Star The Third JA G 5 17

"AM I TO GIVE HER THIS?" HE ASKED.

ng. Oh, to be free from the bitter envy and alousies which were blighting the village. He was engaging in a mysterious underaking, and really knew no cause for the journey. Halting a second time on his way up the hill, he said: "Why am I going? Her conduct has been

very unnatural from the first, and I may be Day dawned, the sun rose above the hills and fields and dried the sparkling dewfollowing the mad ravings of a lunatic. But no-there is some powerful cause that in drops from the grass. What a glorious scene that sun revealed. As far away as duced her to ask my assistance in this. That afflicted child is very dear to her. I promis eyes could see were the gently rolling hills and green valleys with dark, solemn forests massed in the background. Farm cottages aid in taking him to a place of safety, and I will keep my promise even though the heavens fall!

and fields were everywhere in view. Smoke could be seen issuing from the kitchens Wending his way along the road, now almost overgrown with weeds and bushes, where the good housewives were prepar ing breakfast for their husbands. Thin felt a recurrence of that superstitious dread which had almost overcome him on a former occasion. He vainly fought against it, yet, spiral clouds of pale blue ascended into midheaven to become a part of it. A glorious day it promised to be. Prairie poppies and roses saucily nodded their heads in the gentlest of warming breezes.

by more than superhuman power, he man-aged to keep his feelings in subjection. At last the spring was reached, and he found the horse tied as had been rep-resented. The noble animal, as if aware of the journey before him, stamped in his im-

atience to be on the road. He unfastened the horse, and, vaulting in the saddle, the spirited animal, as light and free as the woodland breeze, flitted along the dark winding path to the turnpike.

the early morning sun, and the air was laden with the sweetest perfume. The child awoke shortly after sunrise, and turned his large blue eyes inquiringly upon his companion. Allen knew he want-ed to ask some question, but was unable to

The dew drops sparkled like diamonds in

A dark figure, leading a child so complete-ly wrapped up that he could not at first dis-answer to the boy.

and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its er all, that it was only a shrewd scheme to make him a tool in an abduction.

"Heaven knows it is no wrong on my part," sighed Allen. "But I know that I threads it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the am committing no wrong. She who bade length to which the threads are let out. If me do this errand is too good, too pure to meditate a wrong. I will not for a moment the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work during rain the doubt her motives. By whomsoever she may be surrounded, by whatever mystery she may be ongulfed, her goodness and the down-pour will not last long and will be followed by fine weather. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its purity of her motives can not be quesweb every twenty-four hours, and that if

such changes are made in the evening, just He reached a long bridge which spanned before sunset, the night will be clear and a small stream. Before he reached the apbeautiful. proach he discovered a horseman descen Sleeping is characteristic of certain ing the opposite hill, and, fearing that it plants, and though it was at one time was a returning pursuer, Allen rode down thought that this might have reference to the creek bank under the approach to the the habits of insects, it is now believed to be

more dependent on the weather. The tiny scarlet pimpernel, the "old man's weather opens at seven o'clock and closes glass," oon after two. The daisy unfolds its flower at sunrise and closes soon after sunset. Dandelions close up at about five o'clock, at which time the white watey-lily has been asleep an hour and the mouse-car hawkweed two hours. The yellow goat's beard opens at four and closes just before twelve, and has for its English name "John-go-to-bed-at-noon." Local circumstances influences the flowers in their opening and closing, though they

are pretty constant from day to day. Many flowers close their petals during rain-probably to prevent the honey and pollen from being rendered useless or washed

Birds are admirable weather prophets, and from their number and obtrusiveness have furnished many examples. In his "Paradise of Birds," Mr. Courthorpe makes one of them say:

> Besides, it is true, To our wisdom is due The knowledge of Sciences all, And chiefly those rare Metaphysics of Air Men "Meteorology" call.

And men, in their words.

this last weather sign; nor, he supposes, was the Duke of Hamilton's keeper, who shot the last pair of choughs on Arran in 1863. He trusts that the climate has wept for them, and is certain that the Coniston clouds grow heavier in these his last years, -St. James' Gazette.

"My son," said a father, "take that jug and fetch me some beer." "Give me the money, then." "To get beer with money, any body can do that; but to get beer with out money, that's a trick." So the boy So the boy takes the jug, and out he goes. Shortly he returns, and places the jug before his father. "Drink," says the son. "How can I drink when there is no beer in the jug?" "To drink when there is no beer in the jugr" "To drink beer out of a jug," says the boy, "where there is beer, any body could do that; but to drink beer out of a jug where there is no beer, that's a trick."

THE Russian Government has been com-pelled to order the wholesale planting of a certain tree along the line of the railro Central Asia in order to keep the drifting sand from filling the cuts and covering the

In every household there should be some convenient shelf and drawer for a few simple remedies and appliances in case of sudden sickness or accident. and each member of the family should be familiar with their contents, all of which should be properly labeled, to prevent mistakes. Upon the shelf should stand the

time-honored camphor-bottle, well filled with an article of sufficient strength to blister; a bottle of peppermint essence; one of arnica; spirits of niter and tincture of aconite, as well as a preparation for burns, consisting of equal parts of linseed oil and limewater. To this add a box of cosmoline, and a bottle of glycerine, as remedies for the every-day complaint of rough hands, always diluting the glycerine with rain-water. It is, prepared in this way, indispensable to one troubled with salt-rheum on the hands.

Now for the remedies to be put away in spice-boxes or any tin box that can be labeled: Ground mustard, to be used for comforting plasters, foot-bath, and emetic; golden seal, pulverized, to be used for cankered sore mouth; alum, which, dissolved in warm water, is excelent to take soreness from a bruise or cut; chlorate of potash, for sore throats; ground flax seed, for poultices, and ginger for a good, oldfashioned hot drink.

In a drawer should be found a roll each of flannel, linen, and cotton pieces; some strong bandages neatly rolled and ready for use; a box of fine cotton batting; plenty of strings; some old kid gloves, the thumbs and fingers of which may serve to protect a bruised member, and an envelope of court plaster.

There is nothing in this list that is complicated or difficult to obtain, but there is much more than is to be found in most houses. Much could be added. but these few remedies will answer for s great many ailments, and no careful, well-managed household will be without them.

A few remedies, systematically arranged, with which we are perfectly familiar, are worth more than a heterogenous mass of bottles and boxes. unlabeled, which are to be found on the top shelf of many pantries in great abundance, and which serve only to terrify the beholder with an uncertain sense of the life or death that is within them.-Floy L. Shelden, in Farm and Fireside.

-A North Carolina negro who was riding on a railroad train for the first time died from fright, it is stated, before he reached his journey's end.

Marriage a Success.

"How do you do, dear Mrs. Jones?" "Mrs. Smith-Brown, if you please. I have been married twice since I saw you, but I use my second last husband's name as a prefix."

A week later-"Dear Mrs. Smith-Brown."

"Excuse me, Brown-White. I believe in progressive marriage. I will send you cards to my wedding re-union. Good-bye, dear."—Detroit Free Press.

Severe on a Poor Man.

Woman (to tramp)-Are you a man of family?

Tramp-Yes, I've got a wife and seven children, but I left them. Its hard enough for me to get my own livin', let alone such a family as that.

Woman-Well I can't give you nothin' to eat nor drink, nor old clothes nor shoes, nor nothin'; so be off with you.

Tramp (sadly turning to go)-You're pretty hard on a man, madam, who has wife and seven children.-N. Y. Sun.

Ways of Our Best People.

Barber (to customer)-Oil, sir? Customer (emphatically)-No!

Barber-You are right, sir. None of our best people are using oil on their hair nowadays.

(To next customer)-Oil, sir? Customer-Why, yes, I guess so. Proper thing, isn't it?

Barber-Yes, sir. All our best people are using oil on their hair nowadays. - Chicago Tribune.

Not to Be Discouraged.

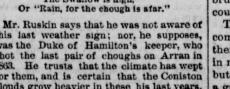
Ipstein-Shoe-strings, collar-puttons, susbenders-

Miss Ann Teak-Go 'long, there! We hain't got no men folks about this house!

Ipstein-Ah, madam, it vas a good ting to lay in subblies in adfance. An addractive lady like you can't tell vat may habben some tay!-Puck.

-Most of the lords and dukes who marry American girls wed for a titlebut it is title to real estate they are after.-Puck.

And men, in their words, Acknowledge the birds' Erudition in weather and star; For they say: "'Twill be dry, The Swallow is high," Or "Rain, for the chough is afar."



Chase County Courani.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CATTONWOOL FALLS - KANSAS

riage feast had begun.""

tribute-the tribute'"

that. You must look out."

. ber'"__

speech.""

other.

tor ?

all.

slowly.

night.'

very sick boy.

tor.

"Why don't you put another fellow

"Oh! I'll manage," said Gresham.

sick much-and I'd married her too.

"Wedding-day set?" laughed the doc-

"'On the fifth of last December,"

about the mouth; he did not speak.

"I'll get a nurse," said the doctor,

"Doctor," said Bob Gresham, faintly,

"you don't know Teddy as well as I

was, as most irresolute men do.

Bones had the first chance. He came

three before Bob. The other three

"You've got to sleep to-

'On the fifth of Decem-

"THEY SAY."

"They say" is a common liar, And she goeth up and down, And her tongue is a tongue of fire In the homes of all the town.

Alike in hovel and palace. And on the broad highway, To our lips a poisoned chalice She lifts by night and day.

What falsehood coins she utters! Her breast, 'tis slander's seat; And gossip's filthy gutters Are tracked by her vagrant feet.

Over lives as pure and blameless And white as the winter snows, Suspicions unnamed and nameless Her passing shadow throws.

Lol where is a feeble brother, Borne down in the deadly strife That we wage with one another— With a stab she seeks his life.

And where one sits lone and lonely. As the widowed years go by, She cometh, but cometh only To beguile, and then belie.

The fame that virtue prizes, The wreath that honor wears, She soils with her dark surmises, With her tainted fingers tears.

Then curse me the cruel liar Who goeth her evil way, And curse me the tongue of fire That blasts with a breath "They say!" -Richard S Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

How Bob Gresham Won the Toddlethwaite Prize.

"On the fifth day of last December there came to this land a man of alien blood, of foreign and unfamiliar habit, costume and accent; yet the most eloquent'-hm-m-'yet the most-yet the most eloquent of speech'"-

"Bob? O. Bob!"

1.

" 'The most eloquent by his history and circumstance-the'-Oh! what is it. Teddy?"

"I wish you'd just catch hold of me round the left wrist," moaned Teddy, "I can stand it better when you do." "'The most eloquent-the most-

which the world has for many ages seen-the'- Yes, Ted. Yes. I'll catch on. Yes. Here I am, Ted."

Bob Gresham, with the hearty sigh of a big, disappointed fellow, laid down his well-worn copy of Rufus Choate's Phi Beta Kappa address, turned and annotated by the elocutionary professor, at the tribute to Kossuth. He looked at his sick chum keenly; then went over at once and sat upon the bed beside him.

"Don't feel so well, do you, Teddy?" "I'm going to die, this time," observed Teddy, cheerfully. "I'll wait till after Prize Speaking, if

I can, Bob," he added, with an effort to be generous.

"Oh! come," said Gresham. He did not know what else to say; and so he said nothing more at all.

It really was too bad. Nobody in all said Bob, quietly. "Anyhow, the Todthe Academy denied that. It was too dlewthaite hasn't got a funny old mother bad that Teddy Delan should have to in Maryland - and -I'll - stand by come down with one of his rheumatic Teddy.' fevers just as the great Toddlethwaite Prizes came on. Teddy was a little lip of a Southern boy, pale and poor as a lizard; lived away in some foreign nation-Delaware or Maryland -had no people anywhere at hand; had no people anywhere, except one old mother, in a dreadful bonnet, who once in the history of the Academy was telegraphed for by the principal to come and bury Teddy. But Teddy declined to be buried, and it cost the poor old thing so much to get to Massachusetts for any thing short of a funeral, that Gresham had said it was a arm-chair and they sat him up shame. Gresham had roomed with Teddy for three years. He always took care of him now, when he "came down." Teddy adored Gresham with the terrible adoration of the little for the big. and the sick for the well. He had the pitcous selfishness of unbearable suffering. Nobody but Bob could handle him. Bob was big and well and tender and faithful and made no fuss about it, and did it all like a hero-but Bob was tired out. And Bob was to nob My loved him, and he went home compete for the Toddlethwaite Prize tomorrow night at eight o'clock precisely. And Bob expected to get it. And every body else expected Bob to get it. Bob had no rivals. That was the rub. And Teddy-

ried his Rufus Choate and read as he from his chum, and one from his landlady's daughter. Mr. Toddlethwaite, ran: "Among the memories of Bunker Hill-everywhere he has held all with looking uncommonly yellow, leaned a charm as absolute as that with which back against the high-art green velvet the Ancient Mariner kept back the chair, and glanced at Bones. bridal guest after the music of the mar-

"If he gets it." said the girl in bangs, "I shall just hate him!" "The tribute of tears and applaud-

"Mr. Robert Gresham: Extracts from ings, the tribute of sympathy'-Oh! the Phi Beta Kappa Address of Rufus Here! You! Well! Yes! Doctor in? Choate." Bunny announced Bob, in a confident

-'and of thoughts too deep for applaudings, too deep for tears'— Hi? Doctor? Delan's in a bad way. Would you just voice; and Bob walked slowly upon the platform.

--yes, I'll ride back with you. Excuse He did walk very slowly. His step me if I keep at it, won't you? Speak at was firm; but he looked like a man who the Toddlethwaite. Haven't got much could drop as well as not if he had the spare time-considering Teddy-'The chance. Poor Teddy was not whiter. tribute of tears and applaudings. The Gresham's face was pinched and haggard. You could almost see the light

through it. He seemed transparent. on duty?" The doctor gave the lad one He was starving for sleep.

long look. "Got to be done if you want The packed house grew as still as sleep itself. The people held their the Toddlethwaite. You're nervous. Those strains act on the brain-cells breaths. The pink girl in bangs sometimes-affect the memory, and all stopped whispering. She swallowed her chocolate cream whole, and leaned forward without even a gum-drop, lips "If Teddy were like any body else," parted and eyes sparkling, to listen. he added. "But you know, Doctor, Not a girl in the house ate candy, now. how he is about me. I can't help The committee sat up straight and wiped their spectacles. Bunny looked think they do. I know how easy it is for it. I hope," ruefully, "I hope no girl will ever like me nervous. Old Mr. Toddleth waite clutchbetter than Teddy does. I'm ed his Charter Oak cane and took a afraid I couldn't stand it-if she was homœopathic pellet.

Bob began like good 8 fellow, and possible orator-simply, heartily, clearly; with the finish of his best study, and with the fervor of his eager feeling; Bob had both. He began magnificently:

muttered Gresham, with maniacal per-"On the fifth day of last December sistence. " "there came to this land a there came to this land a man of alien man of alien blood, of foreign'-hence blood, of foreign and unfamiliar habit, unknown-'yet the most eloquentcostume and accent, yet the most elothe most-the most eloquent of quent' "

Suddenly there came a stir. Across Out in the corridor, buried in his the crowded house swept a sense that book, Bob sat with Rufus Choate, while something was wrong. What had happened? Gresham still "spoke the doctor sat with Teddy. There was no doubt about it. Teddy Delan was a straight on." What had happened? Could he be any whiter than he was be-The doctor came out into the corfore? Did he tremble? Did he totter? ridor. He and Bob looked at each Was he faint? Did his fine, ringing voice sink? What was that look of pain "May not live till morning, docand strangeness settling between his

eyes? "Every thing depends upon the next "Among the memories of Bunker

twelve hours. He has a chance. That's Hill-everywhere he has held all with a charm as absolute as that with which the old man, feebly-"where is my The young competitor for the Todthe Ancient Mariner-" dlethwaite prize turned a little pale "There was a pause! In the brave

young voice there was a dreadful pause. The audience turned sick at heart. Poor Bob rallied, struggled, struck his

hand to his gray-white face:-"Among the memories . . every

where he has held all with a charm"'-It was gone. It was all gone; every

"Well," admitted the doctor, reluctword; every thought; he looked pitantly, "of course. It would be a risk." eously about; the great audience was a "It would finish him," said Bob, blank before him, his exhausted brain desperately. "It's dreadful the way was a blank to himself. Every thing Teddy takes to me. I've got to stand was gone. Not a sentence answered to by Teddy. That's the whole business, his command. He had broken utterly, doctor. No use talking. I've got to." before them all. He gazed at them one "Come now! That prize, now?" asked the doctor, irresolutely. He was moment with a distressed, confiding smile; then he bowed low and tottered not always firm, though he thought he from the stage. At the entrance he dropped. "Oh! I'll get the prize, I take it,"

The doctor was there, and picked him up. The audience was well-nigh in an uproar. Mr. Toddlethwaite swallowed his whole bottleful of pellets. The committee put on all their spectacles, and The Academy Hall was packed by Bunny called for order. In much agi-

tation, and deprecating the painful cir ven o'clock. It alway evening of the Toddlethwaite Prize cumstance in proper words that nobody listened to, the committee awarded the Speaking. It was a great day. Realfirst prize to Arthur Jiggs Bones; and ly, on the whole it was the greatest day Mr. Toddlethwaite gave Arthur Jiggs in all the year, at Bunny's Academy. The great Mr. Toddlethwaite himself Bones fifty dollars. It was a dreadful appeared, and sat upon the stage in a moment. Half the girls were crying: and she of the pink kids and bangs was green velvet arm-chair. The rest of in hysterics. The academy boys looked the year he was a crochety old invalid and nobody but his nurse and his doctor sulky, and poor Bones retired from public gaze with his fifty dollars. It was deal with directoire coats in dark rich ever saw him at all. On Prize Speakhard on him, for he was a good enough ing he was bundled into that green fellow, and had worked like a slave for often reversed and a skirt of colored straight, and he sat it out and heard that prize speaking. Now in the midst of it all, something every word, and applauded very hard unexpected happened. While they were with a Charter Oak cane like a man all in the state they were-confusion in who wasn't an invalid; and he gave the prize himself, and it was a very green the audience, buzzing on the stage, and generally the mischief to pay in that arm-chair, and it was not becoming to academy hall-up through the crowded his complexion, and that made it interhall an old woman forced her way stoutesting to watch him, for he grew a kind ly to the front. She was a queer-lookof high-art yellow, and turned yellower ing old lady. She had a dreadful black and yellower as the evening went on; and every body applauded him, and bonnet, and a lank old threadbare dress. She wore a black barege shawl, and had the doctor twice a day for rusty and ugly. She looked very three weeks afterward. It was a great poor and out of date, and out of the day. Now on this particular great day, exworld, and timid and frightened. Yes. she looked frightened to death, but she pectation whispered through the house. pushed on and on and straight up the Gresham was what people love to call platform steps, and there she stood a popular fellow. His nearest rival was trembling before them all. a silent, scholarly, awkward boy-Bones "Ladies and gentlemen," cried the old lady, in a shrill quaver, "I never by name-who hugged his books, and a superior manner. He was all very spoke in meetin' in all my life. I don't well. People "respected" him. But know how. But I'm going to tell you Bob they loved. Rumors about Teddy something if I die for it. I'd like to know if this town don't give prizes to pearing in the underskirt, which is and Bob's predicament had run rapidly angels of mercy, for if it don't, it scant and round, and the latter in huge through the Academy Town. It was unoughter-and that's what he is-and you palm-leaf pattern. A full jabot cravat derstood that Bob had done something extraordinary; a large uncertainty as to know boys ain't angels naterally-but he isn't short of it, for I know it that space between the wide revers. The what, made it all the more interesting. Young ladies told each other that he have reason to, and when I heard I just left my boy and run over, for I've got red. On black faille gowns for young had sat up watching for seventeen nights. One girl in bangs and pink to speak my mind, though never, never kids declared it was twenty-seven. She did I speak in meetin' nor never shall I do't again. It's on account of him, gimp enriched with cut jet is another said she had a very particular friend in the Senior Class who told her so. There ladies and gentlemen, that I ain't was so much said about Bob, that the a-mournin' for my dead son this minute pink girl's particular friend who was here before your eyes. It's because of him that set up night after night-and by lines of sparkling jet. These the punster of the class declared there all last night-instead of learnin' his brighten up a black silk immensely and was a hub-bub in the audience.

"God bless him." said the committee. wiping its glasses, as somebody helped A Better Protector of a House Than Burthe old lady out of the way. "God bless him," murmured the audi-

ence from end to end. "Bless him," said Bunny, winking hard at the audience.

"God bless him anyhow," cried old Mr. Toddlethwaite as loud as any well man. "And if he's anywhere round, let him show himself!"

Bob, pale and smiling, on somebody's arm, came out of his faint from somewhere, and stood before the audience silent, white-with no prize speech upon his trembling lips-but with a look that Bones or any fellow might have envied in his manly eyes.

"Here, sir," cried old Mr. Toddlethwaite. "You come forward, sir. These are the Toddlethwaite Prizes. I am Eliphalet Toddlethwaite. I'm a sick old man, and I'm not very popular, J. know-but I'm on my own ground here. I can do as I please, and I'm going to, sir. Look her, sir; I know what it is to be sick and nobody visited you. I know what it is to suffer what sick folks suffer, and what well folks know nothing about, and well folks to let sick ones get on anyhow. I know how hard it is for sick folks to be sick folks, dying or living - young man, I know. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm one of 'em, and I know. And I tell you, he that looks after the sick and is true to 'em, and kind to 'em and loves 'em, and won't desert 'em, and will let the thing he wants most on earth go, and welcome, to do his duty by one of 'em-Ladies and gentlemen, a young fellow that will do that much deserves a bigger prize than Eliphalet Toddlethwaite can give him. But I'm proud to say it, and I'm proud to do it, and by the permission of this committee, and the approval of this audience. I do hereby beg this young man, Robert Gresham by name, to accept from Mr. Toddlethwaite a prize for manly tenderness, a prize for manly faithfulness, a prize for manly mercy to the sick, with all my heart, and yours too! It isn't much. It's only a hundred dollars. I wish it were ten times that, for he deserves it. Now, Doctor," added doctor? I'm very tired. Take me home. How the house rang as they took him

home! Three cheers for Bobby Gresham! Three more for Mr. Toddlethwaite! Hurrah, and hurrah, and hurrah! Where did the bouquets come from? What billows of flowers! They fell on Bob, they fell on Mr. Toddlethwaite; they fell in the right places and the wrong places, and they covered Bob like a prima donna.

Pale, very pale, but very happy, he looked all the people in the eye. Hurrah and hurrah! Three times three for Bobby Gresham! A speech, a speech! Three more! A speech! "Ladies and gentlemen," said Bob,

simply, coming forward, "I have no speech. I only did my duty. I don't deserve all this fuss about it. Any one of you would have done the same."-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in Wide Awake.

GROWING IN FAVOR.

A Decided Revival in the Popularity of

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF.

glar Alarms and Locks.

remedy for this evil.

Nearly every day's paper brings the

-A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent mucilage from molding or becoming sour.

news that some crime has been com--Galvanized iron ropes are not to be mitted by one of these vagabonds. commended for clotheslines, as they Whether robbing and petty thieving wear the clothes, especially lawns and are becoming more common, or whether muslins.

it is from the better circulation of the -To prevent metals from rusting, daily news, it is alarmingly frequent, melt together three parts of lard and and it is a source of much anxiety to one of rosin, apply a very thin coating. the many thousands of persons living It is equally good for brass, copper and in places remote from neighbors, and these thousands would gladly welcome

-Dark carpets do not need to be any means by which this fear of loss swept oftener than light ones if you and personal injury might be lessened, give them a good dusting, say twice a or entirely prevented. Burglar alarms week, with a flannel cloth tied round an and patent locks have both been tried, ordinary broom.

and repeatedly found wanting. A -A good way to clean marble is. to little inquiry and thought will go sometwo parts of soda add part pummice what toward solving the problem. stone and one of finely powdered chalk. That few houses are robbed that are Sift together, mix with water, and rub protected by a dog is an undisputed once on the marble, then wash off in fact. Futhermore, robbers themselves salt and water.

say that a dog is the most troublesome -The smell of paint may be taken thing they have to encounter. These from a room by shutting it up, leaving facts would seem to point out that a a pan of lighted charcoal with juniper good watch dog is the most reliable berries thrown on. This is useful for a room impregnated with tobacco smoke. Of the many breeds for watch purposes, perhaps the English mastiff is Again, soaked hay in a pail is considthe best. In this country the mastiff is ered a good absorbent of disagreeable

not so widely known as many other odors. -For cold feet there is nothing like breeds, but through his great value as a watch dog he is fast becoming appre- a sand bag. Get some clean fine sand ciated, and ten years will find him and dry it perfectly on the stove in a America's favorite, as well as England's pan, and when dry put it into a bag of champion. To-day they hold the place strong unbleached cotton about a foot of honor among dogs in England, and square. Sew up the opening well, and then make another bag out of flanhave held it for centuries. The fact is they are a very ancient breed. That a nel. The bag can be easily heated by laying it on the back part of the dog of the distinctive mastiff type has stove or in the oven when the fire is existed from remote ages is proved from the figure of a mastiff on the tomb of low.

-Mock Suet Pudding.-Two cups Esarhaddon, son and successor of Senchopped bread, half a cup molasses, nacherib, who died according to George Smith, about 668 B. C. The earlier half a cup brown sugar, one cup sweet poets and historians make frequent milk, one egg, half a teaspoonful soda dissolved in half cup cold water, half teaspoonful ground cloves, one cup for which they were used. In all these accounts they were used for watch pur- raisins chopped and dredged with flour, poses, a fact that speaks highly for currants and citron if desired, one teathem as watch dogs. If practice makes spoonful of cinnamon, a good pinch of salt and mace. Steam two hours. perfect, it would seem as if these dogs have had every opportunity to become Eaten with sauce.-Albany.

-A quaint lesson in economy was The mastiff is one of the largest of given by an English woman of wealth dogs, measuring at the shoulder from and position to an American friend. It 27 to 34 inches, and weighing from 110 related to the method of preserving a to 230 pounds, the great English dog, stair carpet and to keep it in its entirety as long as possible. She and her amount. The coat of this breed should husband had agreed the one to keep albe short, fine and soft. That so large ways to the right in going up and a dog can be produced with a coat as down and the other to walk only upon soft and fine as a spaniel, is something the left hand side of the carpet. It was remarkable in the breeding of dogs. In expected that company would keep exappearance he is dignified; in temper clusively in the center of the stairway very even, consequently not likely to go and that as a result of the arrangement mad, or attack some one while in a pas- the stair carpet would grow old with

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

From the United States. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for the suppression of this lisease, but has not assumed authority square appearance, when viewed from to regulate the movements of animals any point. The body should be mas- except in transit from one State to ansive, broad, long, deep, powerfully other without the consent of the State built, on legs wide apart and squarely concerned. In States where the disease set; muscles sharply defined. He is a existed the necessary legislation has combination of grandeur and good na- been obtained for enforcing quarantines ture, courage and docility. In conclu- and for condemning and slaughtering the United States aut From a report of the work done by the Bureau of Animal Industry in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia during the seven months ending July 31, 1888, The Employe Who Says "The Concern Is it is learned that a large amount of work has been accomplished. Up to The above statement is heard pretty that date and within the time mentioned often, and it is safe to assume that the the Bureau had purchased and slaughtered 6,047 diseased and exposed animals. Its inspectors had carefully exa belt is being mended, and the speaker amined more than 180,000 head of has made a mistake, making necessary cattle and 1,442 premises had been dis-

sion. In disposition he is gentle, obe- equal rapidity. dient and affectionate: fond of children.

and shows a disposition to protect any The Possibility of Eradicating the Disease

thing weaker than itself. To sum up we may say that he is an honest dog. The mastiff should be large, massive, powerful, symmetrical, and have a wellknit frame. The head should have a

mention of the mastiff, and the purpose

Albert Victor, weighing the latter

perfect in that line.

sion, I will say to any one who wishes affected animals and co-operating with a good watch-dog, that he will find his desire in a thoroughbred English mas- pressing the disease. tiff. - Ohio Farmer.

"I think if I had a little water." wailed Teddy, "no, a mite of ice- No. That's too cold. I want a cup of milk.

"Oh! I can't swallow! I'm beginning to die. I'm going to do it, Bob. I shall die to-night. They'd better telegraph to mother. She'd mind it, may be.

"I wouldn't be such a flat as to die, if I were you, Ted," said Gresham, "But Bunny has telepleasantly. graphed, you know. We thought you'd like to see her. She'll get round presently."

Now Bunny was the principal of this ancient and honored institution. His name, I believe, was Blunderboys. But no lad in the academy, whether dying or alive, would have known whom you meant, if you called the principal any thing else than Bunny.

He was a tall man, too, with a very tall hat and a Ph. D. They put him down D. D. in the catalogue.

"I wonder if Bunny paid for the mes-sage?" whispered Teddy, deliriously, "or if he sent it 'collect?" "

"I think I will ask the doctor to look in." replied Gresham, after a moment. "It would be rather nice to see the doctor.'

Teddy was worse. There was no doubt about that. Gresham went across he himself ran for the doctor. He car . Boass had two boquets One came Gresham if you don't!"

niece. Ladies and gentlemen, he set beside my dyin' boy, that is alive and

didn't count, and while they spoke a-goin' to be, because of him. God their pieces the girls ate chocolate bless him! It's him that did it, it's all him, him, him, that's earned a bigger creams, and came down to gum-drops which made no noise and lasted prize than Toddlethwaite's, and somethrough, while Bones delivered himbody'd ought to tell you-and nobody did-and so I-and so I-Lord have the cage until released, when it flies on self of Webster's Reply to Havne. He spoke well-very well-soberly, solid- mercy!" said the old lady, suddenly, top of his head, jumps upon his finger,

ly, properly, stupidly well. There was "I'm scared to death! Let me out. Let singing lustily, and then, for a rest, no danying that. The Committee of me by. Let me go home. I'll go back the corridor of the dormitory to get a Decision on the platform nodded at to my son. Let me go. I'm afraid. frolic, and a piece of apple or celery fellow, to sit with Teddy, while he each other with obvious approval. Let me go! And God bless Bobby leaf from its little benefactor, it goes to the house, where she stowed them in

Silk for Dresses.

cided revival of the silk trade, and black silk especially grows more of a favorite every day. This is not to be wondered at, for after all it is the most becoming gown if well made that a wocan can wear. Black silk and black matelasse petticoats are worn a great colors; and again the order is quite as broadcloth is seen beneath, while the severity of the over-garment is relieved by linings of a brighter hue. Cachemire Oriental is admirably adapted to these long redingotes, and the big flowered brocades and the matelasse make them stylish, to say nothing of their real serviceability. A beautiful calling costume has an underskirt of

ecru broad-cloth around the lower edge of which is embroidered in outline stitch with black silk thread a broad flower design, the lower side of which shows a deep scallop. Under this scallop, to make the edge of the skirt straight, is laid a wide black velvet ribbon. The

tight-fitting coat has broad revers opening over a short vest of the broadcloth, with a design outlined in black on it. Big buttons in black and bronze are on the pocket flaps and each side of the waist front.

Another handsome combination is of dull red and black. The former apof red net is at the neck and fills up the buttons are oblong and enameled in dull ladies are cut-jet belts, Swiss girdles, dog-collars and wrist-bands. Silver elegant trimming for black dresses, as

are silk cord passamenteries and galloons in Persian colorings emphasized render it fit for wear on the most elegant occasions. - Chicago Times.

-A canary belonging to a family of Midland Park, N. J., becomes greatly excited when the six-year-old son come into the room, and beats itself against

left him dead. -A fourteen-year-old miss of Holt County, Neb., recently dug fifty bushels of potatoes with a fork, then harnessed settles upon his shoulder. After its a couple of cows and carted the tubers the cellar, doing all the work herself. back to its cage.

OUGHT TO BE BOUNCED.

Rich; They Can Stand It."

man who makes it is an unprofitable one to have in the mill. It may be that eight or ten feet of new belt. He infected. makes the above statement to ease his conscience, but it does not pay for the piece of new belting.

repairs are being made. Next day "stand it," just because a man was careless. A breakdown occurs, caused by neglect of a moment's work on a set are rich.'

> It is evident that the man who makes is kept in their employ. There is no

profit in keeping such a man any more than there is in maintaining any other superintendent or day laborer, is heard to pass his mistakes lightly, because "the firm is rich and can stand it," it is high time that a change was made. That man never made the "concern" rich, neither will he help them to retain their present standing. He is a weed, and must be weeded out .- Manufacturer's Gazette.

> -A gentleman in Brussels has shown unusual enthusiasm for the game of whist. In the course of a game his partner trumped the trick which he had already won by deep calculation and skill. Instead of swearing, as a gentleman would ordinarily have done in such circumstances a few times, he gave his unlucky partner twenty stabs in the ribs with a long knife and

In addition to this there has been the supervision of animals in transit through and across the infected dis-A side of lace leather gets neglected, tricts and of the trade in dairy cows in or is thrown over a steam pipe when all of the infected counties. There has been the continual supervision of all steam is admitted to the circulation, the animals in the infected counties and the lacing is ruined, and the firm can the frequent re-examination of herds in suspected districts.

As showing the manner in which the operations have been conducted in inscrew with a monkey wrench. Again fected counties, the cattle were carethe "concern can stand it," for "they fully examined as soon as possible after the quarantine was established, and a

numbered tag was put in the ear of the statement has no money invested in every bovine animal in the infected dismanufacturing, and it is also evident trict to prevent a change of animals that he doesn't realize that the "con- from one farm or stable to another cern" is growing poorer every day he without a permit, and these numbers were recorded in the office of the Bureau in the respective States where the work was going on. Post-mortem exnuisance. When an employe, be he aminations were made upon all animals which died within the infected limits. and in this way many diseased herds were found which otherwise would have escaped observation.

On the discovery of an infected herd the animals are appraised and slaughtered, and the premises thoroughly disinfected. A sufficient number of men are employed who do nothing but renovate and disinfect buildings and yards where the disease has existed. A mixture of chloride of lime and whitewash is applied with a force-pump so thoroughly as to penetrate every crevice of a building where infection may exist. In some large stables the constant work of ten men for two or three weeks has been required before the premises were in a proper condition for the reception of fresh animals.

It is stated by Mr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, that the extent of the disease has been very materially lessened in all the States where it has existed. and if the work is continued for a reasonable length of time we shall be able to entirely eradicate this disease from our country.-N. Y. World.

The present season has marked a de-

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF The Caase County Courant.

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

Official Paper of Chase County.

Business failures have been increasing since the late pretection victory.

Colin Campbell is still the post-master of Florence, and it is probable will be retained there, at least, until after the inauguration, and possibly longer.-Florence Herald.

Bishop Fink, of the Roman Catholie diocese of Kansas, has been given a check by the war department for \$11,000 for the crection of a Catholic church at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is credited with saying that the recent canvass involved a loss of \$500,000,000 to the commercial interests of the country. No doubt, no doubt, considering how the election went.

The Senate has been again putting through a hundred private pension bills at the rate of two a minute. And if Cleveland vetoes one or more of them, we may of course anticipate the customary agonized howl.

Up around Troy and Cahoes, in New York, there has been a general New York, there has been a general consumer paid a protective subsidy or cut in wages in the protected indus-tax upon the necessaries of life. It tries. It seems only yesterday that put no burdens upon the country, and we heard the Republicans appeal to yet without bounties or protection manufactures increased more rapidly, the Troy and Cohes operatives to save prices were steadier, and the purchastheir wages by voting for Harrison and Protection, and no doubt many did so. Now they are getting their thei did so. Now they are getting their dollars a year has been taken from dollars a year has been taken from the pockets of the people for the

The Senate Republicans voted down a Democratic proposition to put need- | good citizen would prefer high tariff les for sewing woman on the free list and to reduce the duty on zine used in method of 1846?—St. Louis Republic. in washboards. This is right; these women have no votes, and how could it be expected they should be given consideration in the making of laws. Now the Need'e Trust and the Zinc Monopoly have lots of "fat," and next election will do the handsome thing by the Republicans. They are the

fellows that must be looked after.

The only man who appears to be "cock sure" of a Cabinet place, in the minds of the Cabinet-makers, is Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Who is Wanamaker? Why, he is the statesman who fried a quarter of a million of "fat" out of the Pennsyl-vania protected interests, and carried it over to New York the last week of the canvass to forward Quay's "educa-tional campaign." Of course, Wana-maker has earned his right to a high maker has earned his right to a high talks with the insoming administra-tion.—Ellenville (N. Y.) Banner.

BURNS CELEBRATION.

The Burns Club, of Chase county, This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Kansas, will celebrate the 130th anni- the residence of the bride's parents, The Burne Club, of Chase county, monly known as the Walker Tariff, only averaged 14⁴ per cent. All kinds of manufactures were started and flourished under this low impost from 1846 to 1861, and during this period wages had their largest pur-chasing power. The American flag was then seen in overy civilized port on the globe, and protected the largest since almost disappeared from the sea, having been "protected" off the occan; and for 23 years our manufactures have made no exports worth speaking of The tariff adopted in 1846, and com-monly known as the Walker Tariff, only averaged 144 per cent. All kinds of manufactures were started ant social gatherings of each recur-ring year, in this county, and the com-ing festival promises to be no excep-tion to the general rule, and a large have made no exports worth speaking The effect of low and high tariffs on

manufacturers may be gathered from the figures of the census. In the ten years between 1850 and 1860, under the Democratic low tariff. the capital tion to the general rule, and a Isrge 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 evening. The following is the DECORDANCE. the Democratic low tariff, the capital in manufactures increased from \$533, 215,350, to \$1,009,855,715. This was a gain on an average of about 10 per cent. a year. During the 20 years be-tween 1860 and 1880, when protection was at its highest, under the Republi-can Morill tariff, the capital in manu-factures increased from \$1,009,855,715

Solo----Auld Robin Gray," Miss Jessie Campbell be at Cottonwood Falls, and we can say for the Democrat that it wishes them both happiness and Godspeed in the journey of life.--Emporia Demo-

Duett-"Land Ahoy," Lulu andCarrie Hansen Duet-"Fading Away," Miss...Jessie Campbell and Jas

....Jessie Campbell and JasJessie Campbell and Jas Tableau and Song—"Comin' Thro' the ...Kye," Jennie Brodie and... ...J V. Maule Solo—"Bonnie Charlie," Lizzie Brodie Solo—"Farwell Lochaber,"..... Carrie Hansen Song—"The Boatie Rows," James ...Hutcheon and Alex McKenzie Solo—"Whistle and I'll Come to You ...My Lad," Miss Jessie Campbell Volunteer Songs, Recitations, &c.

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

After which the floor will be clear-ed, and good music furnished for the ancers and those who desire to remain.

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and

W. C. T. U, ENTERTAINMENT.

ted by some of the young pecple of the village, will give an entertainment at that place, on Friday evening, Jan. 18, 1889, for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. Everybody is cordially invited.

..

FROM ARKANSAS.

DECATUR, ARK., Jan. 6, 1889.

phie

-Tableau

CARSON-EVANS

Sale of School Land.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

the journey of life.-Emporia Denio-erat, January 14th, 1889. FITTINGS,

The happy couple have taken up their residence in the R. C. Johnston

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. tonwood Falls, Kansas, on Satur-Stable, For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business and others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exday, January 26th, 1889. Com-

J. C. DAVIS, Co., Supt

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

1889.



zine devoted to the hygiene and care of infants and young children, and all that pertains to the routine of the nursery. It is now in its fifth year. The Congregationalist recently said of it:

"Barymoop 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-gestions of a practical character. From per-sonal experience of its usefulness, we com-mend it warmiy."

And the Chicago Advance :

"No mother but must appreciate its wise and helpful suggestions, and be grateful for the solving of perplexities and the helpfug over hard places which every one comes to who has the eare 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 :

ich testimonies as these, lately received "I am grateful to BABYROOD: 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 magazine is the *most* welcomo periodical that comes tom: lable, and is tho one I read first." "I canne" eak too highly of BABYROOD. During the several that he man-agement of my children." OIL want a sample conve-

You want a sample copy-Price 15 cents.

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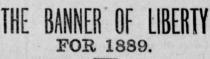
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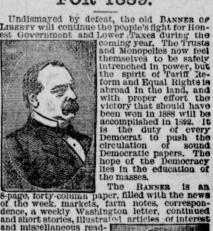
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 Ahee Beymer.

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 Seller," by Willie Penny and

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 Rec.—"Poor Little Jim," by Miss

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 Address—Mr. M. E. Hunt.

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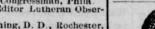
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Mrs. Cora Snyder. Rec.—"Little Boy's Speech," by Miss Ahce Beymer. Dialogae—"Satan and the Grogg



quisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers. Open to the sun. or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to

do, Bither for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and

Our Little Men and Women,

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ing the next four years, this stands true as between the two parties. The Republicans of policy.

Pittsburgh, the center of protected industries in this country, has over 100 millionaires, holding property valued in the aggregate at not less than \$212,000,000. Forty-eight of these men made their immense fortunes directly by means of the war tariff. Perhaps it would not be deficult to discover a connection between the building-up of these millionaives and the present depressed condition of the farming interests of the country, and the starvation wages prevailing in many branches of industrial enterprise.

There is a studied attempt on the against President Cleveland. Whether it has its inception in the prevailing office seeking raid, to cover of the political popularity that Cleve-land will retain after his retirement from office, is not clearly defined. With a sneaking desire to avoid a reof "Democratic origin." No more brazen lie could be uttered, and no better proof could be furnished than the fact that President Cleveland re-oeived the solid Democratic vote of the country heing a ministry of 100 ceived the solid Democratic vote of the country, being a majority of 100,-000 over the combined Republican and purchasable vote, and a prepon-derance of three quatters of a million of the white vote of the United States. Democratic papers have no desire to enter into any discussion Democratic papers have no desire to enter into any discussion of details of the latest slanders against the Presienter into any discussion of details of the latest slanders against the Presi-dent. Their utter untruthfulness and malice is apparent in the under-hand method employed by the organs to spread them before the country, and the fact that nothing was heard of them until the very closing days of the eampaign. President Cleveland's administration has been almost unex-ampled for its freedom from all sorts of social and political scandals, and its healthful moral effect will long re-main impressed upon the country.-Ellenville (N. Y.) Banner, its kind, and like the Sarsaparilla it

9

tion.—Ellenville (N. Y.) Banner. Speaking of the success of the Cleveland administration in wiping ort polygamy in Utab Solicitor (Jan out polygamy in Utah, Solicitor Gen- facturers, which is that whisky should oral Jenks sums up the reason in few be made free so that the tariff burden words: "The law has been enforced under Cleveland; it was never done under the Republicans." And in that they have, in putting in a good more ways than one, as the people word for free raw material in whisky, will have good reason to observe dur-lent the weight of their name to free Educia raw material of other kinds--such as Equality lumber, wool, hemp and jute, ores, sait, etc. Surely, if free alcohol can be osephine..... Democracy is the party of law; the of the slightest benefit to American manufacturers, the other raw ma-terials would be a hundred times more valuable. Let us have free Afric Matilda.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers

Club, of Philadelphia, a resolution

was adopted favoring the appeal of

the tax upon whisky, which "would

factures increased from \$1,009,855,715 to \$2,790,272,606 (a good deal of which

represents mere currency inflation), which was an average gain of about 9

per cent. a year. This shows that capital flowed into manufactures more

freely during a period of low taxation than during one of high taxes levied in accordance with the protectionist

It is a favorite assertion of the ad vocates of protection that while our

manufactures have been shut out of

foreign markets, this is compensated for by the rapid increase of manufac-

tures to supply the home market. Under the revenue tariff of 1846 no

benefit of favored manufacturers.

With these facts before him, what

theories.

Dolores. alcohol for the arts and sciences if it can be given us without deluging the -Music: country with free whisky for men's appetites, but at the same time add free wool for cheaper clothing and carpets for the people, free lumber for cheaper and better houses, free salt for cheaper food, free ores for cheaper Mr. W. E. Timmons:implements, and free tin plate for cheaper cans and household utensils. -Ellenvills (N. Y.) Banner. DEAR SIR: It will surprise you, perhaps, to hear from me. I am way down here in Racansack. I have been

The real nature of English Tory very unfortunate since I saw you. I am a cripple; otherwise, my health is sentiment toward President Cleveland is being clearly shown since election. good. Time has made very few in-Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, has roads on me. This is a very healthy taken an attitude of sulky pique to- country. The purest water in the ward the present administration in

world is abundant, and the climate is consequence of the Sackville affair. delightful-warm and sunny winters. part of the more indecent Republican organs to revive a scandal campaign against President Cleveland. Minister in the place of Sackville but is a splendid fruit country, and all Minister in the place of Sackville, but is a splendid fruit country, and all has caused the Secretary of Legation kinks of vegetables grow here. Corn, up the scandal of the purchase of to prolong a visit to London, so that oats and wheat do well, but the yield Harrison's election, or through fear the English government is represent- is not so great per acre as in Kansas, but they are of good quality. Timothy and clover do well. We have a and express fear that Salisbury will free school system here not as good as sponsibility for their course, the organs generally begin their work by charging that indecent tales re-tailed from Republican mouth to car throughout the campaign were by his attempt to put a slight upon President Cleveland. The matter has led to two or three debates in Parlia-a future before her, at no distant day, ment, and is really forming an inter- when she will be the orchard of the world. If I could see you, I could tell

you lots of news. If I live, I shall come to Cottonwood Falls and see you all. There is no place on earth dearer to me. Send my paper to Decatur postoffice, Benton county, Ark.

Yours, truly. C. F. LOOMIS.

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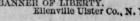
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almost continuously through its entire existen of forty years, and who consider it the mo-reliable Democratic paper in the country, well as the best family journal.

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The State County Courses COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.,

THURSDAY, JAN, 19, 185

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, uo favor sway; Hew to the line, let: he chips fall where they may."

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2in. |3in. |5in. 1% col. |1 eol. 2 weeks. 8 weeks. weeks. months months. months.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; 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.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. 1 Subscribers who do not rive 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 bis paper discon-tinued must pay up all screarage, 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. or not.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

"It is of no use to argue the question,

"It is of no use to argue the question, Philip, I am neither stubborn hor oplinionated, I have simply had a lesson that "" "Aook here Jack! you are like some of bachelor who has been jilted by one work, and goes about declaring all women are tike." "No to at all my brother Charley died of Bright's disease, brought on by using one of these so-called 'blood purifiers'—the fundy on see attractively advertised in every nock and corner. It contains iodide of pota-sium, a drug useful in extreme the same when cauliously given under a doctor's supervision, but death dealing to all who take it is quantity. It your brother added inducer such creating at the cause of half the cases of Brinchi's disease in the onurty, and it is readed to realise the cause of half the cases of Brinchi's disease in the country, and it is readed to realise the proprietors have not been pro-caused for selling it, and that does not contain and woman" remedy will hurt ambody; the question is at the transitient is come of my fund the super shore the solution of the supervision? The solution of the supervision is a solution of the selling it. The supervision is a supervision when the cause of all the cases of Brinchi's disease in the cause of all the cases of Brinchi's disease in the supervision is a supervision should be been browned by the supervision is a supervision." "Mon would be better off, Jack, if your browned that to one up your system and that the to be one up your system." "Your would be better off, Jack, if your browned the tage to be proved by the supervision is a supervision of the supervision." "Mon would be better off, Jack, if your browned the tage to be not one up your system." "Supervisional proved by the tage to be proved by the supervision is a supervision of the tage to be proved by the supervision is a supervision of the supervision is a supervision is a supervision of the supervision is a supervision of the supervision is a supervision

tea." "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 nitters lecture. I've taken the medicine more or 1.ss for fifteen years, and look the world over you will not find a healthier man than I am." "What is all this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are they different?"

1000

Mr. O. L. Hulbert has returned from Mrs. J. H. Jayhart left for Strong City, to-day.— Emporia Democrat, Jan. 12th. Mrs. Chamberlain, of Strong City, is visiting at Hon. N. J. Swayze's, in

Kansas City. Mr. J. A. Holmes has moved into his new change. his new residence near his father's near Elmdale.

Messrs. Geo. Stubenhofer and P. C. Jeffrey took a lot of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Born, on Tuesday, January 8, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holmes, near Elmdale, a son.

Born, January 1, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gibson, of Cottonwood township, a son.

Mr. Thomas Kirker has just recov ered from a severe attack of inflammation of the bowells.

Born, on Friday, January 11, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Penrod, of Bazaar township, a son.

Miss Mary Fellows, of Omaha Neb. s visting her uncle, Mr. Charles the duties of their respective offices, Hagans, of Strong City.

Mrs. Judge S. P. Young is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Ressi Parker, of Corning, Iowa.

Miss Clara Bussey, of Rich Hill, Mo., is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. J R. Blackshere, near Elmdale.

Mrs. Clarence Murphy is quite sick Misses Nellie Lantry and Edith Madden, the retiring County Attor-Hyle were at Emporia, Saturday. Mr. D. P. Shaft. of Clements, began shingling his new barn, Monday, which ability. The gentlemen who have sucwill require 28,000 shingles to cover it. Mr. Geo. Schmeiser went to Chicago,

last week, on a visit to his brother, they made. years.

Messrs. Jones & Meshanis shipped being located a few hundred yards a car load of sawed stone to Kansas north of the Fox creek railroad bridge. City, Saturday, from their quarry east Years ago, Mr. L. D. Hinckley took of town.

concerts before they are all sold. The coal is of a fair quality and was used prices have been reduced to 20, 25 by a few persons in that locality. Mr. and 35 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McMillen. of, Topeka, were visiting at Mr. E. F. Holmes'. Mr. McMillen is a brother to Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. T. C. Raymer started, Tuesday, for Pike county, Illinois, to settle some matters in an estate in which his by the people of that place.

The officers of the C. C. Myser Post, G. A. R., at Toledo, v re installed, last Saturday ntght, by Com-

Mr. J. M. Coutts, editor of the Moundridge Leader, accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. John Shofe, Sr., gave us a pleasant call. last Thursday. Chick Smith and Misses Libbie Cart

The Rev. H. F. Egert, of the Lutherhis visit to relatives in St. Louis. Mo nn Church, Strong City, has accepted a call to go to Horton, Kansas, and will preach his farwell sermon, Sunday a week. During his stay in our midst, Mr. Eggert has made many friends who will regret his departure from here, but who will wish him well in

> Married, in Strong City, on Tuesday, January 15, 1889, by the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F. Mr. Hamilton Senior and Miss Maggie Rettiger, all of Strong City. We extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Senior, and wishes them a happy and prosperous journey over the path of life.

It began sleeting Saturday, and Sunday and Monday the ground was slick with ice; but Monday night if began to rain, which was kept up. in showers, some of them being very heavy, until about 9 o'clock. Tuesday night, when it cleared off; but it was again cloudy, yesterday; and Tuesday night there was thunder and lightning.

0

The new county officers assumed last Monday. Mr. E. W. Ellis, the retiring District Court Clerk, who had filled that office for two years, made a good and efficient official. Judge C. C. Whitson, the retiring Probate Judge, had held that office for nearly a score of years, performing the duties of the office well and faithfully, and making office well and faithfully, and making a very good Probate Judge. Mr. John ney, who had held that office for nearly two years, filled it with fidelity and ceeded these gentlemen in office, it is hoped, will make as good officers as

whom he had not seen for twenty Mr. B. Lantry has begun boring for coal on his place, the prospect shaft coal out of the bed of the creek, near Reserve your seats for Barrett's where Mr. Lantry is working. The Lantry expects to get a better quality of coal than that found by Mr. Hinckley, and if he does, he will develope the mine to its fullest extent, which will give Strong City such a boom as she never before had; and therefore the sinking of the shaft is being watched with the greatest of interest

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PRO CEEDINCS.

The board of County Commissioners were in regular session January 7,8,9 and 10, 1889, and transacted the following business:

The following roads were establish- ship; C. M. Schroyer, of Cedar; C. A. ed: James Lawless road, Diamond Mead, N. J. Glover, Charles Targart. creek township; County line road, John Cartis, of Cottonwood; James Messrs. D. K. Cartter, C. J. Lantry, Marion and Chase counties, at Elk; Drummond, J. W. Kinkade, of Dia-



. Chinak

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

CRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

The grand and petit jurors for the February term of the District Court, which will begin on February 5, have been drawn, and are as follows:

GRAND JURY. Wm. Evans, J. W. Marshall, G. W. Bocook, E. T. Baker, of Bazaar town-

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 curd of discases, makes a specialty of electricity. Consultation free. Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas. eowk5tN29

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 condition, and were very satisfactory.

Kas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage conuties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 tf. PHYSICIANS. I. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1911-ff DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Cerritory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a per-

CHRONIC DISEASES.

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cnre what he undertakes; he also treate FRMALE DISEASES of all kinds. La OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on band. hoice corned beef. Highest cash price paid or hid es. apr12-lyr

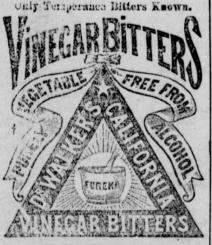
JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEYTOLOAN

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

constituation, and it curves the children of hives and all the little atiments 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 togeth-er, they keep the doctor away." "And you insist that the proof of the "Outor Onton Hemphill attended the Inaugural Ball, at Topeka, Monday night. FOUND, by Wm. Garner, a pocket "And you insist that the proof of the

"Is the oting--precisely. Jack, get a boti-e of 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 a gainst women for years. falls in love with a good woman at lact. You will say there are good and had patent medicines, but Vinegar nitters in the baset 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., 532 Washington St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription. Ser Subscribe for the COURANT.

Mr. A. Ferlet was down to Emporia. last Thursday.

Mr. Scot. E. Winne was down to Emporia, Friday.

Miss Tillie Giese is at home, from which we received a complimentary Emporia, on a visit.

J. C. Simington. of this city, has a pair of mules for sale.

Mr. W. L. Cazaly, of Cedar Point, was in town, Tuesday.

Lewis Holmes, of Elmdale, is at home, from Manhattan.

Go to the matinee Saturday afternoon and enjoy a hearty laugh.

Mr. M. M. Young came in, last Thursday, from Colorado City, Col. The Ladies' Guild has ordered a pulpit for the Presbyterian Church. Born, on Tuesday night, Jan. 15th. 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hildreth, a son.

9

book, a few days ago, which the owner can get by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for this notice.

Last week we had the following names added to our subscription list: A. M. Breese, Roland Roberts, city; W. E. Hillert, Colorado City, Col Jas. Roach, Seligman, Arizona.

A report has reached here that Mr. road, Diamond Creek township. Arthur Monahan and Miss Mamie The County Surveyor was ordered Nye, both formerly of this place, were recently married at Colorado City, over Middle creek, near Elmdale. Col., where the parents of the bride are now living,

The following parties have renewed | agent for county. their subscription to the COURANT, The official bonds of the new county for another year: C. S. Ford, Plumb, officers were approved. T. W. Hardesty, John Frew, city; C. M. D. Lyle, Trustee of Toledo C. Smith, Cedar Point; Wm. Norton, township, was instructed to make an

Bazaar; Wm. Drummond, Elmdale. W. Alman Barrett the comedian,

across Buckeye creek, at D. C. Allen who is supported by a strong local crossing, talent company, will give a series of concerts on Friday and Saturday ordered to O. H. Drinkwater, F. L. evenings, Jan. 18th and 19th. The Drinkwater, O. M. Bayless and Matt prices have been reduced to 20, 25 and McDonald.

35 cents. Because of the inclemency of the ordered to put new stringers on Fox entertainment consisting of dialogues,

Mr. B. F. Wasson, western traveling

agent for the Southwestern Electric

Supply Co., of Kansas City, will begin

work at home, by wiring the Central

Hotel, where the latest and best im-

provements of electricity will be used

for the benefit of the guests who can

Ottawa Star Nursery have over half

a million trees grafted on whole roots

for delivery next spring. All propa-

gated and grown at Ottawa. Their

long experience in nursery business

call the porter to any room.

ticket, last week.

weather, Tuesday night, the "old set- creek bridge. tlers' " dance was postponed to some

future time; but as a goodly number had brayed the storm and gathered at & Roberts, E. D. Replogle and Strong January 18th. Admission 15 sents.

and allowed. We very much regret that our busi-

THE NEW BOARD

ness, on Monday last, was of such a met on Monday, January 14, and nature as to prevent our attendance at organized by electing W. M. Harris as the inaugural ball tendered Gov. L. U. Humphrey, that evening, and for Chairman, on motion of W. H. Holsinger.

estimate of size of bridge needed

A rebate on double assessment was

The County Clerk and County surveyor were ordered to make specifications and plans of bridge across Middle creek, near Elmdale.

The county's advertising for the present year was let to the COURANT. the Leader and the Republican, on a joint bid by the publishers of the same, at one rate for all.

of deposite from State Exchange Bank for \$100, issued September 21, 1888; also a note for \$20 on Roland Roberts, given about the 5th of Nov. jewelry store. in Kansas, enables them to know the best varieties adapted to this soil and climate and only such they deliver. Roberts, given about the 5th of Nov. jeweiry store. Remember, that when you want parties are hereby warned from buy-ing the same. J. G. Brown.

The Alford and Chandler road, E. R. Beedle, W. S. Pulen, T. D. Harvey, James Martin, J. W. Harvey, Bazaar township, was rejected. Viewers were appointed on the fol- of Bazaar township; Charles Babbits, lowing roads: A. Houck road, Dia- of Cedar; H. C. Wadsworth, Wm. Sulmond township; E. C. Holmes road, livan, E. N.Wright,of Diamond Creek; Cottonwood township; Peter Harder's W. P. Albertson, E. C. Childs, Riley vacation of Kuhl and Yeager roads. Pendgraft, A. C. Cox, of Falls; E. L. Fall township; H. S. Lincoln, two Gowen, G. W. Brickell, Christian Obroads, Bazaar township; and viewers ley, John Lind, G. H. Proeger, of Towere re-appointed on the Wm. Pipper | ledo.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted to make an estimate of cost of bridge for the week ending Jan. 8, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by County Treasurer A. M. Breese Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of Ameriwas designated as the purchasing can and foreign patents, Washington D. C.

Chester Bullock, Kaneas City, safety brake for cable cars; Charles Fuller and S H Cunningham, Ludell, vehicle break gear; L D Hall, Convenicle break gear; L D Hall, Con-l cordia, lawn mower; T J Howard, Highland, gate; J P Paynter, Pomona, mining drill and channel cutter; R F Robinson and H M Crocken, Kan-sas City, elevated street railway; D K Wade, McPherson, delineator.

FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND SONG.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U., assisted by the L. T. L, will give an The trustee of Falls township was recitations, songs and music by the

Cedar Point Band. in the school-A rebate on erroneous assesments was ordered to E. F. Holmes, Brown house at Cedar Point, Friday evening, prices.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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.

Bear it in mind, and (Don'T You Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertfirst-class goods.

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

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 guaranteed

PAUL M. PIERSON & Co.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf

SMITH & CARTTER, THE PALACE GROCERS, are alive to the wants of the public. They have the Largest and best selection in their line in Chase county, and can fill any order or please the most fas-tidious. They are the leaders of popular prices.

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 Store. 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

had brayed the storm and gathered at the hall a most enjoyable dance was had, anyhow. Go to Monroe & Mercer the firstoffice.

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

We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as dun.

CARTTER are the connoisseurs in their line, and intend to stand at the head. They WILL NOT BE undersold by any firm in Kansas, and carry only for the stand at the the total schwiering the standard standard to stand at the head. They WILL NOT BE undersold the total schwiering the standard st Thoroughbred Berkshire pig; for sale by

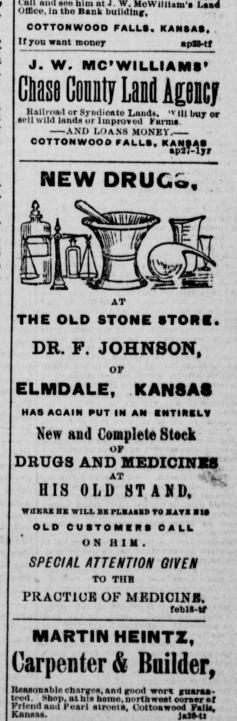
> Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machin

ame, at one rate for all. LOST OR STOLEN. Lost, or stolen from me, a certificate f deposite from State Frederer 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. Doctor Otterman practicing physi-cian. Specialty Electricity, of-fice and residence, 1st house east of Eureka house. eowk5t N29

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. a tising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising tracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

IS PAPER is on file in Philadelphi at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messr

ney of





orge Drumme

The largest assortment of ladies' diamond and solid gold rings to be found west of Topeka is at Ford's

REFORM STILL LIVES.

What Was Said at the Annual Banque

of the Massachusetts League. The annual banquet of the Massachusetts Tariff-Reform League, which took place at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, proved to be one of the most brilliant political gatherings of the season. The principal guest of the evening was United States Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Among the others were President Eliot, of Harvard: Colonel T. W. Higginson, Hon. P. A. Collins, not to rejoice over a political victory, but a gathering in the interests of the propagation of a great politico-economic reform. Referring to the election the chairman said there was a misfortune in the defeat of President Cleveland, a brave and honest man, who refused to catch at votes when his country's good was at stake. Three cheers were given for President Cleveland. President Cleveland's letter was then read as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Messrs, Sherman Hoar and others, Commit-lee-Gentlemen: I am exceedingly sorry that I can not be present at the ainual dinner of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. This is not merely a formal and common expression of regret. It truly indicates how much I should enjoy meeting the members of your league, and how glad I should be to express in person my appreciation of their important services in a cause to which I am earnestly attached, and to acknowledge at the same time their fre quent and encouraging manifestations of per-sonal friendliness. Tknow, too, that it would be profitable and advantageous to be, even for a brief period, within the unspiring influence of as so many the atmosphere surrounding the patriotic and unselfish men banded together in the interests work of jariff reform. This reform appears to me to be as far-reaching in its purposes as the destiny of our country, and as broad in its beneficence as the welfare of our entire pe beneficence as the weintre of our entire poo-pic. It is because the efforts of its advocates are not discredited by any sordid motive that they are able boldly and confiden-ity to attack the strongholds of sel-fishness and greed. Our institutions were constructed in purity of purpose and love for humanity. Their constructs is adjusted to the thumanity. Their operation is adjusted to the touch of National virtue and patriotism, and their results, under such guidance, must be the prosperity and happiness of our people; and so long as the advocates of tariff reform appreciate the sentiments in which our insti-utions had their origin: so long as they appretutions had their origin; so long as they appre hend the forces which alone can guide their operation; so long as they in a spirit of pure patriotism are consecrated to the service of their country, temporary defeat brings no dis-couragement. It but proves the stubbornness of the forces of combined selfishness, and discloses how far the people may have been led astray and how great is the necessity of re-doubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith doubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith in the intelligence of the people is a surrender and an abandonment of the struggle. To arouse their intelligence and free it from Jark-ness and delusion gives assurance of speedy and complete victory. In the track of reform are often found the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair of those who fall in the march. But there will be neither despair nor dead hopes in the path of tariff reform; nor shall its pioneers fa to reach the heights. Holding its pioneers fal to reach the heights. Holding fast their faith and rejecting every during overture and every deceptive compromise which would betray their sacred trust, they themselves shall regain and restore the patri-mony of their countrymen, freed from the trespass of grasp ng encroachments, and safely secured by the genius of American justice and equality. Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

The applause following the reading of the letter having abated, President Cleveland's health was drank standing. Another three cheers was given and Mr. Russell then introduced Secretary Fairchild as a representative of the Administration. The Secretary spoke in substance as follows:

and the end 's not yet; the record of the late canvass brings no discouragement to our cause, but on the contrary high liopes for the future.

ing to the people of the North the dangers which they have to fear from old men who ceased to be rebel brigadiers before many of the present voters were born; if, however, any of those States can be gained for that cause after argument fairly made. It must be remem-bered that many a Northern man and many a Northern State must be released for broader, freer thought, and that the exchange thus made may advantage the great cause which wa

call our own. Gentlemen of the Tariff Reform League, you set an example worthy to be followed by pa-triotic and unselfish men in all parts of our land. It is the duty of all such never to rest, but agitate, discuss, persuade, educate until our adversaries shall be compelled to lay this issue clearly and distinctly before the American people to the end that they may apply enlightened intelligence to solve and settle the issue forever

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

One of the Results of the Recent "High **Protection Victory.**

A special dispatch from Troy, N. Y. says: "The knitting-mill owners of the Mohawk Valley and Cohoes have announced a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages, beginning January 1. There is very little doubt that other mill men and factory men, following the example of the knit goods manufacturers, will cut wages.'

The closing down of a mill or the reduction of wages previous to November 6 was ascribed to "tariff tinkering." and the Democratic party was unjustly assailed in that regard by every monopolistic newspaper in

Now the same journals are as mute as so many mice when the wages of working-men are reduced and indusof their fellow countrymen, and devoted to the trial establishments "shut down for an indefinite period." They told the people that the election of General Harrison meant "protection to American labor." but how a working-man is protected by having his wages cut down or by being entirely deprived of employment is difficult to understand. It is cheering to know, however, that the intelligent wage-worker was not misled to any great extent by the misrepresentations of the campaign liar. Those who were deceived doubtless know by this time that a vote against honest tariff reform was a vote for that sort of protection which cripples industries, fosters monopolies and wrings unnecessary taxes from the pockets of the toilers into the bar-

> The working-men will also be able to see more clearly that the Jarretts and Litchmans who strove to prejudice them against the Democratic party, and went among them to preach the devil's gospel of "protection," were not only false prophets but missionaries of evil. Their occupation's gone, so far as intelligent risburg (Pa.) Patriot.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

-John G. Whittier agrees with James G. Blaine in one thing. He thinks all old letters should be burned. Still he was not in the habit of putting a postscript on them to this effect. -Detroit Free Press.

-One thing can be relied upon: Foraker will accept any thing that He expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred by asking him to be the guest of the league, and suid that the last election had by no means decided the question of tar fi and tariff reform. The struggle has only begun of tongs.—Chicago News.

-The death of the elder Mumm

THE TEXAN TARANTULA. An Object of Terror to All Save Its Dead

ly Enemy, the Wasp.

Apropos to a brief reference to the nsect reported to be the deadly enemy of the huge spider called the tarantula, Dr. Horn, Philadelphia's distinguished entomologist, sends us the following: "In the not too fertile parts of the region from Texas to California lives a large spider known to the inhabitants as the tarantula and to naturalists as mygale hentzili. Its body is two inches or more in length, clothed with rustybrown hair, the legs long, and when extended covering an oval of four or five inches. As may be imagined, the mygale is not a handsome insect, and, while it is looked upon with terror by most people, no one cares to handle it unless quite certain it is dead.

"In place of the web which usually forms the house of spiders the mygale excavates a burrow in the loose soil, from which it wanders in search of its prey, consisting principally of members of the grasshopper family or cicades. The jaws are large and powerful, armed with long, stout fangs, with which they can pierce and kill their prey. One full meal will at times supply their needs for several weeks. In fact, during the moulting period they remain torpid and take no food.

"During its growth the mygale makes an unknown number of moults, that is, it sheds its outer coat when that has become uncomfortably close-fitting, in the same manner as the common crab of our coast. At these times members lost from the body by accidents are partially replaced; if a leg is lost the first moult produces a perfectly formed Some of the Things to Be Considered in the but short leg, subsequent moults increasing the size of the leg.

"While the mygale is a dread to most forms of insect life, there is one of probably suppose that for its successful which it in turn stands in mortal terror. Abundant in the same regions is a large wasp, with bluish-green body and golden-red wings. The body is about two inches long, the spread of is surmounted. As a matter of fact it wings nearly an inch greater. These wasps (pepsis formosa) fly uneasily about in search of food for themselves until they discover a 'tarantula,' when a more definite course of action is as-

sumed. The flight of the wasp is now in circles around its prey, gradually approaching it, the mygale, meanwhile in terror, showing fight, standing semierect on the two hinder pair of legs. A favorable opportunity presenting, the wasp stings the spider and renews the circle flight, repeating the sting until of the wearer. If an actor complains the spider becomes completely paraworking-men are concerned. - Har- lyzed. When the wasp is assured of the helplessness of the spider it seizes him and drags him to a previously prepared

> nest. The eggs of the wasp are then deposited and the spider covered up. The eggs soon hatch, the spider is gradually eaten, and a new wasp appears to repeat the actions of its parent.

"By the sting of the wasp the spider is not killed, simply paralyzed, so that during the time it is being fed upon it retains vitality, furnishing living food to learn how to wear his costume with to the newly-hatched larvæ, which, by propriety. I remember once, when I a curious instinct, feed first on those parts of the spider not essential to the and Faces" for the Bancrofts at the maintaining of the little vitality re- Haymarket, the young men vowed venmaining.

would satisfy a difference they enjoyed. By reason of a failure to make railroad connection one of the principals did not arrive at the place selected for the battle, and his second brought the news

of his detention to the others, who were impatient for the slaughter to begin. When the other principal heard of the delay that was to debar him from the privilege of shooting at his enemy he promptly sent word that the code made provision for such emergencies. That when either of the principals set for the duel his second must answer to the demand of the other side. But the second in this case did not take kindly to this, and said that it would clared off, and a champagne supper re- | estimated that all the copper money in stored good feeling all around.

In the days when it was the proper thing to lock the duelists in a darkened room and arm them with pistols there were good stories told. One of them has been preserved. A German and a Frenchman were the fighters. They were locked in a room which was so dark that they could not see each other. The Frenchman described what transpired in his own peculiar style: "I know of I shoot my pistol ze Dutchman see by ze flash and shoot me. So I say to myself, I fire ze chimney, and zis will scare ze Dutchman so he shoot his pistol, and zen I can kill him. I keep var still, and ze Dutchman I not hear at all. But when I shoot my pistol up ze chimney to scare him, down he come."--Atlanta Constitution.

COSTUME DESIGNING.

Art of Adaptation.

Those who know nothing of the mounting of an historical drama would accomplishment nothing is required but mere attentive plodding and perseverance; that the requisite authorities having been unearthed all serious difficulty is only at this point that the threshold of trouble is crossed. A wary experience as well as a cultivated taste have to be brought into play to steer safely between two rocks, the obviously incorrect and the fantastically true. The intentions of the actor must not be hampered. A seat must not suggest absurd discomfort: a dress must not impede the motions of a player. But neither need a costume be too much modified to meet the natural awkwardness or stupidity to me (no uncommon circumstance) that "he could not play in that," I always answer "try," and only consent to further modifications when convinced in that particular garment he would jeopardize the general success.

The costume of every period gave birth to peculiar deportment, required a special code of manners. A noble accustomed to the trailing skirts and dentilated sleeves of Henry V. would be out of his element in the padded breeches of King James. An actor has had the honor of mounting "Masks geance against me, declaring that I was making them look ridiculous. Their that they were wired thus in the days of Peg Woffington, and that it was lights or tinder box flints, the fact is highly probable that even the most ar- still more remarkable. dent of her admirers was not always on practiced in our era of Norfolk jackets, and it behoved us, by applying our minds to the problem, to evolve the necessary action. A very little practice brought out the secret, and though men were made perfectly comfortable. Greek or Roman costume is a nightmare to many players, and yet what conspicuous examples of grace in the wearing in the classic robes are Miss Anderson and Mr. Wilson Barrett. Their draperies hang about their limbs in natural undulations, as if they had never heard acquired the knack without long and careful practice. I never realized Miss Anderson's skill in this matter until I strove to attire another lady in a costume similar to hers. The overdrapery, winding around her feet. nearly brought her down upon her nose; it was always in her way, twisted into ungainly angles, and arrived at last under her arm like a packet of crumpled linen. Although this lady was not exceptionally awkward, I was obliged in her case to revert to the old-fashioned hideous bedgown, which is any thing but statuesque. - Magazine of Art.

LEPROSY IN INDIA. Why the Number of Those Afflicted With

the Disease Is Increasing. The official report gives 135,000 as

the existing number of lepers in India, but there can be little doubt that they already exceed 250,000, and that their numbers are steadily increasing. Nor can this increase be wondered at, for whether the disease is propagated by contagion or by heredity it has every opportunity of increasing. I saw most ghastly lepers begging in the streets failed to appear at the time and place and in the balconies of houses. I met them at railway stations and in places of public resort. In one small bazar a friend of mine told me he had just counted twelve. I even heard of one be impossible for him to fight as he was who was employed by an English baker not naturalized. That duel was de- in the making of bread. It is moreover

> India has passed through the hands of lepers. I found in Bombay a man whose hands were covered with leprosy engaged in the railway service as a ticket collector. Who can estimate the danger to the English and native community of many hundreds of railway tickets daily passing through this man's hands? An English lady in the same city had, just before my arrival, fallen a victim to the disease. Lepers, with their revolting miseries fully exposed,

> associate freely with the community. They marry when they choose; they love a roving life, and thus continually become fresh centers for propagating the disease. I was assured by Mr. Mac-Guire, the superintendent of the Leper Asylum in Calcutta, that he could

testify, from often-repeated observations, that in the congregations of poor feasts of the wealthy natives one person in every three was a leper. By the same authority I was told that the asylum was generally overcrowded, and that the police do not hesitate to bring in cabs lepers who are in a dying state, and for whom it is necessary to turn out some less imminent cases. Indeed the evil is so widespread that, as Lord Dufferin said to me, one might almost as rapidly undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy. Moreover the absence of Indian public opinion on such matters, and the constitutional callousness of the native mind, increase the difficulty in a way that English readers can scarcely estimate. So careless of danger does the Indian fatalism make men to this evil that, in the great leper hospital at Tarantarn, the authorities-as I was assured by an official there-have to hunt out relatives of the diseased, who have come in pretending that they are leprous, and who are actually willing to become infected for the sake of acquiring board, lodging and the power of leading an idle life. The Indian desires above all things to be a man of money, and what the leper at Tarantarn likes to save two out of the three rupees allowed him monthly, and either to hide them in the ground, put them out at interest or invest them in jewelry for his wife. One man had thus acquired six hundred rupees-at

the cost of most wretched diet, and consequent increase of the disease .-Ninete nth Century.

STILL MAKING FLINTS. An Antiquated Industry Kept Alive by the

vice. Savages of Afric

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Good intentions are, at least, the seed of good actions; and every man

ought to sow them. -Sir W. Temple. -It is estimated there are now in Europe, Asia, the United States and Canada about fifty institutions for the education of feeble-minded children.

-No man in daily life ought to be satisfied with what his life now is. He ought every day to be looking forward to some of the possible improvements. -E. E. Hale.

-It is easy to slip into a state of spiritual coldness and indifference. The temptation to it is one that is always with us. Once in it, how hard to get out of it!-United Presbyterian.

-Rockford Seminary, at Rockford, Ill., has established night schools for the working girls of the city. The faculty will oversee the work, and the students of the seminary will assist in the teaching.

-I still believe that life is the most frivolous of things, unless it is regarded as one great and constant duty. Life is only of value by devotion to what is true and good. The aim of a life worth living should be ideal and unselfish .-Ernest Renan.

-Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demur at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. - South.

-Philadelphia has a large training school for colored teachers, and its head is Miss Fanny J. Coffin, one of people who assemble at the funeral the most notable colored women in the country. She is a graduate of the Rhode Island State Normal School and Oberlin College, and has taught since 1865.

> -A habit of reading when good books are provided will do more to protect children from wrong doing than much advice and lecturing. No child can take into his mind the beautiful sentiments of Longfellow, or Whittier, or Lowell, and make them his own. without being better for it.

-An aged man, who had lived more than threescore years and ten, upon being informed by his physicians that he had but a few hours to live, replied: "Is that so? Then death has come too soon for me. I am not ready for it." What a melancholy confession with which to close up this life, and enter upon the realities of the one to come!---N. Y. Independent.

-President Adams, of Cornell University, in a recent address advised students "not to rely on professors to do your work. Don't lessen individual effort. Herein is the success of selfmade men. The men whom the world wants are those who do better than is expected of them. Sometimes they are without a college education; are such men as Franklin and Lincoln, who get a real liberal education and become monarchs in the domain of though."

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character. -Man is like glass; he must be annealed before he is valuable for ser-

It shows us that wherever intellect was aroused, thought invoked and experience apled to, we made great gains; that we lost only in those places where mind was dominated by passion, where partisanship and the blind prejudice of race and section overcame benevolence and love for a whole country. It is true the tariff should be settled, and forever re-moved from the domain of politics, for it not only disturbs business, but induitely worse, it prevents the simple purpose of universal be-nelicence for which alone our Government is fitted. It converts our legislative halls into scenes of barter between conflicting interests, where wrangles over means to enable men to get more and still more money from our citizens becomes the chief characteristics of the people's representatives. It degrades business and often makes success therein the prize of dishonor; it corrupts the people.

But how can this question be settled? There are two kinds of so-called protective tariff-the one old-fashioned, now nearly obsolete, that of Henry Clay, sometimes called the promoter of infant industries, the underlying principle of which was, if I rightly understand it, that there which was, if I rightly understand it, that there were certain important industries which, if sustained by the promise of an assured mar-ket in this country, would in a short time be-come so established that they could give their products to our people as cheaply as they could be bought anywhere in the world; the other the medorn protective tariff. The tar.ff which was embodied in the platform of the party successful in the late elect on has as its foundation the principle that it is best for the American people to buy and use certain ar-ticles, or in the language of the late Republican platform, articles which can be produced in platform, articles which can be produced in this country, only when thus produced or man-ufactured, cost what they may, and that to the prometion of this end all the powers of the Federal Government should be invoked. The statement of the principle of this protective tar. if shows it can be settled; it could even be combodied in the constitut on. We have but to provide that no articles which can be produced or made in this country shall be imported, or that they shall be subject to duty of, say, 1,000 per cent. ad valorem. This would settle the question and remove it from politics. This settlement, however, can only be had after the settlement, however, can only be had after the principle involved has been held naked before the people, has been fully considered and ds-cussed by them and approved by an over-whelming majority. This question has not been so presented to the people, and the blame for its non-present-ment resta with these business men and men.

ment rests with those business men and man-ufacturers who were so active in the late can-wass, and who will now complain that your agtation tends to disturb that which for their in taction could to disturb that which for their in-terest ought to be settled. I don't remember one document or one argument actively circu-lated among the people during the last year which presented or attempted to present this question pure and simple; on the other hand we can all recall many documents and appeals, the sole purpose of which was to direct mere the sole purpose of which was to divert men's thoughts from that question and to confuse their minds upon this issue.

their migds upon this issue. It would be wearisome, said the speaker, to tell the long list of non-arguments, and yet go to any Northern moral community and ask the inhabitants to give a reason for their action the inhabitants to give a reason for their action upon the fariff and see if you will get a satis-factory reply. Now and then you may hear a nebulous something about a home market, buil it will be nebulous indeed. No: such argu-ments so presented have not settled and can not settle a principle. For the future we are told that this modern tariff idea is popular in some of the Southern States and that the party which advocates it will soon be strength-ened by their support. This may or may not be true. They can only be gained for it by presenting it clearly and fairly to the people of those States. They can't be won by pictur-

9

recalls Senator Evarts' comparison of and the teetotaler Hayes. "In the elastic mud, are familiar to most peoformer." he said. "it was 'Mumm's cabinet,' but ours is 'extra dry.' "--Philadelphia Times.

----The race question is by no means best way-as nature has fore-ordained. When a white man's government shall crumble in the Gulf States, the North will share the Southern danger .-- Chicago Herald.

----The recent exciting set-to be

tween Senators Riddleberger and Ingalls is not related in the Congres- in which he was the challenged party, sional Record. The Record leaves the and by right had choice of weapons, has reports of "drunk and disorderly," it been often told. He stipulated that his newspapers. - Chicago Globe.

in the United States and \$18 in En. Hickory's" fighting enemy ran as the gland. The \$9 difference is not paid to lighted fuse was burning dangerously American working-men, but to Ameri- near the bunghole of his keg of powcan millionaires, and comes out of the der. And as he fled he heard "Old pockets of farmers, wage-earners and Hickory" derisively calling to him to producers generally. This is how our blessed tariff works, and why the Car- nothing but onion seeds in these kegs." negies and their like are so anxious that it should be maintained-"for the when challenged by a former friend, benefit of working-men."-Indianapo- aggrieved at some trival matter, suglis Sentinel.

ness wants the assurances of continued shelved. peace, and it does not feel that it ' The man who was challenged by

(Rep.). ----The South-haters of the North thirsted for his blood was possessed of are forever charging that the Southern a timber limb. He protested, people are guilty of intimidation. Now, the only cases of intimidation that have occurred in this State were shall have any advantage over his adthose of colored Democrats, who were threatened or maltreated by Republicans of their own race. Charges of the prevention of voters in this city from casting their ballots were brought, but two sound and natural legs, "I make when the examination of witnesses be- the following proposition: If you will night. In the morning Georgia still fore the United States Commissioner get a bee-gum for me to put one of my held the cake and the treasurer the was made it was proved conclusively legs in I will go ahead with the fight." that only by challenging and through questioning were many minors and many of those who were disfranchised for various offenses prevented from unlawfully casting ballots.-Richmond

"Our common mud-wasp, chlaybion, the administrations of the silent Grant has similar habits. Its nests, made of skirts plaited in many folds, were wired days of repeating and magazine rifles, ple, as they are found abundantly in sheltered places about barns and other outhouses. These, when opened, will a simple problem. But the Southern less condition already mentioned, whites will attend to it, and in the among them a larvæ and some partlyeaten spiders."-Philadelphia Ledger.

STORIES OF DUELS.

Some Singular Encounters Upon the Alleged Field of Honor.

The story of "Old Hickory's" duel, seems, to the Congressional and police opponent and himself should sit upon court reporters of the Washington daily two kegs of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached to each. The climax of ----Steel nails to-day cost \$27 a ton this novel affair was reached when "Old "come back, you durned fool; there is Another story about the man who, gested that they join hands and jump -Mr. Blaine himself has not been from the top of the highest building in silent, as, it is said, he has caused it to New York, created a laugh when it be given out that he is an aspirant for was in its prime. But it has grown the Secretaryship of State, and for no gray haired and decrepit through long other place whatever. * * * Busi- years of faithful service and has been

would have peace with Mr. Blaine in wooden-legged man has become historthe office of Secretary of State. His ical on account of his queer demand foreign policy, however brilliant it when he and his antagonist met upon might be, would not, it is feared, be the field of honor. He did not know wholly safe .- Philadelphia Ledger until the pistols were loaded and the ground paced off, that the man who versary, contending that his woodenlegged opponent had an advantage. "But rather than break up the affair, gentlemen," remarked the man who had That duel didn't come off.

> There was a good one told in Georgia a few years ago, and it has lost none of and cities in the United States named its virility with age. A couple of Augusta, and there is never a day that gentlemen had decided that nothing but freight and mail matter is not going a shot at one another with adult pistols | wrong.

-There is a colored Baptist Church called Zion's Hill, near Carnesville, Ga. They had a cake walk the other night, and Georgia Neal won the cake. Then a double quarrel arose, friends of defeated candidates claiming that the cake should be divided, while other disputants discussed the question as to whether the treasurer should be allowed to hold the proceeds of the festival. The various combatants took to cover, and rocks and sticks flew all money.

There are fourteen different towns

It is difficult to believe that in these as well as buckramed, and their swords when a flint-lock gun or pistol comwere stuck diagonally through them; mands a fair price as a curiosity, there ergo it was impossible to sit. I argued should be actually existing in England that the coats looked more natural than a considerable industry in the manube found filled with spiders, in the help- any George coats that I had ever seen, facture of gun flints; and when we add to this a largish business in strike-a-

> The chief center, if not the only rehis knees. The way of sitting must maining center, of this manufacture is therefore have been other than that the picturesque little town of Brandon, in Suffolk, which has been engaged in this line of business from immemorial time. Not only did the chief supply of gun flints and tinder box flints come from this spot during the long period wired to my heart's content, the young when Englishmen lighted their can- tailor.-Uncle Pete. dles and fought their battles with flint and steel, but long, very long be- day in and day out, that we achieve our and iron. and even bronze, were otherwise are eccentricities, and not fit, known to the inhabitants of these islands, Brandon was celebrated for its superior quality of flint, as it is to-day, and there is abundant evidence to show of dress improvers or frock coats; and that from the prehistoric period down laugh men out of virtue and good sense, yet it must not be supposed that they to the present day, there has hardly been a break in the gathering and preparing flint for the wants of man at this spot.

> > It will be, no doubt, asked who uses gun flints now? The answer is, the natives of Africa, to whom we have philanthropically traded our obsolute flint lock muskets and rifles, to enable them to kill each other-and occasionally ourselves-more commodiously. The fine flints quarried and shaped at Brandon, are packed in kegs and exported to the various parts on the east and west coasts of Africa, whence they find their way into the interior for barter with the natives. - St. James' Gazette.

The Archaeological Treasure.

During some excavations for an enlarged heating apparatus at the Abbey Church, Sherborne, England, a leaden coffin was found about ten feet beneath the level of the floor of the nave, and near the west door. It was placed with the feet to the east. It was opened and was found to contain the remains, apparently, of a young girl, the outline of whose features was singularly clear, although entirely blackened by time. It was the opinion of a medical man present that the deposit was a thousand years old. Within the leaden

coffin was a wooden shell, much decayed, and the remains themselves presented the appearance of charred paper.-N. Y. Post.

-When a man learns how ignorant he is he is in possession of a valuable piece of knowledge.

-If a dance seemed the same the day before that it does the day after, fiddlers would starve. - Milwaukee Journal.

-I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them .- George Eliot.

-Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women and some children much more by listening than by talking .- Colton.

-It's bettah ter hab a green patch on de basemen' o' yo yaller pants dan ter sport seven dollah trousahs an' hab ter do de sneak act eb'ry time yo see yo

-It is by plodding steadily along, fore - before guns and candles successes. They who make their gains therefore, to be taken as examples.

> -If ridicule were employed to laugh men out of vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to by attacking every thing solemn and serious. - Addison.

> -There is nothing more disappointing to the generous man than the way in which his absolute frankness is met by the man of the world, always looking out for motives, and imagining them where he does not find them .-Donald Grant.

-He is the wisest and the happiest man who by constant attention of thought discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution breaks through every opposition that he may improve such opportunities.

-A little thought on the subject will convince any one who wishes to see things in the right light, that a moder, ate attention to conventionalities is simply a proper respect for the laws of propriety. The Bible itself lays down rules of conduct, which, if fully followed, would secure the most elegant manners.

-There are those who are always seeing the dark side. No matter how bright a thing may be, they are sure to find a gloomy view of it. You may paint your hope in most radiant colors, but they will blotch it all with black when they come to look at it. They are always seeing difficulties in the path, lions in the way. They do nothing but prophesy evil, and find out and foretell difficulties and obstacles in the way of others.-S. S. Times.

AMERICAN AMENITIES.

Some Foreign Criticism Which We Can

The ordinary receptions at the White House are characterized by an almost equal amount of freedom. The people walk about the rooms in an artless manner, picking a flower here and ripping off a leaf there, thumbing the editions de luxe which lie upon the tables, salivating anywhere-although a large number of spittoons, euphemistically called "cuspidores." are provided on such occasions-drawing their chairs up to the tables, and generally making themselves quite at home. Indeed, more than once or twice have a couple of democratic dames indulged in a set-to for a chair they had simultaneously selected. That all is both "painful and free" we do not need to be assured by the sight of the coatless colored gentleman who pushes his way through the throng to "grip massa President." Nevertheless conversation among our American cousins is constructed on brisk and business-like lines. There may be small charm of expression or conventional prettiness of phrase, but the words, be they drawled slovenly or intoned at a high rate of speed, are directly to the point. Of course the language differs greatly from our own, although there is a deal that passes for American slang which is to be found in our dialects or in Elizabethan literature.

The promiscuous use of "elegant" is an evident importation from the Emerald Isle; "mad" for "angry" is pure Sussex, as is also the "down East" "axey" for "ague." A "square meal" is an expression well-known to the dramatists of the Shakespearean era, and the indiscriminate use of the word "bug" for all manner of insects is good old English enough. Many of our country folks to this day call the lady bird the "lady bug," the cockchafer the "May bug," and the green beetle the "June bug."

We seem to strike new ground, however, when we find shirts spoken of as "waists," short coats as "sacks," boots as "shoes," a purse as a "pocketbook," goloshes as "slip-gums," handbags as "grip-sacks," the smaller articles of feminine attire as "notions," and scents as "odors." It is a little surprising when an American informs you that he is going to "tell you good-bye," when he arrests your attention and prefaces his remarks with a laconic "Say!" and request you to repeat a remark with an invariable "how" in place of our "what." And when a fair American insists on your seeing Niagara in winter, because "the tall is jest as big and the trimmings are so mightily elegant"-meaning thereby the beauty of the surroundings of ice and snow-it is, to say the least, a little painful. But then, when a beautiful sunset, a tasty dish, the weather, a certain route, or drive, or view, are all equally "elegant," what can we expect?-London Standard.

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EVENING FUNERALS.

A Custom Which Is Having a Rapid

NERVED TO DEATH.

fhe Cause Which Enables so Many Crim-inals to Die "Game."

There has just died in Paris a venerable ecclesiastic named Abbe Crozes. whose long career of useful beneficence was passed amid surroundings which to most men would have been extreme-The deceased abbe was chaplain to the prison of La Roquette, and from 1868 take pastoral charge of all criminals sentenced to death. During his twentytwo years of office he had attended to the scaffold no fewer than fifty-one murderers, comprising among others La Pommerals, Avignoin, Troppmann his detractors could urge against the he was apt to show a little too much commiseration for the atrocious destions, and that he was moved even to for the exceptionally bloodthirsty young man Troppman, who satisfied his craving for slaughter by the massacre of an entire fami-The Abbe Crozes occuly. pied a very humble apartment in a house close to the jail, and his room was adorned with all kinds of sordid by the assassins who had received the consolations of religion from his hands at the supreme moment of their fate.

One of the most curious of the attributes of the excelent priest who has just passed away remains to be described. It was he who supplied the condemned with stimulants just before their execution. While praying with the malefactors he gave them a small the cellar, and closed when it is higher, glass of "mele-cassis," which our Paris correspondent describes as "black current cordial, dashed with brandy." The publication of such a petty detail is not without its use, inasmuch as it degrees below thirty-two does not genserves to illustrate a fact with which erally injure potatoes materially, espeit is highly expedient that not only the community at large, but the criminal classes in particular, should be made fully conversant-that nine-tenths of the statements made as to murderers "dying game" are so much arrant nonsense. In almost every case when a criminal is led to execution, whether it be by the guillotine or by the gallows, it is found absolutely necessary to administer some trembling wretch, and in olden times, when the condemned prisoner was allowed to drink as much as ever he most drunk who died unexceptionally | the same object, but these are less con-"game." It may seem at the first blush somewhat indecorous that a jail chaplain should be, above all others, the functionary intrusted with the task of giving a parting "nip" to a criminal, but, on reflection, the "aumonier" may appear to be the most suitable person by whom so delicate a function could be performed. From the time of his on terms of affectionate friendship the temperature in the cellar falls be-

STORING POTATOES.

How to Keep the Tubers in Good Condition Through the Coldest Weather.

A uniform temperature of a few degrees above the freezing point, a moderately dry atmosphere, and exclusion from light, are the essential conditions for keeping potatoes safely through ly painful, if not absolutely repulsive. | winter. How best to secure these depends upon various circumstances. Other conditions being equal, a cellar to 1882 it had been his doleful duty to is always to be preferred for storage, yet immense quantities of potatoes are wintered every year in out-door pits. When potatoes form one of the regular market crops of the farm, it pays to have a separate root cellar. This need not necessarily be an expensive structand Billoir. The sole accusation which ure, but it must be so arranged that the floor is entirely dry at all times, that "aumonier" of La Rouquette was that frost and light can be excluded, and that complete ventilation can be provided when desired. Potatoes, to keep perados who received his ministra- well, must be fully matured, should be dug when the soil is dry, and picked up use his influence to obtain a reprieve | soon after digging. Exposure to sun and drying winds does not increase their keeping qualities. If at digging time the ground is sufficiently dry so that the tubers come out clean, they may be taken from the field directly to the cellar, provided this can be thoroughly ventilated. If the cellar can not be kept cool during the fall months, articles presented to him as souvenirs | it is better to store the potatoes at first in some dark out-building until the winter sets in in earnest, when they are to be brought to the cellar.

The keeping quality of potatoes is seriously injured if they are kept too warm when first brought to the cellar. To prevent this, windows or ventilators should be kept open whenever the outside temperature is lower than that of the object being to keep the temperature as near the freezing point as possible without ever allowing it to fall below. A temperature of one or two cially when the cellar is dry, but if it falls below this point it certainly deteriorates their germinating if not their eating quality. It is not prudent, however, to run large risks in this direction. Therefore, upon the approach of severe cold weather the fore-handed farmer will make provision for emergencies which are sure to occur once in about ten years in the shape of extremely cold, penetrating winds, kind of alcoholic stimulant to the against which even so - called frost - proof cellars fail to offer sufficient protection. Old carpets thrown over the heaps will proliked on the morning of execution, it tect potatoes against several degrees of was probably the man who was the frost. Straw or hay will accomplish venient to handle and when brought in. the cellar doors have to be open so long as to increase still more the danger of freezing. An oil stove should constitute an indispensable adjunct to every root cellar. It costs but a few dollars, lasts a life-time, and with an expenditure, of a dime for oil its use during a very cold night may prevent the loss condemnation the prisoner has been of a season's entire crop. Whenever

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.

A Valuable Franchise Secured. The franchise of easy digestion—one of the 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

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

Usep one bottle of "Mother's Friend" be-OSED one Dottle of "Mother's Friend" before 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-ahee 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.-Terry Haute Express.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.

Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Off Prevents, controls and cures Consump-ion. To insure success, insist on Baker's bil Jno. C. Baker & Ce., Philadelphia.

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

tion. Oil

Fon 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.

As 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

IF 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, try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

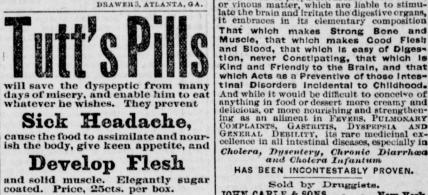
100 Doses One Dollar



The mother of a member of our firm has been sured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by taking S. S. S.

PENDLETON, YEARY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Ter Swift's Specific cared our babe of an angry eup-ion called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions ad failed, and she is now hale and hearty. H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

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



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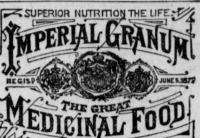
For Lumbago.

Cured Permanently. Original Statement 1884. Ranewed, Jaz. bo, 1887. Three years as had rheumstism in back; number; one boils of Jacobs Oll cared me; have not fait is since. FRANK MOREOR, Francisville, fill.

Oured Permanently, Original Statement 1885. Energy June 10, 1887. Suffered two years age with acute pains in back; in one hour grast relis from St. Jacobs Oll; three applications cured; in the morning pains gone. HORACE E. HOPKINS, New Albany, Indiana.

Hew Albany, Indiana. Oured Permanently. Renewed, May 17, 87. Wife was sorely afficied with lamo back; ruffere several years; used insumerable liniments and plas ters; used St. Jacobs OU, was cured by it. A. H. OUWRINGHAM, Perryopolis, Pa.

AT DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHAELES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, MG



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

MEDICINAL WORTH. A solid extract derived by a new process from very superior growths of Wheat-nothing more very superior growths of w near the test

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.

• A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS, and a RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT in all Diseases of the STOMACH AND INTESTIVES (offen 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 whon life seemed depending on its retention), and, while it is AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE IS AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, we do not hesitate in saying, that no food for the nursling can at all compare with a healthy mother's wild 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. THERAFEST FOOD. proved in thousands of cases, THE SAFEST FOOD.

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 irritate the digestive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition That which makes Strong Bone and Muscle, that which makes Cood Flesh 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 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, GASTRUTIS, DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY, its rare medicinal ex-cellence in all intestinal diseases, especially in Chalter, Ducation, Chapter Diseases, the

"No, it isn't exactly a fashion," thoughtfully responded a prominent up-town undertaker in response to a question concerning the comparatively recent prevalence of evening funerals; "it is becoming a custom. Several causes combine to encourage it. First, it is less expensive. The interment takes place quietly the next day, and the funeral cortege may be, perhaps, only the hearse and one carriage containing a clergyman and some representative member of the family. Frequently, too, a funeral is appointed in the evening, because the body is to be conveyed to some distant town for interment and an early start must be made the following morning.

"Still, another influence is traceable to the city's great increase of area. You will notice evening funerals seem more irequent in the upper wards. To attend the final services over a friend's remains where the residence is above Fifty-ninth or Seventy-second street the down-town business man must easily relinquish two-thirds of his day at the office, which is not always convenient or even possible. In the evening he finds it much easier to be present.

"For my own part," concluded the undertaker, emphatically, "I don't like it. There is something incongruous about gaslight and funeral trappings. Death is natural; its accessories should be as little artificial as possible. Just as the light from a chandelier increases the ghastliness of the corpse beneath, so, to my mind, do evening funerals accentuate the gloom of such sad occasions."-N. Y. Sun.

A Friend and Benefactor.

"Confound your awkwardness!" exclaimed the man whose corns had been stepped on.

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the offender, "but I think you were as much to blame as I was. You stepped directly in my way."

"Do you claim the whole sidewalk, sir, as yours? Has every body got to get out of the way when you come along?"

"Sir, I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time. Here is my card."

(Reads)—"'K. K. Guppins, Manu-facturer of Railway Lamps.' Do you make these lamps they use on the cars?" "I do, sir."

(With emotion)-"My dear friend, permit me to grasp your hand! I am a spectacle peddler!"-Chicago Tribune.

9

fessor. The like refreshment offered to him by the executioner or by one of only with repugnance or rejected in sized oil stove. the disgust of desperation .- London Telegraph.

Evil Effects of Corsets.

A Russian physician has renewed the assault on corsets, and charges them with causing weakness of the lung and muscular structures of the trunk, lax abdominal walls and protuberent bellies, local inflammation of the liver and a grooving of that organ (discovered post mortem), gall stones, biliary colic, wandering liver and displacement of the kidneys, displacement and flexions of the womb, curvature of the spine, dyspepsia, cramped lungs and oxygen starvation, anæmia, albuminuria weak eyes and intercostal neuralgia. Tight-lacing evidently cramps the vital organs, interferes with their normal functions and thus brings about a great variety of disorders, commonly known as female complaints. But all the excessive tipplers of alcohol don't die young, and all the women who enjoy the dissipation of tight corsets don't kill themselves thereby. Most of them do manage, however, to prolong rather a miserable sort of existence, plague the doctors and deplete the family purses.

A Boston Woman's Age.

-Health Monthly.

There appears to have been no lack of humorous incidents attending the registration of the women voters here in Boston. The latest story comes from the headquarters of the registrars, and may be accepted as entirely authentic. A large number of the women seem to have been exceedingly annoyed at being obliged to give their age to the registrars, and in a number of cases they forfeited their right to vote rather than to state how old they were. In one instance a spinster gave her age as "twenty-one plus." "What do you mean by 'twenty-one plus?' " inquired the registrar. "I mean, sir, that I am over twenty-one," was the

tart reply. "We can not allow any of that nonsense here," said the official; "you must give your exact age if you desire to be registered." This she persistently declined to do, and consequently her name is not on the voting list. -- Boston Herald.

which for a moment partially softens a small oil stove makes itself felt. In his depraved heart, that the male- the absence of a stove a few lamps kept OATS-No. 2..... factor accepts a dram from his con- burning during cold nights are often the prison wardens might be accepted | do not give as much heat as a medium

To maintain the proper degree of moisture in the atmosphere of a cellar

is almost as important as the right temperature. If it is too dry the potatoes shrirk and lose from ten to twenty per cent. of their weight, and if it is too damp the tubers are apt to rot. The latter condition is the most frequently met with with, and to counteract it and drive out the super-abundant moisture, the oil stove comes again into excellent RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery...... service. By keeping it burning on a damp day for a few hours, while the ven-as the moisture rises from below and penetrates the entire heap. The easiest way to guard against this is to raise the bottom of the bins a few inches from NEW YORK. the bottom of the bins a few inches from the ground, so as to admit free circulation of air below them.-American Agriculturist.

Age of Laying Hens.

It is wrong to thin out the old hens and depend on young pullets every year, as there is a temptation to breed from the pullets before they are fully matured, thereby weakening the stock if persisted in. When a hen is laying well she can be depended upon for another season's service. There is no necessity for disposing of her only to fill her place with a younger bird. It is a mistake to suppose that a hen is inferior after she is two or three years of age. She will lay until seven or eight years old, and it will be time to sell her FARGO'S only when she shows signs of failing. There is a loss of time raising the pullets to fill the places of the hens. It requires about ten months before the pullets of the large breeds will come in, pullets of the large breeds will come in, from the time they are hatched, but the hen only loses three months, which is at the period of moulting, and if a certain date is used for a starting point, with a record kept of all the eggs layed, for two years, it will be found that the hen will lay more than the pullet. The hen produces stronger chicks than the pullet, which is a very important point when broilers for market are an object, and her eggs are heavier and more uniform in size. A hen is not old at four years of age. - Farm and Fireside.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Martin's Last Message to the Legislature.

The Financial Condition and Remarkable Growth of the State-Recommendations as to Needed Legislation-The Temperance Laws.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10 .- The following is

Governor Martin's message, sent to the Legis-lature yesterday: *To the Senate and House of Representatives*: Section 5, of article 1, of the Constitution, prescribes that the Governor "shall, at the commencement of every session of the Legislature, communicate in writing such information as he may possess in reference to the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient." This year, for the first time in the history of

the State, the term of the retiring Governor does not expire until six days after the assem-bling of the Legislature, and thus it is made my duty, under the provision of the Constituve recited, to transmit to you this com-

I have no disposition, however, to trespass on any prerogative of my honored successor. An experienced legislator and a citizen familiar with all the concerns of the Government and people of Kansas, he is abundantly quali and people of Kansas, he is abundantly quali fied to advise you concerning legislative re-quirements and executive policies. But as the Constitution imposes upon me the duty of ad-dressing you, it seems appropriate that, in dis-charging it, I should present such information concerning the condition of the State and its departments of government, and submit such suggestions touching the practical working of our institutions and laws, as my observation or experience may appear to justify.

DEVELOPMENT.

The last two years have not been, in all parts of Kansas, seasons of plenty and prosperity. The harvests in many counties in the western half of the State have been below the average half of the State have been below the average of former seasons. But, notwithstanding this, our general condition is fairly prosperous. The growth of the State has been constant, and the development of her resources and industries re-markable. This fact is bestshown, perhaps, by a comparison of the vote cast in 1884 and 1888. Both were Presidential years. The total vote of 1884 was 265,379, while that of 1888 was 330,215, an increase of 64,836. A contrast of the vote of 1880 with the United States census of that year shows that the ratio of population to voters was shows that the ratio of population to voters was nearly five to one. This ratio increases with the age of a State. The vote of 1888, therefore, clearly establishes the fact that the population of Kansas is fully 1,651,000, an increase since 1880 of over 654,000, and since 1885 of 392,000.

During the past four years twenty-three counties have been fully, and one partly organ-ized, making a total of 106. These newly organ ized counties embrace an aggregate area of 19,-932 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the total area of the State. At the date of their organization their population aggregated 66,147, and they polled at the November election an aggregate vote of 19,428 votes, indicating a population at that time of 97,149. Their terri-torial area exceeds that of Massachusetts and Vermont combined, and nearly equals that of the three States of Maryland, New Jersey and Connecticut. Four of these counties were organized in 1885, viz.: Comanche, February 17; Clark, May 5; Thomas, October 8; and Meade, November 4. Eleven were organized in 1886, viz.: Hamilton, January 29; Kiowa, March 23; Cheyenne, April 1; Lane. June 3; Seward, June 17; Scott, June 29; Stevens, August 3; Gove, September 2: Sherman, September 20: Morton. November 18, and Wichita, December 24. Five organized in 1887, viz.: Stanton, June 17; Haskell, July 1; Garfield, July 16; Gray, July 20, and Logan, September 17. Three have been organized during the past year, viz.: Kearney, March 27; Grant, June 9 and Greeley, July 9. Wallace County, organized in 1863, was de-clared, by a recent decision of the Suprome Court, to have been disorganized in 1879, and on petition of the legal voters and householders of the county, a census taker was, on the 24th of November last, appointed to make an enumer-ation of the inhabitants, preliminary to the reorganization of the county.

At the beginning of the year 1985, only three files, Topeka, Atchison and Leavenworth, were organized as cities of the first class. There are now six, Kansas City, Kan., Wichita and Fort Scott, having since been so organized. During indebtedness of \$15,931,929.86. On the 1st the same period twenty-seven towns have been of July, 1986, the aggregate of this indebtedness es or class, viz. Cherryvale, Abilene, Eureka, Minneapolis, Anthony, El Dorado, Seneca, Weir, Great Bond, Dodge City, Larned, Hutchinson, South Topeka, Kingman, Garden City, Council Grove, Cald-well, Concordia, Coffeyville, Osborne, Horton, B. Havilla, Nickerson, Holton, Marsvilla, Garagement of \$12,027,263, 334.87. well, Concordia, Coffeyville, Osborne, Horton, B.lleville, Nickerson, Holton, Marysville, Galena and Marion, in the order named. The increase in the area of land in cultivation during the past four years, aggregates 6,756,873 acres; and of land taxable, 13,032,815 acres. while the assessed value of property has, dur ing the same period, increased \$1 6,27,941. The educational interests of the State have kept pace with its material development. There are 1,591 more school houses and 1,969 more teachers employed than in 1884, while the value of our school property has swelled from \$5,715, 532 to \$5,608,902—an increase of \$2,802,602. The The school population in 1884 was 411,250; in 1883, 532,010—an increase of 120,760. The receipts for common school purposes in 1881 aggregated \$3,-013,7.8, and the expenditures, \$2,382,963; while for 1888 the receipts were \$4,732,403, and the ex-penditures \$4,703,647—an increase of \$1,718,665 in receipts and \$1,820,684 in expenditures. On the 1st of January, 1885, the permanent school fund aggregated \$3,068,985.01, and on the 1st inst. it gregated \$4,853,540.40-an increase of \$1,784,-The most extraordinary growth, however, is shown in the railway system of the State. On the 1st of January, 1885, the railways of Kansas aggregated 4,064 miles of main and 489 miles of side track, or a total of 4,553 miles. On the 1st of January, 1888, they had completed and in operation 8,799 miles of main and 899 miles of side track, or a total of 9,698 miles, and an in-crease, in four years, of 5,135 miles. The assessed value of railway property in March, 1884, was \$28,455,909, while on the 1st of March, 1888, (when the assessments are made by the State Board), it aggregated \$59,829,664—an increase of \$24,373,757 in four years, or very nearly double the valuation of 1884.

tion, during the past four years, of \$132,500. Of the bonded debt outstanding, \$250,000 is in the hands of individuals or corporations, and \$547,-600 is held by different State funds. The pernanent school fund holds \$537,000; university und, \$9,000 and the sinking fund, \$1,000. State bonds to the amount of \$86,000 will fall

due on July 1, next, but provision has already been made for meeting them, by the issue of new 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds, to be sold to the permaneat school fund, under the terms of an act of the last Legislature. No other bonds of the State are due and payable prior to October 15, 1894. AP PROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. There are some facts in connection with the financial condition of the State which it is nec-

ssary that the Legislature should bear con stantly in mind. The current fiscal year ends on June 30, next. The tax levies of this year are already made, and the assessment of prop-erty values is on the tax rolls. Neither of these can now be changed. The assessed valuation of all the property of the State, for the fiscal year, aggregates \$353,248,332, and the State tax of 314 mills, levied by the last Legislature for general revenue purposes, will produce a revenue of 41,233,369. The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1887, payable out of the general revenue fund for the current fiscal year, ggregate \$1,103,340.

If, therefore, the entire amount of the tax levy could be collected and paid into the State treasury before June 30, it would exceed the appropriations already made only \$133,059. Experience has shown, however, that there is in variably a deficiency of abont 5 per cent. in the collection of the tax levy, resulting from double and erroneous assessments, that have to be corrected, and from delinquencies in payment. A similar deficiency, this year, would aggregate \$31,818, leaving in the general revenue fund, in excess of the appropriations already made, only \$71,241. A few receipts from miscellaneous sources will probably swell this amount somewhat. But the aggregate appro-priations of the present Legislature, payable out of the general revenue fund for the current fiscal year, can not exceed \$125,000 without creating an indebtedness for the payment of

which no money can be provided. The State has steadily adhered to the wise policy of making the revenues of each fiscal year meet the appropriations for the same year. It is reasonably certain that the assessed value of property, for the fiscal year ending June 3), 1890, will not greatly exceed that of the current year. The percentage of taxation should not be increased. The financial condition of the people forbids this. It is important, therefore, that the facts above presented shall be kept in view in making the appropriations for the next two fiscal years. The revenues of the State will be ample to meet the ordinary current ex-penses of all the departments of the Government, and to pay for all public buildings abso-lutely necessary to accommodate our public charities. But the strictest economy in appropriations is, at the same time, imperatively de manded, and should be rigidly adhered to.

MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Governor is made the agent to receive from the United States all moneys due the State. During the past two years I have re-ceived drafts, which have been turned over to the State Treasurer, for the following amounts: January 14, 1887, on account of expenses of the militia in 1864, \$237.01; November 23, 1838, on ac-count of 5 per cent. on sales of Government lands, \$26,700.95.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS AND TAXATION.

In my messages to the Legislatures of 1885 and 1887 I called attention, at some length, to the enormous aggregate of our municipal debts, and earnestly urged that stringent restrictions and limitations be put upon the debt creating and tax levying powers of counties, townships, citles and school districts. In my message to the Legislature of 1887 I pointed out the fact that these municipal debts were largely created by voting bonds to aid in building railroads, and urged that all authority to vote or issue such bonds be revoked, except in counties hav ing no railway lines within their limits. The Legislature of 1885 took no action on this

subject. The Legislature of 1887 enacted a law reducing the limit of such aid from \$4,000 to \$2,000 per mile, but unfortunately this law, by its own provisions did not go into effect until the 1st of July, 1887. The steady and enormous growth of our mu-

nicipal indebtedness amply justifies all the recommendation touching this subject made in the messages referred to. On the 1st of July, 1884, the county bonds and warrants outstand-ing aggregated \$8,065,748.29; township bonds and warrants, \$2 650,030.90; city bonds and warrants, \$2 487,496.17, and school district bonds and was

whose carrying trade is sufficient to maintain only one, transportation rates will inevitably be high. The operating expenses of the two roads are double those of one; the capital invested in them is doubled; and, at the same time the transportation business of the country they traverse is divided. The natural results nbinations or agreements to ma intair are combinations or agreements to maintain higher rates, and a long postponement of those conditions which invite and make possible a reduction of freights and fares. Competition in railway building, when it goes beyond the volume of the carrying trade of any section of the country, does not and can not effect are the country, does not and can not effect a re duction of transportation charges. On the con

trary, it retards or prevents such reduction. RAILWAY BUILDING IN KANSAS. I do not, for these reasons, regard the extra rdinary era of railway building that has cha eterized the past four years, as an unmixed lessing. Many of the new lines, it is true, are cterized egitimate and necessary. They were demanded by the marvelous development of the State and he enormous increase of its carrying trade. the enormous increase of its carrying trade. But it is not an exaggeration to say that of the 5,135 miles of railway constructed in Kansas during the last four years, at least 1,500 miles were not demanded by either the growth of the State or the increase of its trade; that they are a hindrance rather than a help to prosperity, and that they will not earn enough, for many years to come, to pay their operating expenses. Their construction has entailed upon the peo-ple of many of our counties, townships and cities enormous municipal debts, which will be a burden, if not a curse, to their populations a burden, if not a curse, to their populations

or a generation. It is often said that these municipal debts were voluntarily contracted by the people. But this statement is not, in all cases, based on fact In many instances, indeed, the votes author izing them have been secured by compulsor process. Directly or indirectly the people hav been informed that failure to vote bonds would result in the location of railway lines by such routes as would scriously injure or utterly destroy existing communities. in which were cen tered all the hopes, the efforts, and the accum lations of years of labor and enterprise. In th age railways make or unmake cities and towns and when a community, knowing this fact, has a railway bond proposition submitted to it the alternative is well understood, and the freedom of action allowed its people is not very clearly apparent.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST KANSAS INTERESTS Many communities, too, have been delude by hopes or defrauded by promises of local ad by hopes or defracted by promises of local ad-vantage that have not been, and never will be, realized. And worse than all, and of State as well as local concern, several of the railway lines of Kansas are so operated as to build up and foster alien communities, to the detriment or destruction of our own towns and cities. Extravagant and burdensome as is the volume of municipal indebtedness our people have voted to aid in building railways, it would no be disastrous if these corporations, the creat ures of our laws and the recipients of the prod igal bounties of our municipalities, were s managed as to build up, promote and foste Kansas interests and Kansas communities But several, if not most, of the railroads trav ersing our State are so operated as to retard the growth and damage the prosperity of commu-nities that have materially aided in building them, and that are bearing heavy burdens of taxation to meet indebtedness contracted for this purpose. The Board of Railroad Commissioners, in it:

last annual report, calls attention to some c these discriminations against Kansas interests and communities, and asks that additional powers be conferred upon the board, by law, to compel the railways to deal justly in such mat-ters. I cordially indorse this recommendation, and trust that the Legislature will vest in the board ample authority not only to redress the wrongs specially mentioned, but to protect Kansas communities and Kansas interests ger erally against discriminations and injustice. That such legislation is necessary, no observ ing citizen of the State will question. On set eral Kansas railways, trains are run and freights and fares are adjusted for the benefit of alien communities, that bear none of the burdens of our Government, and have no common interest in the prosperity of our people. One great line of railway, traversing a large portion of our State, has termini at two points on our border both outside the limits of Kansas. Anothe line disregards the orders and defles the au thority of our Board of Railway Commission ers. The rights, the interests, the welfare of Kansas towns and cities are ignored by many f not most, of our railways, or if justice is lone them it is grudgingly conceded not as a right, but as a favor. It is time that the law making power of the State gave these matters its serious attention. Kansas commu nities are justly entitled to all the benefits and

tions to assessors. Secth's 15, chapter 107, laws of 1879, requires that all classes of property shall be assessed "at the true value thereof shall be assessed "at the true value thereof in money." Section 58, of the same chapter, however, directs assessors to assemble at the county seat, on the first Monday of March of each year, "and then agree upon an equal basis of valuation of such property as they may be called upon to assess." The assessors invari-ably interpret the last quoted provision as authorizing them to fix any "basis of valuation" authorizing them to fix any "basis of valuation" they may deem proper, and, as a rule, agree on a "basis" of one-third or one-fourth of the real cash value. But in actual work, even this basis is frequently disregarded by assessors, and numerous instances can be cited, in nearly every county, where property is assessed at not to exceed ten per cent. of its real value.

The county clerks, at a convention recently held, adopted a resolution looking to the elec-tion of a county assessor for each county. The officers making this suggestion have a knowl-edge and experience touching the practical working of our assessment laws, that entitles their opinion to considerable attention. The questions involved, however, are complex, and it will be difficult to establish a system that will not be open to some objections. But it is cer-tain that a more unfair, inadequate and objec-tionable system than that now provided by our laws can not be devised. Any change, therefore, would be an improvement. This subject is of such general and grave im

portance that it should receive your prompt, careful and intelligent consideration. I call your attention to the suggestions made in the fifth biennial report of the late State Treasurer I desire to add that, in my estimation, it is essential that the powers of the State Board of

Equalization shall be largely increased. PUBLIC EDUCATION. The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is submitted herewith, shows the public school system of the State to be in a condition of steady growth and improvement. Our school population—persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, now numbers 539,010, an increase of 34,225 during the past two years. The number of scholars enrolled during the last school year was 403,351, an in-crease of 38,112 over 1886. The average daily attendance was 245,831, an increase of 25,978. Number of teachers employed in 1886, 9,387; in 1883, 11,310. The average wages paid teachers per month were: Males, \$11,01; females, \$33,64. There ware in the State of the shore of the fig-There were in the State, at the close of the fis-cal year, 8,196 school houses, having 10,142 rooms and valued at \$8,618,202—an increase of 1,405 school houses, 1,558 rooms and \$2,015,445 in val-uation during the past two years. The receipts and expenditures for school purposes during the school year ended July 31, 1838, were as follows: Balance in district treasuries August 1, 1887, nce in district treasuries August 1, 1887, \$533,200.10; amount received from county treas-urers from district taxes, \$3,075,807.81; from State and county school funds, \$553,390.28; from sale of school bonds, \$900,597,83; from all

other sources, \$202,557.84-making a total of \$5,-265 613.86. Amount paid for teachers' wages and super rision, 12,077.513.99; for rents, repairs, fuel and neidentals, \$636,567; for district libraries and school apparatus, \$62,993.45; for sites, buildings and furniture, \$1,051,124.94; and for all other purposes, \$275,649.16—making a total of \$1,703.-647.84 and leaving in the hands of district treas urers July 31, 1888, a balance of \$361,966.02.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, The Board of Trustees of State Charitable nstitutions has discharged its arduous duties ith creditable industry and ability, and its biennial report embodies detailed information concerning the condition and needs of the in stitutions under its supervision. These are all in a healthy and prosperous condition. Their management is in excellent hands, and each is doing the work assigned to it with greater effldoing the work assigned to it with greater effi-elency and vigor than at any previous time in its history. This judgment is confirmed by the universal testimony of the communities where they are located, and by all who have visited them. The State has just reason to be proud of the work accomplished by these institutions, and of the high reputation they enjoy among public charities of similar scope and aim throughout the Union.

The Institution for the Blind had in attendance on January 1, 1885, sixty-three pupils; at the present time it has 83 pupils enrolled. During the year 1885 a boller house and laundry, costing \$7, 00, were built, and during the past two years a large addition to the main building,

costing \$18,00, was completed. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb had, on January 1, 1885, 172 pupils. It now has 321 enrolled. Two large school buildings and a laundry have been erected during the past four years, at a cost of \$2,000. The Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb now ranks, in size as the eighth in the United States. The State Reform School had 103 pupils en-

The State Reform School had 105 pupils en-rolled on January 1, 1-85; it now has 208. Dur-ing the past four years two family cottages, a dining hall, with chapel in second story. a bofter house and haundry, a barn and a water tower have been built, at a total cost of #54,512. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is a newly or-ganized institution, authorized by the Legisla-ture of 1885, and opened for the reception of children July 1, 1887. It was soon crowded beyond its capacity, and is now the home of 109 orphan children of deceased soldiers of the

During the four years ended December 31, Dir, us the four years chack December 31, 1883, the total output of the penitentiary coal mine was, 205,493 bushels, valued at \$400,916.69. Of this arrowint, 2,033,729 bushels, valued at \$142,360.40 wave supplied to State institutions; 4,120,670 bushels, valued at \$155,002,98, were sold for each; a'ud 51,108 bushels, valued at \$3,558,31 were form the din payment of royalties \$3,553,31, were furn. hed in payment of royalties on coal lands

The most gratifying fact connected with the penitentiary, however, is that the number of prisoners, when compared with the population of the State has been steadily decreasing for eight years past, and that there has been an actual decrease in the number in c. offinement during the past two years. On the 1st of January, 1570, the State prisoners (not in duding United States civil or military) numbered 215, or one for every 1,571 inhabitants; at the same date in 1575, the State prisoners numbered 435, or one to every 1,374 inhabitants; in 1880 the number was 633, or one to every 1,573 inhabitants; in 1885 the number was 673, or one to every 1,885 inhabitants, and on the 1st of January, 1889, the State prisoners numbered 861, or one to every 1,921 inhabitants. On the 1st of January, 1887, there were 895 State prisoners confined in the penitentiary; on the 1st of Jan-uary, 1838, there were 836; and on the 1st of January of the present year, 861. The Legislature of 1885 directed the building of an industrial reformatory, which was located it.

at Hutchinson. Appropriations aggregating \$60,000 were made in 1835, and additional appro-priations, aggregating \$100,000, in 1887. The board of commissioners having the building of board of commissioners having the building of this institution in charge, report that a cell house, with fifty completed cells therein, has been inclosed; and the foundations and one story for the office, guard room, dining room, kitchen, boller house, and an additional cell house, with their connecting corridors, have een built.

The law enacted by the Legislature of 1885. providing for a State Board of Pardons, has proven very satisfactory in its results. The board appointed has been diligent in investigating all cases referred to it, has made full and comprehensive reports to the executive, and its findings and recommendations have been alike humane and just.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. The present Superintendent of Insurance has, in preparing his annual reports, eliminated as vast mass of statements and reports made to him by insurance companies, and has thereby effected a large reduction in the printing bills of the State. He has waged an unceasing war upon fraudulent companies and has driven most of the from the State. His efforts to protect the people against them should be upheld by the Legislature.

THE STATE CAPITOL. A contract for the foundations of the east ring of the capitol was let on the 2d of May, 1866, and this wing, partially completed, was occupied by the State officers on the 25th of December, 1870. It was not finished, however, until early in 1873. The State issued and sold

bonds to the amount of \$20,000, to provide means for its construction. Its total cost, how-ever, was \$480,000. ever, was \$180,000. In the summer of 1879 the building of the west wing was commenced, and it was, though in an untinished condition, occupied in the summer of 1831. It was completed in 1882, and cost

Work on the central building was commenced in 1881, and its foundations were completed in 1884. Early in the spring of 1885, work was begun on the first story, and the walls are now finished to the height of the fourth and last story. The cost of the central building, to date, has been \$517,00), and it is estimated that from \$6:0,000 to \$700,000 will be required to complete

The remodeling of the east wing, including the Senate chamber, in 1885-6, cost \$140,000; so the Capitol, as it stands to-day, has cost an aggregate of \$1,499,0.0. No bonds have been is such since the east wing was finished. The $\frac{1}{2}$ mill tax for State house purposes has provided a fund sufficient to meet all the expenditures The central wing has been built in accord-

ance with the plans approved by the Legisla-ture of 1887. During the past two years work on the building has been pushed forward with great energy. LABOR BUREAU.

The annual reports of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics embody interesting and valuable information and should be care-fully considered by you. It is a source of real satisfaction to be able to say that the statute books of Kansas contain more laws enacted to protect the rights of workingmen, to secure justice for them and to shield them against the aggres ions either of capital or corporate power, than do the statute books of any State of the Union.

MINING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

have been organized under ourlaws, and m of these are inviting and receiving deposits of small sums from persons of limited means. small sums from persons of limited means. The value and importance of such deposit-ories, if the security afforded depositors is absolute, will be generally recognized. Prop-erly managed, and surrounded with perfect safeguards, they encourage industry, thrift and economy. But the security afforded their de-positors should be unquestioned. The Legis-lature should provide for their organization, management and supervision and should surmanagement and supervision, and should sur-round them with such safeguards as will make it impossible for any depositor to lose a single cent of his or her hard earned and slowly accumulated capital. [Governor Martin desires severe penalties for

parties exacting usurious interest, and says the mortgage laws need revision and radical improvement. He then follows with a denuncia-tion of trusts and combinations, to grapple with which stringent and far-reaching laws should be enacted. A revision of the laws pro-viding for notaries public is wanted, over 9,500 persons at present holding such positions in the State.]

ALIEN LAND HOLDINGS. The people, at the late election, adopted the following amendment to section 17, of the bill of "ights of the Constitution: "Section 17.-No distinction shall ever be

made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other States and Thritories of the United States, in reference to the pur-chase, enjoyment or descent of property. They right of aliens to the purchase, enjoyment of descent of property may be regulated by hw." The well understood purpose of this mnend-ment was to permit the enactment of laws prohibiting the accumulation of vast landed estates by aliens. Such accumulations are detri-mental to the interests of the State, and should be made impossible. Comprehensive and stringent laws, embodying the spirit of the amendment above zecited, should be enacted at the present session of the Legislature.

ELECTION LAWS. I again call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that our present registration law invites and encourages, rather than prevents and punishes, illegal voting. All good citizens of all political opinion recognize the necessity of stringent laws to secure purity, honesty and correctness in the exercise of the elective francorrectness in the exercise of the elective fran-chise. A free ballot and an honest count wrongs no one. Every legal voter should be protected in the full enjoyment of his rights at the ballot box, and, at the same time, no one should be allowed to cast a vote who has not all the qualifications of a legal voter. A just, wise, and adequate registry law will secure these results, and the Legislature should, at its present session, provide such a law.

TEMPERANCE LAWS.

There is no longer any issue or controversy in Kansas concerning the results and beneficence of our temperance laws. Except in a few larger cities, all hostility to them has disappeared. For six years, at four exciting general elections, the questions involved in the abolition of the saloon were disturbing and prominent issues, but at the election held in November last this subject was rarely mentioned by partisan speakers or newspapers. Public opinion, it is plainly apparent, has undergone a marked change, and there are now very few citizens of Kansas who would be willing to return to the

Kansas who would be willing to return to the old order of things. The change of sentiment on this question is well grounded and natural. No observing and intelligent citizen has failed to note the beneficent results already attained. Fully nine tenths of the drinking and drunkenness preva-lent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished; and I affirm, with earnestness and em-phasis, that this State is to-day the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world. The abolition of the saloon has not only promoted the personal hap piness and general prosperity of our citizens. but it has enormously diminished crime; has filled thousands of homes where vice and want and wretchedness once prevailed with peace, plenty and contentment; and has materially increased the trade and business of those engaged in the sale of useful and wholesome articles of merchandise. Notwithstanding the fact that the population of the State is steadily ncreasing, the number of criminals confined Many of our jails are empty, and all show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners confined. The dockets of our courts are no longer burdened with long lists of criminal cases. In the capital district, containing a confined of nearly 40 000 not a circle or inclupopulation of nearly 60,000, not a single crimi-nal case was on the docket when the present term began. The business of the police courts of our larger cities has dwindled to one-fourth of its former proprotions, while in cities of the second and third class the occupation of police

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL. The biennial reports of the State Auditor and Treasurer, herewith submitted, show in detail the receipts and expenditures during the bi-ennial period ended June 30, 1888, and present, also, a general exhibit of the financial condition of the States. The balance in the State Treasury June 30, 1888, aggregated \$24,882.08. The receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1888, were as follows: From taxe, \$519,333.72; from prin-cipal on school lands, \$157,105.96; from interest on school bonds, \$115,333.63; from all other sources, \$168,560.00-making a total (including balance in treasury June 30,) of \$1,545,631.93. The disburger

In treasury June 30,) of \$1,545,621.91. The disbursements during the same period aggregated \$1,301.801.18, as follows: General revenue, \$522,141.14; State house, \$115,282.74; State bonds redeemed, \$30,000; interest on State bonds, \$28,075; militia fund, \$135.46; vet-crinary fund, \$1,250.63; permanent school fund, \$257,022.50; annual school fund, \$260,438.59; uni-versity permanent fund, \$4,300; university in-terest fund, \$3,08.22; normal school permanent, \$10,875.90; normal school interest, \$8,000; agri-cultural college permanent, \$15,415; agricultural college income fund, \$4,305-making a total of \$41,301,801.18. 1.301.801.18.

31,301,801.18. The balance in the treasury December 31, 1888, aggregated \$243,830,75, divided among the several funds as follows: General revenue, \$14.99; State house, \$29,978.55; sinking fund, #953.62; interest, \$13,526.70; militia, \$809.84; vet **4963.62:** interest, **513.526**.70: militia, **589.84:** yet-erinary, **521.159.34:** permanent school, **504.229.70:** is a steady and rapid reduction of freights and fares to the lowest possible mini-mum. But this is inevitably prevented or de-layed by railway building in excess of the legit-imate carrying trade of a country. The trans-interest, **4462.76:** agricultural college inwrest, **82,901.97:** insurance, **82,934:** library, **\$1,634.60.** The bonded debt of the State on January 1, **1589.** was 1853.000. showing a reduction interest.

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ed to \$17,779. 42, and on the 1st of

The county bonds outstanding on July 1, 1888 aggregated \$13,207,265.25, and the county trict warrants. \$41,393 65-making a total, as above stated, of \$31,107,646.90. In other words, the municipal indebtedness of Kansas has been doubled since, in January, 1885, I called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and urged that the most stringent restrictions and limitations be put upon the debt creating and tax levying powers of all municipalities. It seems to me, in view of the facts and fig-

ures presented, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to at once repeal every law authorizing the creation of municipal debts for any purpose whatever, except, perhaps, the building of school houses. "Pay as you go" ought to be, henceforth, the motto of every unicipality in the State

RAILROAD BOND VOTING.

'Fully four-fifths of all the coun y, township and city bonds issued have been voted to aid in building railroads. It is reasonably certain that three-fourths of the railway mileage con structed during the past four years would have been built if not a single dollar of municipal aid had been voted. And it is an unquestiona ble fact toat every mile of railway built in Kansas during the past four years, for which there was any legitimate demand, or that has been of real benefit or substantial value eithe to the business of the State, the properity of the people, or the pecuniary welfare of the railways or their stockholders, would have been onstructed without the stimulus of a dollar o pipal bonds.

Kansas long ago passed the period when the letitious stimulus of municipal bonds was nec-essary to secure the building of legitimate raillines. The decade of war ended in 1865 and that of doubt or experiment closed in 1875 From that year to the present time no intelli gent citizen of the United States has ever ques gent citizen of the United States has ever ques tioned the resources or doubted the prosperous development of Kansas. Every dollar of mu nicipal bonds voted, during the past eight years to stimulate the building of railroads, has been useless and unnecessary public burden agacious railway managers and builders un erstood, perfectly, what an inviting field Kar

derstood, perfectly, what an inviting field Kan-sas offered to common carriers, and they would have occupied this field promptly and systemat-ically, as the rapidly increasing commerce of the State demanded railways for its transporta-tion. And, if the recommendation made to the Legislature of 1885, touching municipal in-debtedness, had been favorably acted upon, Kansas would have had, to-day, all the railway lincs necessary or important in transporting her commerce, while on the other hand her municipalities would have been burdened with fully \$16,000,000 less of bonded indebtedness. It is a fact capable of exact demonstration, that railway building in excess of the legitimate demands of State commerce is a curse, instead of a benefit, to every interested party—to the State as well as to railway stockholders, to the people as well as to railway State as well as to railway stockholders, to the people as well as to railway managers. What all classes of the people are most interested in and benefited by is a steady and rapid reduction of freights and fares to the lowest possible mini-mum. But this is inevitably prevented or de-layed by railway building in excess of the legit-instead of the legitimeter of the leg

them. Millions of acres of State lands, and millions of dollars in bonds, have been given by our people to aid in building these roads. The peneficiaries of this prodigal generosity should ecognize their obligations to the people of the State, and so operate their lines as to confer the largest possible benefits and advantage upon Kansas communities. The Legislature, by wise and firm enactments, should demand that the trade and commerce of the State shall not be utilized for the sole benefit of alien cities and towns. The Board of Railroad Commissioners should have ample authority to prevent injustice being done to any Kansas community, either in the running of trains, in the adjustment of freights and fares or by any other form of discrimination hurtful to Kansas interests or Kansas people. Appeals to the justness and fairness of many railroad managers have been tried, again and again, for many years, and have failed to accomplish any important results. It is time to try what stringent law, backed by determined public sentiment, will do to secure justice for Kansas at the hands of Kansas corporations.

ILLEGAL METHODS.

I call your attention, also, to wethods adopted by several counties and municipalities, for evading the existing limitations put upon their tax-levying and debt-creating authority. The Legislature of 1879 enacted a law "to enable counties, municipal corporations, the board of education of any city, and school districts, to refund their indebtedness." It was the plain intent and purpose of the Legislature, in enacting this law, to confer upon these municipalities boards and districts, authority to refund bonder ind ebtedness only; that is, to take up outstandind botchness only; that is, to take up outstand-ing bonds and issue others in their stead. But the letter of the statute confers upon any one of these municipal subdivisions of the State power to "compromise and refund its matured and maturing indebtedness of every kind and description whatsoever, upon such terms as can be agreed upon, and to issue new bonds +

in payment for any sums so compromised." In several, if not in many counties, cities, townships and school districts of the State, I any informed that the authorities have issued an informed that the authorities have issued warrants or orders on the treasury for any pur-pose whatsoever, end whenever these warrants or orders aggregated a considerable sum, have treated them as "matured indebtedness," and proceeded to "compromise and refund" them by issuing in their stead interest-bearing bonds. In some of the newly organized western coun-ties such warrants have been issued to pay ex-penses incurred in conducting county seat con-tests, as well as for other unauthorized or ex-treavegant expenditures.

travagant expenditures. This law should be so amended, at once, as to embody its original purpose in plain language, that can not be perverted. The authority in-tended to be conferred, under its directions, tended to be conteried, muter his directions, was perhaps necessary. But the authority ex-ercised was never intended to be conterred, and has been used, in many instances, to further wantom extrawagance if not flagrant public rob-bery and official malfeasance.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION. In two previous biennial messages I have called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that our laws for the assessment and equalization of property values needed thorough revision. Their defects, universally recognized. revision. Their defects, universally recognized, are organic. The system they create invites undervaluation and encourages, partiality and injustice. It is impossible to secure a uniform and just assessment of property until there is a radical change in the methods of assessing and equalizing values. So long as township trustees are employed as the assessors, just so long will unequal and unjust assessments be the rule. It is absurd to expect that these officers, holding their participants by the votes of those whose 33,251.72: agricultural college inserest, \$2,091.97: insurance, \$2,934: library, \$1,694.60. The bonded debt of the Staw on January 1, 1889, was 1803,000, showing * reduction since January 1, 1886, of \$127,530, and a total reduc-

The Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth was removed to Winfield in March, 1887. are now over 100 children cared for in this in stitution. The new building is well adapted for the uses of such an asylum, and was completed at a cost of \$25,000. The insane asylums at Topeka and Osawato-mie now contain 1,233 patients. On the first of

Union

July, 1882, the insane patients in these asylums numbered 548; on the same date, 1884, the num-ber had increased to 602; July 1, 1886, to 831, and July 1, 1888, to 1,181,

and July 1, 1888, to 1,181, During the past four years the State has ex-pended for new buildings, and for permanent improvements at its insane asylums, over \$353,-000. Yet to-day it is confronted with an appar-ent necessity of providing additional accommodations for this class of helpless dependents

dations for this class of helpiess dependents. The maximum capacity of the Topeka asylum is stated at 700, and that of the Osawatomie asylum at 50). There are now 1,203 patients cared for in the two institutions.

THE SUPREME COURT. For many years past it has been impossible for the three Judges of the Supreme Court to dispose of the large number of cases brought to that tribunal for adjudication. I called the at-tention of the Legislature to this fact, in my messages of 1885 and 1887, and at the last session of that body an act was passed authorizing the appointment of three commissioners, to assist the court in the performance of its duties These officers were appointed, and I am ad-vised, by the judges of the court, that they have discharged all the duties assigned them with energy and ability. During the existence of the Commission, its members have written opinions

in 362 cases. PRISON MATTERS.

The reports of the Directors, Warden and other officers of the penitentiary will furnish you a detailed statement of the expenses, re-ceipts, general condition and requirements of the institution that institution.

The Kansas Penitentiary deservedly enjoys a high rank among the penal institutions of the country. Strict discipline is enforced, but harsh or cruel punishments are never inflicted. The prisoners are supplied with abundant and wholesome food, the tasks allotted them are not excessive, and their health is carefully looked after. The present Warden has mad many valuable improvements in the prison, has discharged all of his duties with conspicuous ability, integrity and economy, and has won a deservedly high position among the prison of-ficials of the United States.

ficials of the United States. During the past four years appropriations aggregating 654.481 have been made for per-manent improvements, including a new cell house, insane ward, workshop, reservoir, bara, and other minor buildings and putting in plants for electric lights and steam heating. The value of these impro ements, as made, in-cluding cash outlays for materials and prison have semilored accretates \$243,200

labor employed, aggregates \$243,920. The operation of the coal mine has been very second the output of coal has steadily increased. During the year ended December 31, 1885, the total output was 1,255,242 bushels, valued at 186,704.04; while for the year ended December 31, 1888, the output aggregated 1,992, 247 bushels, valued at \$127,241.79. For the calen-dar year 1885, the coal furnished the State institutions, for public use, aggregated 393,733 bushels, valued at \$27,561.31; while for the calendar year 1883 the coal furnished State institu-tions aggregated 638,582 bushels, valued at \$26, 100.74

The report of the Mine Inspector, with the recommendations it embodies concerning needed changes in our mining laws, should have your careful consideration. A very serious explosion occurred in one of the mines in Craw ford County, in November last, and causing the death of a number of persons, suggests the need of further provisions for the safety of those employed in mining industries.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. The Adjutant-General reports that the Na-tional Guard, consisting of four regiments, is well organized and equipped. Its discipline and appearance are matters of State pride, and its officers and men have responded to every call of duty with a promptness and zeal worthy of the highest commendation. The force is a of duty with a promptness and zear worthy of the highest commendation. The force is a small one, but is, in my judgment, ample to meet any emergency that is likely to arise. The members are supplied with the latest and best improved arms. [Governor Martin then refers to county seat

troubles in Wichita County, March, 1887; in Sherman County, January, 1888; Stevens Coun-ty, June, 1888; and also in Stevens County in July, which led to the murder of Sheriff Cross and three others in No-Man's-Land. In all these instances the militia acquitted themselves QUANTRILL-RAID CLAIMS.

The Legislature, at its last session, enacted a law "to provide for the assumption and payment of claims for losses sustained by citiz of the State of Kansas in the invasion of th

State by bands of guerrillas and marauders during the years 1961, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865." This law assumed the payment of a certain amount of the claims audited by a commission appointed in 1873; made the report of this com mission conclusive as to the losses of claimants and imposed upon the State auditor the duty of preparing a schedule of such claims and is-suing to each claimant "certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 4 per cent. per an num from July 1, 1887, for the amount of his claim as assumed." The Auditor of State has issued certificates

of indebtedness, as directed by this act, and in his biennial report submits a detailed state-ment, giving the amount of the original claim,

the percentage of principal assumed by the State, the amount of interest due thereon, and the names of parties to whom certificates were issued. The claims thus audited, to the close of the last fiscal year, aggregated \$346,776.54,

of the last fiscal year, aggregated \$346,76.54, and the interest thereon amounted to \$98,254.90, making a total of \$445,029.44. Since the close of the fiscal year certificates aggregating \$696 of principal and \$197.49 of interest, have been issued: so that the certificates now outstanding aggregate \$347,472.54 of principal and \$98.440.30 of interest, making a total indebtedness of \$46,-922.84. [Some difficulty is experienced because of the law stating these claims should bear in-terest from July 1, 1887, for which nothing has been provided and the Legislature is requested to enact a remedy.] to enact a remedy.]

PRICE-RAID CLAIMS. In necordance with the provisions of House joint resolution No. 7, passed at the last session of the Legislature, General John C. Caldwell was appointed as Commissioner to report, at the present session, "a full and complete detail of all the Price-raid claims which are unpaid, of all the Price rate chains which are unpaid, and which have been audited and allowed by any commission heretofore appointed and upon which Union military script has been issued." etc. He will be able to present, for your guid-ance, a full information concerning these com-plicated and much-audited claims.

The State, as trustee for the claimants, re-ceived from the United States Government, in 1872, an appropriation of #337,054.58, and of this amount about \$20,000 was diverted or misap-plied. The State is in honor bound to repair the wrong thus done, and to pay to those thus defrauded the money due them. BANKING MATTERS.

During the past two or three years a number f banking institutions called "savings banks"

gestive and convincing facts appeal alike to the reason and the conscience of the people. They have reconciled those who doubted the success and silenced those who opposed the policy of prohibiting the liquor traffic

The laws now on our statue books, touching this question, need few, if any, amendments. Fairly and honestly enforced, they make it practically impossible for any person to sell in-toxicating liquors, as a beverage, in any Kansas town or city. What is needed, therefore, is not more rigorous laws, but a systematic and sincere enforcement of the laws we have. The one addition I would suggest, is a law pro-viding for the swift and certain removal and punishment of county attorneys, sheriffs and other local judicial officers, who fail or neglect to discharge their official duties as directed by law. The Attorney-General should be empowered to commence, either in the district or Su-preme courts, proceedings in ouster against any county attorney, sheriff or other local pe ace officer, who neglects or refuses to do his duty in enforcing the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors: and proof that "joints" or other places where intoxicating liquors are illegally sold, have been permitted to exist within the jurisdiction of such officers, should be made just and sufficient ground for their re-moval from office. With such a law to stimulate them, local officers would do their whole duty, and wherever and whenever they do this, the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors can and will be suppressed. Your attention is directed, in this connection,

Your attention is directed, in this connection, to the very full and comprehensive report of the Attorney-General, whose knowledge of the working and results of our temperanee laws is drawn from practical experience, and whose zeal, energy and courage in enforcing all laws has been conspicuously illustrated during his official terms.

FORT RILEY MILITARY RESERVATION

FORT RILEY MILITARY RESERVATION. The Secreta y of War has, by letter, re-quested that an act be passed ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the territory included within the limits of the Fort Riley military reservation. The State ceded such jurisdiction years ago over the military reser-vations at Forts Leavenworth and Hays. The General Government is now making extensive improvements at Fort Riley, with a view to utilizing it as a school of instruction for cavalry and artillery. RENEWED RECOMMENDATIONS.

I renew the recommendations embodied in previous messages, urging a revision of the laws relating to insurance, public highways, fees of officers, the mileage system, capital pun-ishment, judicial districts and railroads, and direct your attention, especially, to the sugges-tions therein made concerning public printing and the management of our State charitable institutions. Observation and experience have only confirmed the opinions already expressed upon all of these.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, I desire to express my pro-found gratitude to the people of Kansas, who have not only honored me with two elections to the highest office in their gift, but sustained me with a constancy as unfailing as it was gen, erous.

I wish, also, to acknowledge the steadfast and helpful support given me by all the State officers and heads of department during the past four years. No executive has ever had the counsel of more competent and faithful of-

That Kansas may continue to grow and prosper; that her citizens may enjoy, for centuries to come, the blessings of wise and just laws protecting the rights and interests of all alike protecting the rights and interests of all alika and that your labors, gentlemen of the Legislas ture, may be not only pleasant to you, but benes ficial to those you represent, is my fervent hope and prayer. JOHN A. MARTIN,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKI, KAN, JELIAR 8, 1889.