County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Rditor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

NO. 16.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A STATEMENT issued by the director of the mint shows the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during December to have been \$3,456,663, of which \$2,072,042 was gold, \$1,270,028 silver and \$114,593 minor coins. Of the silver coined \$250,341 was in standard

dollars. A REPORT was current in Washington that the syndicate which recently bought the late bond issue had asked the president to remove Secretary Carlisle and the president had emphatically refused and asserted his respect for the secretary's judgment in financial matters. Mr. Morgan, who was said to have asked for Mr. Carlisle's head, denied the truth of the report.

SENATOR CAFFERY, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill "for the relief of the sugar producers," providing for a bounty on the present year's crop.

THE president sent to the senate on the 3d correspondence relating to the Bluefields, Nicaragua, trouble.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gave the annual state dinner to his cabinet on the

night of the 3d. Two thousand Kansans signed a petition presented to congress on the 4th by Mr. Broderick, asking for the sup-

pression of the lottery business.

DR. GEORGE MARX, of the agricultural department at Washington, a well known entomologist and a world's authority on spiders, is dead.

On the recommendation of Postmaster-General Bissell the president has issued an order extending the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in the post offices of the United States. The order takes effect immediately npon its promulgation.

THE house committee on Indian affairs reported favorably the bill giving the secretary of the interior power to correct erroneous allotments in Oklahoma. The bill is in the line of a general law to meet conditions in the future as well as to correct mistakes made recently by the department.

EVERY member of congress received in his mail on the 4th a circular letter signed by the representatives maintained by the five civilized tribes, in which the labors and recommendations of the Dawes commission were subjected to severely unfavorable comment. The charge that the tribal governments were ineffective and corrupt was denied and congressmenwere asked to use their influence to the end that the tribes might be heard exhaust-

nessee, who had charge of the railway pooling bill in the house, is still watchful of the interests of the bill since it has gone to the senate. He said there was no doubt of its passage through. He had talked with many of the senators and found them agreed for the measure, with no element of opposition yet apparent.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND indignantly denied the reported insinuation that his interview with the three Hawaiian commissioners at Washington several months ago had anything to do with the recent departure of American ships from Hawaii.

GEN. PHILIP S. Post, congressman from the Tenth Illinois district, died suddenly on the 6th at Washington from heart failure resulting from gastritis, aged 62 years.

GENERAL NEWS. CAPT. DREYFUS, the French artillery officer who was recently convicted of treason in selling important military information to foreigners, was publicly degraded at Paris in a very dramatic manner in the presence of 5,000 troops, his epaulets being torn off and his sword broken in two, the crowd outside of the military shouting 'Death to the traitor!" Dreyfus was sentenced to be deported and confined in a fortress for

Gov. WAITE sent his last message to the Colorado legislature on the 4th. It was the longest document ever presented to the general assembly of that

A REPORT spread among the peasantry of the neighborhood of Braneu, Austria, that the Virgin Mary had appeared in a neighboring wood, caused 6,000 persons to assemble in the hope of witnessing the apparition. The local authorities, fearing a disturbance, ordered the crowd to disperse, and, when it refused to do so, the gendarmes had to charge the crowd, wounding several.

Ir was reported on the 3d that there were nearly 4,000 cases of measles in Indianapolis, Ind. The physicians had been reporting forty and fifty cases a day for some time, and the assertion was made that only one case in six was reported to the health department. doctors said they did not know the cause of so many cases, but that it was the greatest epidemic of the disease in

years. THE Ohio apartment building at Chicago burned on the 31st, the inmates escaping in their night clothes, some being dragged from their beds in an unconscious state by the firemen and police. The tenants lost everything.

The building cost \$25,000. MEAGER reports come from the old Sisseton reservation, near Ransom, S.D., that a fire occurred there and several lives were lost. A carousal, in which the tough white and Indian elements predominated, was in full blast when the building took fire and a number were said to be cremated.

MR. DENBY, the American minister at China, believes that negotiations for peace with Japan will be fruitless until the Japanese shall have occupied Pekin.

THE Cushman United Telephone Co., a capital stock of \$20,000,000. The new company will likely compete with the Bell Telephone Co.

NEAR Whitehaven, Pa., two persons lost their lives and a car of sheep were slaughtered in a recent wreck on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

In a railroad collision in the Altamount tunnel near San Francisco, Engineer Harry P. Hubbard was pinned under his engine and for three hours was slowly cooked to death by escaping steam.

THREE of the crew of the wrecker schooner was driven against the rocks Francisco.

THE little town of Nebo, I. T., was visited by three men, who robbed the Texas. stores of Tucker & Walker and Rogers the buildings. The town is in ashes.

Aix-les-Thermes, Pyrenees, has been shock drove him insane. partly overwhelmed by an avalanche, which has destroyed four houses and ruins of the buildings.

Louis Galloway, a colored farmer, together with his wife, were found \$100,000 or more. dead near Edwards, Miss., on the 6th, The interest about 100 yards from their cabin. Into have led to the murder.

near Williamson Station, Ky., was fifteen. totally destroyed by fire recently. Four children, who were asleep in the building, were burned to death. White had disappeared and that the citizens and his wife escaped with their baby | believed that he was the victim of foul in their night clothes.

CLEARING house returns for the prinweek ended January 4 showed an av- the table was taken as proof that he erage decrease as compared with the had been murdered. corresponding week last year of 4.6; in New York the decrease was 3.2; outside New York the decrease was 6.1.

BARRETT SCOTT, the missing ex-treasdeclared by the sheriff of Fairmont, Minn., to have passed through that city on the 3d, bound east on a train. passenger trains. Both engines were badly smashed and two cars complete-ly wrecked. Orders were sent to arrest him.

A FIRE at the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane occurred early on was large.

A VERY bad explosion of powder occurred at the Moyer works of the W. J. Rainey Co. at Uniontown, Pa., recently. At least six foreigners were seriously injured and one other fatally hurt. The men carelessly handled a building was torn to pieces and the

THE failures for 1894 (Dun's report) were 13,885 in the United States and 1,856 in Canada. The liabilities, United States, \$172,992,856; Canada, \$17,616,215.

Dun's review of trade said that prices of commodities were at the lowest level ever known, and while production was much greater than a year ago consumption had not kept pace with the output. But wheat and cotton were suffering from the accumulation of stocks, the

crops being large. It has been ascertained that 322 fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yardmouth were lost in the recent gale.

THE charges against Charles D. Clark. recently appointed United States district judge, of taking fees from both United States Circuit Judge Luston at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. Clark was

completely exonerated.

FRED T. TAYLOR, member of the Washington legislature, will introduce a resolution at the coming session requesting the senators and representa tives in congress from that state to have Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, removed from the United States. TWENTY-ONE coal mines in the Pitts-

burgh, Pa., district were idle on the 4th and it seemed probable that many refused to work at the rates offered, claiming they could not make a living. The situation was growing serious. CONGRESSMAN BURROWS has been

nominated for United States senator from Michigan on the second ballot by the republican caucus.

In Boston Raphaelo Mareno, 33 years old, was found dead in bed, and Raphaelo Mareno, his cousin, and Raphaelo Sireno, Sr., and Raphaelo Sireno, Jr., were found unconscious in their rooms from inhaling illuminat-

leaky main in a tenement house. THE strike at the Homestead (Pa.) steel works has been about settled by heavy rains. the Carnegie Steel Co. agreeing to pay the employes of the 119-inch mill, the only department on strike, at the rate of \$1.10 per ton, by which they can make \$1.80 per day.

THE residence of P. P. Mast, millionaire manufacturer, in Springfield, Q., burned on the 3d. The interior was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$60,000. Insured for \$30,000 on building and \$10,-000 on contents. The fire was supposed the senate on the Nicaragua anal bill to be of incendiary origin.

In a tenement house fire in New York on the 2d Lena Lehman, Sadie Lehman and Henry Lehman lost their lives, and others were seriously injured.

THE Globe newspaper building at Toronto, Can., was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 7th. The loss is about \$170,000.

In Montevista, Col., Mrs. Fred Sterling went to call on a neighbor, leavof Chicago, has been incorporated with ing her two children, aged 4 years and 2 months respectively, locked in the house. On her return the house was on fire and the boy burned to death. The baby was rescued, but was so severely burned that it will probably die. THREE men were found murdered within 3 miles of San Antonio, Tex., recently, on the roadside with bullet holes in their heads. From the similarity of the wounds, and the situation in general, it was lhought they were

murdered by the same party.

Gov. MITCHELL, of Florida, has revoked his order issuing a warrant for Samson lost their lives when the the arrest of Henry M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Co., upon the requisition at Point Bonita lighthouse, near San of Gov. Hogg, of Texas. He holds that the evidence is clear that Flagler is not a fugitive from justice of the state of

MISS BELLE ARMSTRONG, of Almonte, Bros., broke open the safes and fired Can., jumped from a moving train recently and her neck was broken. Her THE village of Orlu, in the canton of father witnessed the accident and the

THE new four-story brick block on Lake street, Cleveland, O., owned by twelve barns. The bodies of fifteen the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Co., persons have been recovered from the was detroyed by fire on the 3d. The building was worth \$60,000 and the occupants probably suffered a loss of

THE interest in the recent county elections throughout Georgia was dications are that both were beaten to reported slight, the results showing death with clubs. Galloway was in heavy democratic gains in all countown the day before, and carelessly ex- ties, many of which were strongly pophibited about \$100, which is supposed ulist in the last two elections. Out of 130 counties the total number carried THE home of Daniel White, colored, by populists will probably not exceed

Ir was reported that William Bowers, marshal of the town of Gallup, N. M., play. His room indicated the presence of intruders during the night and the cipal cities of the United States for the finding of his pistols, star and hat on

SEVEN persons were injured in a railroad wreck which occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading road a short distance below Germantown, Pa., on urer from O'Neill, Neb., was positively the 3d. The collision was between

EIGHT farmers, near Westbrock, Conn., caught two tramps who had assaulted a teacher who refused to give the 4th. No lives were lost, the fire them money, stripped off their ragged commencing in the roof giving ample | clothing, tied them to a tree and gave | time to get the patients out. The loss them each about twenty cuts with a neighborhood.

Ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, has endowed Williams college, Massachusetts, with a scholarship of \$34,500 in memory of his son, who died there last term. The money is to be keg of powder and it exploded. The used for the support of needy and deserving students, preference being men were blown 50 yards in all direc- given Oregon students when such are in college.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A CROWD of 3,000 workingmen who were thrown out of employment by the financial collapse gathered before the legislative chambers at St. Johns, N. F., on the 7th. Later they paraded the streets, bearing a white flag with the words "Work or Bread" on it. The movement created consternation, but the crowd, on being assured that the government would help them, remained orderly. Starvation was reported Vecoming more general daily in St. Johns.

THE fertilizer works of Griffith & Boyd, the acid works of G. H. & C. T. Bidson and the stable, office and home trade warehouse in No. 1 yard of the Standard Oil Co., at Canton, O., were parties to litigation, were heard by destroyed by fire. The total loss will run upwards of \$200,000. The fire is supposed to have started from spontaneous combustion at a leak in the benzine department of the oil works.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in the bay at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The boilers of the steamer Port Nichteroy, which had quite a large number of excursionists aboard, exploded and the shock drove the red hot coals in the furnaces in every direction. steamer caught fire and a great number of those on board jumped overboard more would close down. The miners to escape the flames. Altogether 120 persons were drowned.

THE American Railway union has issued an appeal for funds with which to fight the cases against Debs and the other officers.

THE steamer Oneida, a Kanawha river packet, was sunk by the ice at Parkersville, W. Va. THE democratic caucus at Nashville, Tenn., renominated United States sen-

ator Harris. A DISPATCH from Bellaire, C. on the 7th said that two bridges on the Cleveing gas which had escaped from a land, Loraine & Wheeling railroad were washed away and several barges lost in the Ohio river in consequence of

> GEN. SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY, private secretary to Queen Victoria, was stricken with paralysis on the 7th and was reported in a critical condition. Five natives were reported frozen to death on the streets of Algeria, Africa,

recently, the cold being so intense In the senate on the 7th Mr. Peffer made a speech in support of the service pension bill, Mr. Mitchell addressed and an adjournment was taken at 3:20 p. m. out of respect to the memory of Gen. Post. The death of Representative Post was announced in the house, appropriate resolutions were passed and an adjournment taken at 12:15.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Hon. John P. Harris, of Ottawa, is announced as a candidate for state commander of the G. A. R.

A man known simply as "Beck" was killed at Wellsville the other day in attempting to board a train.

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Olathe the other night, but were captured next day at Kansas City, Mo. Leon Kirkpatrick, 14 years of age, was drowned by breaking through the ice while recently skating on the Walnut river at Winfield.

Judge Hazen, in the Shawnee county district court, has finally disposed of the case of injunction brought to restrain the state board of health from using the \$8,000 cholera fund. The decision is against the board.

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial association will be held in Topeka, January 21, 22 and 23. The meeting is to be one of unusual interest, and an elaborate programme has been prepared for the occasion.

A. L. Curtis, a colored waiter in the Copeland hotel at Topeka, has been arrested for complicity in the recent mysterious murder of Mrs. Matson. Hepawned a watch that was identified as belonging to the murdered woman.

Arthur Patterson, 18 years old, was recently arrested at Fort Scott for forgery. He was travelling for a music store, and it is charged that when he made collections he pocketed the money and turned in forged notes instead of the cash.

In the district court at Wellington, Anderson Gray was sentenced to death for instigating the murder of Thomas Patton. Thomas McDonald did the killing at Gray's bidding and was acquitted on the ground that he was hypnotized. Gray has appealed to the supreme court.

A bill will be introduced in the legislature this winter to provide for the prompt payment of fees of witnesses subpoenaed by the state in criminal cases. Under the present law such witnesses are required to attend court on call, and then wait until the county commissioners get ready to pay them.

Helen May Bennett, formerly editor of the Tecumseh, Neb., News, but who had been in Atchison some time getting up a city directory, was found in her room the other day in a stupefied condition as a result of an overdose of chloroform. A physician was summoned, and she was brought back to consciousness.

Gov. Lewelling has pardoned Hugh Gilliland, aged 70 years, who has been ern railroad. Fernan was watchman at in the penitentiary on a life sentence the tunnel. One day, in December, for twenty years. In the early sixties 1888, he completed his work, went home. he and his son Isaac killed a man in a controversy growing out of a homestead claim in Franklin county, and both were convicted of murder, receiving life sentences. The son is now 40 years old, and is still a convict. The governor delivered the pardon to Gilliland's daughter, who was a baby when the crime was committed.

The State Federation of Labor has agreed upon several bills to be presented to the legislature this winter. They are: An act to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age, and providing for the regulation of the employment of children under 16 years of age: to legalize contracts with minor apprentices; to provide for a state boiler inspector; to prohibit barbers from doing work on Sunday, and providing that all goods manufactured in the state menitentiary shall be labeled to show where they were manufactured.

The State Editorial association of Kansas have invited the Woman's Press association to meet with them this month, and the same having been accepted on behalf of the association by the president, Mrs. Emma B. Alrich, of the Cawker City Record, and the secretary, Miss Mattie E. Shawhan, of the of orange packing and shipping firms Arkansas City Journal, the first session are either shut down for the season or will be held in Topeka, Monday, January 21, at 3 p. m. All women in the state who are engaged in the practical work of publishing newspapers, and outlook. Manager Towns, of that bona fide editors, are invited to be present and take part in the work.

Charley Frazier, a 12-year-old boy, has been jailed at Atchison for playing footpad and highway robber. About ter than after the freeze of 1886, and six months ago he started out with a that prices hold up well, but it will regambling device, which he tried to quire only about ten days to move the work in many places, but without suc- good fruit, and after that nothing but cess. He then returned to Atchison and decided to try holding people up. Securing an old musket and a rene went on the warpath. He volver first held up a bootblack and got a small sum. He next tackled a man, who captured and turned him over to the police. He made a desperate effort to escape but was secured and will go to the reform school.

The report of the board of regents of the state agricultural college at Manhattan shows that the board of instruction as now constituted consists of twenty-five faculty members and sixteen assistants and foremen, drawing an aggregate in salaries of \$45,350. The attendance of students this year is thirty less than last year, but the classes above the first year are larger than ever before. The endowment fund of the college, according to the report now amounts to \$501,632. This fund is nearly all invested in school and municipal bends, and produces an income of about \$50,000 a year. The annual experiment station appropriation and the annual payment by the government under the act of seeds have been sent out this season. 1890 bring the total income of the college up to about \$70,000.

A CRY FOR BREAD.

Starving People in Newfoundland Ask Government Aid—They Demand Work or Bread.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 8. - Yesterday morning a crowd of about 3,000 workingmen who were thrown out of employment by the financial collapse gathered before the legislative chambers. Later they formed into line and paraded the principal streets. At the head of the procession was borne a white flag bearing the words: "Work or bread."

The movement created consternation. At first the police prepared to disperse the crowd, but as their actions were peaceful nothing further in this direction was done. After hooting the government the procession went to the dry dock where is berthed the British warship Tourmaline, which was sent here to help preserve order, a committee of the unemployed boarded the ship and represented to Capt. Poore how they and their families were starving. They declared they were willing to work, but if no work was available they insisted that the government should feed them. They threatened

to take the necessaries from the stores. Capt. Poore intimated that such attempts would be repressed with a stern hand, his orders being to preserve the peace and to allow no interference with private property. He, however, expressed his willingness to help the workingmen as far as he could. He promised to write to the government epresenting their case, and unging that help be extended them. He said he would have an answer to-day to his

tion withdrew. Starvation is becoming more general daily. The government was waited upon by a committee of the clergy of the Marcus church. In reply to the committee the government said arrangements were being made to provide employment for the relief of the people. Lady Obern's committee started two soup kitchens yesterday, one in each end of the city.

ASLEEP FOR SIX YEARS. The Long and Unbroken Nap of Michael Fernan.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 8.-Michael Fernan has finished the sixth consecutive year of his sleep. His wife, who watched over him all this time, died recently and all possible means to arouse her husband were employed without avail. Fernan and his wife emigrated from Ireland and in 1882 moved to Factoryville, a small station ate his supper and went to bed. The next morning he could not be aroused. In the course of a week a consultation of physicians was summoned, but they could nothing more than prescribe a means of giving nourishment. During the four and a half years of his sleep at Factoryville he opened his eyes only twice. He did not speak, merely looking about the room. Then closed them and again went to sleep. In September last he awoke, and it was thought he was go ing to get up. He looked about him, apparently recognized his wife and then stared at the ceiling. His wife summoned the neighbors and they took Fernan out of bed and tried to make him walk, but the effort was unsucess ful. He was replaced in bed, and in a few hours had again closed his eyes. Fernan is 55 years of age. He is ap parently very weak, and the physicians predict his death before he awakes.

THE ORANGE CROP.

An Opinion Expressed That 200,000 Boxes

of Good Fruit Will Be Saved. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8.-Ten days have elapsed since the freeze in Florida and nearly all of the hundreds preparing to do so. Only one concern the Jacksonville Fruit Auction Co., has a word of encouragement to say on the company, believes that fully 200,000 boxes of good fruit will be saved out of the wreck of two and a half millions. He says the fruit is carrying much betfrosted oranges will remain in Florida. CARLISLE'S' BILL INDORSED.

House Democratic Caucus Takes Action or

Washington, Jan. 8.—By a vote o 81 to 59 the democratic caucus voted yesterday to indorse the Carlisle substitute currency bill now before the house. Speaker Crisp took the lead in presenting the resolution and vigorously urged the necessity of its adoption. The committee on rules was instructed to bring in a rule to-day to close the debate. Efforts to amend Mr. Crisp's resolution were voted down, one of the adverse votes showing only thirteen members of the caucus favor able to an issue of bonds to retire the

. Seeds for the Farmers. Washington, Jan. 8.—The annual seed distribution at the agricultural department has so far resulted in the ending of 1,300,000 papers of vegetable seeds to the people throughout the country. The work will probably not be completed before May. No flower There are still about 6,000,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Japan Refuses to Grant an Armistice—The Victorious Japs Will Dictate Terms After Capturing Pekin.

London, Jan. 8 .- A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the Chinese envoy to negotiate for peace with Japan had a farewell audience with the emperor Friday. Japan refuses to grant an armistice and Mr. Denby, the American minister, believes that negotiations will be fruitless. The Japanese will withhold their terms for peace until they have occupied Pekin. Japanese landing parties are busy exploring the bays on the east coast of the provvince of Shangtung.

Chinese merchants are returning in great numbers from their own country to the Japanese ports and are seeking registration on the footing of Japanese subjects. December 9 an immense festival was held in Tokio to celebrate the capture of Port Arthur. With a single exception, this was the only purely popular demonstration ever attempted in Japan, the first being in

honor of Gen. Grant during his visit to the capital in 1879.

The cold in Manchuria is intense, the average temperature of the extreme northern outposts being 13 degrees below zero. The Japanese soldiers suffer many discomforts, and many of the laborers have died from exposure. Fresh supplies of thick clothing are

going forward in great quantities. Efforts are being made by officials in the interior of China to conceal the truth with respect to the loss of Port Arthur. On a huge bulletin board outside the viceroy's residence at Nanletter and would communicate it to king was posted November 29 a notice them. With this assurance the delegadeclaring that the Japanese had been defeated with 10,000 slain, and that the war was about to be ended

A NATURALIST SAFE.

Mr. Trevor-Battye Reported to Have Reached Russia from the Island of Kol-

LONDON, Jan. 8.-Mr. Trevor-Battye, the naturalist, who was last summer on the island of Kolguov, off the north

coast of Russia, and about whose fate there was much anxiety in England, has reached Archangel in safety with his companions. He lived among the Samoyedes on the island till a Russian trader came, who transported him to the mainland. The explorer is a mighty

MR. TREVOR-BATTYE hunter and fisher. and a man of great pluck and strength. At Oxford he distinguished himself by re-establishing the Hawking club that had been extinct for nearly a century and a half. After leaving college he roamed the world over as hunter, fisherman and naturalist. His book "Pictures in Prose," attracted widespread attention.

LABOR AND MACHINERY.

The National Bureau Begins an Investigation of an Important Matter. Washington, Jan. 8 .- A general investigation on the advance of machinery in the industrial world and its effect on labor has been begun by the bureau of labor. It is the first time an investigation in this line has ever been attempted by the government and it is expected to prove an immense undertaking, though less difficult than some inquiries already made by the labor bureau. Several of the agents have been already sent out on the work provided with circulars calling for the time, cost and labor involved in the production of various articles by hand labor compared with the corresponding conditions in the modern

strikes from 1877 to July last is completed. BILLS BY MR. MARTIN.

factories. The work wil require a

year or more, and the whole force of

twenty or twenty-five agents of the

bureau in the field will be engaged on

it when the collection of statistics of

Tree Planting in Arid Sections Proposed-

An Oklahoma Statehood Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A definite plan to legislate for the reclamation of the arid part of western Kansas was presented in the senate to-day by Mr. Martin. He proposes to throw open to settlement April 1 of this year, all that section of the state designated as sandhills, sand land, sand drives, etc., upon the terms that within one year from the time of making entry the person filing, who need not necessarily live on land, shall plant ten acres to pine trees, not less than 3,000 trees to the acre. At the expiration of three years final proof may be made, regardless of the number of trees then living, before a probate judge or clerk of a district court.

Senator Martin also introduced a bill for Oklahoma statehood. He proposes to add the six counties from the Chickasaw country.

CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION. United States Judge Ricks, of Ohio, Im-

pugned by a Rich Man.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Sensational charges against United States District Judge Augustus Ricks, of Cleveland, are contained in a memorial presented to the house of representatives to-day. Representative Johnson, of Ohio, secured immediate consideration for a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the charges. and without debate it was adopted. The charges involve losses reaching \$6,000,000 Ritchie claims to have suffered in decisions made by Judge Ricks affecting Canadian copper and nickel

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

JUSTICE WANTED.

How Jesse Clark Kept a Promise Made to His Dying Wife.

"I will, I say, I will see the jedge!" exclaimed a gruff voice outside the court room, and the door burst open and a man walked up to the high desk where Judge Gray sat.

The judge looked up quickly, his deep blue eyes peered with a shrewd kindliness from behind old-fashioned spectacles. His heavy iron gray hair was pushed back from a broad forehead. His upper lip was long and plain while a stubby gray beard partly concealed his square chin. One very long tooth overhung the lower ones, and gave him a decided lisp when speaking. Over his head on the whitewashed wall hung the photograph of a dead judge, his predecessor. Judge Gray often looked up at it wondering if some day his likeness would hang there, and if he would be put crooked in his frame like this man. He hoped not. He was an exact creature, and the very idea of such a thing made him uncomfortable.

On one side the room two high walnut bookeases stood in funereal grandeur. They were filled with musty looking law books in yellow calf bindings. A sign hung on the wall, stating that: "Each book must be returned to its proper place." The warning was unnecessary, for the dust

lay thick upon the shelves. The walls were grimy and bore traces of many finger marks. There was a black ring around the place where the stove-pipe hole was, and the opening had pasted over it a piece of dirty brown paper. A desk with ink, in which a fly buzzed his last will and testament, and a group of pens in deep mourning, with some rough wooden benches running round the walls completed the furniture of the court-room, save for a large wooden table in the center. This was strewn with papers, and a clerk sat before it, rustling them occasionally with a

great appearance of energy.
Groups of men stood about and talked, others passed to and fro and a notary acknowledged deeds and sig-

All this was an old story to Judge Gray, and he leaned his head on his hand thoughtfully as he waited to hear the business of the man who stood by his desk. He was a tall, weather-beaten farmer, bowed in the shoulders, and with long, unkempt gray locks hanging about his face. wore a look of mingled uncertainty and decision, as he glanced round the room. The bystanders looked at him in lazy curiosity. The man rested his hand on the railing round the desk, and pointing with a long and skinny finger at Judge Gray, he asked:

"Be you the jedge?" "Yes," was the reply; "what do you

want, my man?" "I want justice!" The room was very quiet, and the man's gruff voice rang out: "Justice!"

'That is what we are here for," said Judge Gray, smiling a little. He was harden. "Tell me your story, my friend," he said to the old man. As he

"I ain't much of a hand at talkin'." "Never mind," said the judge, "go

"Wa-al," said he, "it was like this: My Jane was allers set on our havin' a farm. So after we wuz married I and we lived there ten years. Then we hed saved some money and we bought the place on mortgage. We slanting roof. worked and slaved and screwed. I right along, a savin' some towards the principal. When it came due we paid off half and renewed for five years more. It tuk us ten years to git thet place paid fur, and we workin' all the time. My boy Jim, he leff us; said he 'wuz goin' some place where he could earn nuff to spend some.' He was 'tired of scrimpin'. Jane tuk on orful when Jim run off, and peared like she never seemed the same afterwards. She didn't seem ter care so much about the farm. But at last it wuz all paid fur, and it's as purty a bit uv farm land as there is in all of Missouri. I thought we'd hev some peace then, but Jane. she fell sick, and then -she died." The man's voice choked, but he went resolutely on.

"She said ter me, the night before she died: 'Jesse, I want yez ter promise me something-' " 'What is it,' said I.

" 'Promise me never ter put another penny in land,' said she. 'We've worked and toiled and sent our only Can you tell me whose farm this is?" child ter ruin, and all fur our farm. It don't pay, Jesse. And I want you ter promise me you'll never put any more oney in land.' Said I: 'Jane, you're

right, and I promise.' "Well, jedge, for the last few years there's come some man to me, and he wants me to pay taxes. Says I to him:

What's taxes? "'Why, money fur your land,' he

said.

law. The state says you must.' here comes a notice to me sayin' that | thought. know if they've got any right to do it. bear upon one subject. Whether a want, justice!"-Mary Nixon, in Chi- Weekly. It's my land. I paid fur it and I ain't man is successful or not depends upon | cago Interior.

goin' ter pay no more, jedge. I want the extent of his powers, and whether justice from you, justice!

There was a deep furrow in Judge Gray's forehead. He had lived among knew well the absolute impossibility of eradicating an idea once implanted in their heads. He cleared his throat nervously, and tried to explain to the old man why taxes were levied, and that everyone had to pay them. The only reply he received was an impatient gesture, and these words:

"It's paid fur, Jane told me not to pay no more, and I ain't goin' to do it." All the judge's explanations were useless and Clark turned from him in a paroxysm of rage and grief.

'I thought you wuz good," he said; "you've got a kind face. But you're in league with that man," pointing to the assessor who stood near; "and you won't help me at all! It's my farm, and I want justice," and he walked slowly out of the room, shaking his clenched fist at the judge and the spectators.

There was a certain majesty about him, for constancy to a principle, even though a mistaken one, gives sometimes the martyr's dignity. The later there was a stir in the county judge shook his head and sighed. He was powerless to help, and he pent up clock ticked on the wall; the same in his great heart the countless miseries he saw about him.

Some days later, there was sold at tax sale the third quarter of the fourth | law. section, northeast, the farm owned by Jesse Clark. He was notified of the sale but refused to vacate the premises. It was a bad year for crops and Clark made nothing, for the seventeen- tribunal of death. year locusts were abroad and ruined everything.

Little by little he sold his farm implements, horses, stock, and finally his furniture. At last the worst blow came. The house was rented to another farmer, and although Clark refused to leave his farm, as he still himself set down in the road, with only two or three pieces of furniture left to him. His anger knew no bound, and he shook his fist at the tenants, shrieking out in a frenzy of rage:

"It is my land. Mine! You've no right to it." All to no avail. Night came, and the old man, jaded and worn, nearly crazed with grief and mistortune, sat down by the roadside to think. What should he do? At last his decision was made.
"The land's mine," he murmured.

"As long as I'm on it, they can't take it away from me. I'll stay on it and mebbe I'll get justice some day." So he took a piece of old sheeting, made a tent just large enough to hold a chair, table and rickety cot bedstead, all that was left of his furniture. Thus he settled down in his new home, on a corner of the farm. The people renting the place were good-natured folk, and they let him remain. He made a little money, enough to supply his few wants, by gardening, or helping his neighbors in the harvest fields.

He had under cultivation a few feet of ground and was unmolested by his neighbors. Most of them scarcely dared to speak to him, so strongly did he preserve the taciturnity of a man who thinks himself wronged. Sometimes he would cry aloud for "justice," and tell his woes to a passer-by, but more often he refused to speak to anyone. In the ten years after his farm was sold he saw no one but the farm-

ers for whom he worked. It was a lonely country. The road stretched straight for miles, at one accustomed to all kinds of appeals, but sky-line. The other seemed to run his kind old heart never seemed to into Jesse Clark's tiny house, but that was because the path made a sudden took off his battered hat and wiped hut was. Clark's tent had merged into a little cabin, a few boards roughly turn at the foot of the hill where the nailed together, with room enough for the furniture the tent had contained. A stranger passing down the road one summer day glanced at the

quaint place, nearly buried in flowers. A syringa bush grew at one side the house, its long arms clothed in white rented a farm over on the Rock road, blossoms, stretched protectingly about the tiny window, encircling it in beauty, and reaching far over the low

In front was a little plot planted dunno as we'd ever hev paid fur it, with flowers and vegetables; a dozen but the people wuz awful good about sturdy cabbages were beginning to waitin' fur their money. 'Twas a five-head, some early potatoes were in year mortgage, and I paid the interest bloom, and inside the old snake fence, nearly hidden by a wild grape vine, some purple and red columbines bloomed, their gorgeous bells seeming to ring matins in the sunshine. Some inverted cracked flower-pots pro-tected from the blazing sun young tomato plants not yet firmly rooted. A robin chirped on a chokecherry tree near by, and in the background were scrub oaks, their trunks showing pinkish sprouts and an undon't you know me?" dergrowth of elder bushes and rabbit berries. The fields beyond were full of grain, the soft green tufts of wheat looking like tarf, and the waving rye yellow in the brilliant sunshine.

Jesse Clark sat at the door, his head on his horny hand. Upon his furrowed, weather-beaten face he wore a peculiar expression. It was a mingling of dogged determination and dreariness, sometimes one predominating, at times

the other. The stranger paused, and looking at the old man said: "Good-day, sir. As he spoke the dreamy look in

Clark's dark eyes melted into anger. "Stranger," he said, "this land is mine, all mine. I live here in this hut, because I have been robbed of my house up there," pointing to the farmhouse on the hill, "and I cannot get

justice!" "How were you robbed?" asked the stranger, a tall dark man with a keen shrewd face. He seated himself on "'I won't pay any more money on the fence corner and listened to the my land,' I told him.

"'You've got to,' he said. 'It's the often expresses himself well and forcww. The state says you must.' ibly where his hobby is concerned. and says:
"'Jane told me not to, and I won't, Concentration will cause lesser powers "I wou so that's all there is about it,' I said, of mind to seem greater than weighty Jim. You can't give it to me. It's and he went away very mad. Now faculties frittered over many fields of mine already, the whole third quarter my land is goin' to be sold at a tax been made by "cyanks," so-called; men derstand. It ain't a present I want, sale, whatever that is, and I want to who have brought all their powers to nor to hev the farm! It's justice I

the one-idea man develops into a monomaniac, or dreamer, depends upon his mental balance, Jesse Clark's these Missouri farmers all his life, and mind was not a great one and he was well-nigh unbalanced, yet he still retained force and clearness, and he stated his case simply and to himself it seemed logical. The stranger listened intently. He seemed deeply interested, and during Clark's recital, many shades of feeling seemed to pass over his keen face. When the old man ended with his pitiful cry for "justice! justice!" his hearer said, and there "Mr. Clark, you must let me look

> no relatives who can help you?" "No," said Clark, slowly. "They're all dead and gone, Jim ain't never come home, and I reckon he must be dead, too. I ain't never heard a word from him since he run away. I set a store by Jim. He wouldn't 'a let his old dad be turned out."

into this matter for you. Have you

The old man's head sunk on his breast, his eyes took their far-away, dreamy look, and the stranger turned courtroom. The same moon-faced worn oilcloth was on the floor; the dingy room still was filled with people investigating the majesty of the

Only the judge was different, for Judge Gray's picture garnished the wall, he himself having been called higher and arraigned before the last

It was a beautiful summer day, and through the open windows floated the fragrance of roses and hay, while a bee, drunk with honey from the red clover fields, buzzed about the dusky walls.

A tall, dark stranger came in to have some deeds filed, and held a private called it, the day came when he found conversation with the judge and the assessor. Everyone was mildly curious to know who he was, but he soon left the courtroom and rode in the direction of Clark's farm.

He found the old man seated on his doorstep, the summer breeze fanning his brow and ruffling his white locks, while a shower of petals from the dying syringa blooms had powdered his shoulders like snow.

"Oh! It is you, stranger," Clark said, as the horseman's shadow fell across his face. "Stop a bit and talk." The man dismounted, and, tying his horse to the fence, seated himself on the steps.
"Mr. Clark," he said, and he seemed

a little nervous, "I have a story to tell you, Will you listen to me?" "Go on, sir," said the old man.

"Did you know," said the stranger, "I was born down in these parts, and went out west to find a fortune. I've been four years mining in Arizona, and there I met your son Jim.' "What," gasped Clark, "you saw Jim!

"Oh, yes, Jim and I were pardners," with a forced laugh. "Jim's married down there, and has a couple of children. Nice little kids, one a boy named The old man looked stunned, and

only gasped: "You saw Jim!" The stranger continued, "Jim has done well, and made his pile, and he ounces of butter, one tumbler of mothinks of comin' back to see you.

When he knew I was comin' he made
teasponful of cinnamon and ginger
may requise to get down, here and see

lasses, one ounce of flour, one even
teasponful of cinnamon and ginger
mixed, four eggs, and one generous me promise to get down here and see if there was anything you wanted. 'I ain't heard of father for ten years or more, not since mother died,' he said. 'Find him and get him anything he wants, no matter what it costs.' So, you see," went on the man, avoiding Clark's fixed gaze, which seemed to read his inmost thoughts so piercing was it, "when you told me how you felt about your farm, and how much you wanted it back again, I went over to Clayton and talked to the judge. It's all right, Mr. Clark. The people in your house moved out yesterday, and it's all yours now.

can go up there as soon as you wish." Clark sat as if spell-bound. Then he rose and looked sternly at the man. "How much did you pay on that farm?" he asked severely.

"You haven't anything to pay. It's all yours," answered the stranger "I want you to tell me the truth.

Did you pay any money on that land?" demanded Clark again, with his strong, compelling gaze. "Well, yes," said his companion.

But, you don't, understand, Mr. Clark. It's a present from Jim, your boy Jim. Surely you won't refuse it?" The young man's face worked con-

vulsively. He put out a strong young touch to a Persian corner arranged in hand and grasped Jesse Clark's arm. "Father," he said, gently, as he looked into the old man's face, "father,

At the sound of a title long buried, almost forgotten in the cruel years of absence which had stretched between the father and son, Clark raised his drooping head, then:

"Jim!" he cried, "Jim! It's my boy! My boy's come back!" and tears of joy rolled down his furrowed cheeks.

Jim Clark lives in the old homestead on the third quarter of the fourth section, northeast. A well-worn path leads from the neat farmhouse down to the little cabin where the syringa bush grows. The children like to play with their grandfather, and their mudpies seem to them especially good when made in front of the little vinecovered cabin where old Mr. Clark

lives. Jim and his wife are thoughtful of the old man's comfort, and Jim often urges him to come and live at the farm. "Do come and live with us, father,"

way. You could surely take it from me, dear old dad!" But the old man, stubborn to the last, only shakes his head indignantly,

he says. "The farm was yours any-

"I wouldn't 'a' thought it uv you, All real upheavals have uv the fourth section. You don't un-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Plum Pudding Sauce.-Beat together half a teacupful of butter, a scant teacupful of sugar, and two scant tablespoonfuls of flour; add the well beaten white of an egg, then pour in two-thirds of a teacupful of boiling water. Season with currant jelly. Ohio Farmer.

-Everton Taffy,-Boil one pound of best brown sugar in half a pint of water; when thick drop a few drops in a cup of cold water, and if the drops retain their shape and become brittle, add two ounces of butter, and boil a seemed a dimness about his dark eyes: few moments until it will harden again. Flavor with lemon.-N. Y. Advertiser.

-Rich Christmas Pudding .- Half a pound of beef suet, quarter of a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of breadcrumbs, half a pound of stoned dessert raisins, half a pound of currants, and two pieces of candied orange peel. Mix these ingredients with three wellbeaten eggs, in which two wine glasses of brandy have been stirred. Boil ten

again pour over the onions and sift a little pepper over the top.-Ohio Farmer.

—Lemon Pie.—Into a cupful and a half of sugar stir two heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and the whites of two beaten stiff, the juice of two lemons, the grated rind of one, and a cupful of the grated rind of one, and a cupful of the post office."—Detroit Tribune. cold water. Line two deep pie plates with paste, fill the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven. When done cover with a meringue made from the whites of four eggs and a cupful of powdered sugar; cover the pies and brown lightly.-Good Housekeeping.

-A Porridge for Nursery Suppers .-Peel and core sour apples, divide them into eighths and sprinkle with sugar, flour, and bread crumbs. Melt a small piece of butter on the bottom of a stew pan and cover with the slices of apple, which are to be fried till yellow on both sides. Then place in a sauce pan some milk, sugar, and bread crumbs: put in the fried apples and let them boil up until soft, but not to break. Serve hot with the sauce left in the first pan .- Leed's Mercury.

-Oyster Salad .- Allow six plump oysters to each person. Parboil them slightly in their own liquor, then drain immediately and let stand till cold. Cut each oyster into bits, mix with an equal bulk of crisp lettuce, broken, and serve with an arrowroot of mayonnaise. Stir a portion of the dressing through the oysters thoroughly, then arrange on a bed of lettuce leaves and spread the remainder over the top. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs and stoned olives .- Leed's Mercury.

-Baked Indian Pudding .- Put one pint of milk into a double boiler. When boiling, stir in four ounces of vellow corn-meal and let it swell over the fire fifteen minutes; add four half cupful of sugar, beaten together. One even teaspoonful of salt. Bake from three to four hours in a rather slow oven. Wash its face with a tumblerful of molasses and milk about fifteen minutes before serving .- Boston

SOME GORGEOUS EGG SHELLS.

The Ostrich Contributes More Than His

Plumes to Fashion. Ordinary egg shells are commonplace everyday frail objects enough, but ostrich egg shells can be made into really splendid and decorative objects. The material is hard and strong. The natural color is a delicious deep creamy white, and so we have the best of foundations with which to start. Treated with even simple gold ornament they are charming, and fitted with silken bags they make most fascinating bonbonnieres. But it is when painted after Persian models that the shells become really gorgeous. Then they are pierced at both ends. They are treated in the truest Oriental style with stripes of deep, warm red, rich blue and rold, and are suspended by chains of brass run through the hollow shell. Some seen recently add a final and most successful a clever woman's home. The corner itself is curtained off with hangings of real Persian make, and there is a divan covered and cushioned with a rug and stuffs all of the same sort. But the egg shells which hang here and there excite more comment than all else. They seem like oval balls of splendor, if balls can be oval, and their deep, rich tones decorate the corner even more successfully than would more costly things. They are peculiar, too, and out of the common things always appeal to I true woman's heart, so that for every reason their owner is to be congratulated upon having put egg shells to so unique and so telling a use. -N. Y. Advertiser.

Winter Dress Fabrics.

In popular winter dress fabrics are rich-loooking, heavy woollen reps, English serges in variety of new handsome colorings, very beautiful patterns in silk and wool mixtures, and lastly the thick winter cerpons which are per haps even more admired than were the summer varieties. Many women now affect the shaggy Englis fabric, striped diagonally, called Piccadilly tweed. It does not commend itself to general taste, the coloring being rather high, but admirers of novelty elect for it very generally .- N. Y. Post.

A Nobody Now. Mrs. De Style-Why did you cut Mrs

Highupp? Mrs. De Fashion-Her horse didn't take a prise at the horse show .- N. Y. The Unknown Quantity

The fast youth in the algebra class had handed in his papers to the professor and that gentleman had found fault.

"Why is it," he asked, "that in all these problems you have a v to represent the unknown quantity?"

"I thought that was about right, sir," replied the student boldly.

"But you know that x always repre sents the unknown quantity.'

"Ordinarily, yes," exclaimed the student, but in my case I thought it was excessive. A v is quite sufficiently unknown to eall forth all my ability to discover one," and the professor marked the student zero.-Detroit Free Press.

A Reason.

Johnny—I don't see how that young chicken can be so comfortable. Hired Man-Why not?

Johnny-Why, because it is sitting

on its pin-feathers.-Puck. Beware of Clutments for Catarrh That

of brandy have been stirred. Boil ten hours.—Leed's Mercury.

—Onions With Cream Sauce.—Simmer small onions in hot water ten minutes, pour off the water, add boiling water and cook till soft but not so long as to lose their shape. Stir till smooth two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in half a pint of milk, heat till it boils, then add half a pint of cream, a tablespoonful of butter, and half a teaspoonful of salt. When it boils again pour over the onions and sift a little corners by the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimolals free.

monials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

Smitten by Cold or Damp, The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise, apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Malaria dyspensia, constination bildies. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, bil-iousness and nervoueness all yield to this benignant and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor

Wife—"There, now! This paper says that married men can live on less than single men." Husband—"But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing."— Dubuque Times.

Ir you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A Boy's appetite for adventure is so strong that he will go hungry in order to satisfy it.—Galveston News.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lorz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

"Er dar warn't some charity foh human defecks," said Uncle Eben, "dah couldn' be much self-esteem."—Washington star." SIMPLICITY, of all things, is the hardest to

SLOTH makes all things difficult, but in dustry makes all things easy.—Franklin.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully of per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every

dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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lood's Sarsaparilla

Lococco Hood's Sarsaparilla. ures This great remedy Some? has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause-

impurities in the blood. Get Hoop's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.



Wife-What in the world are you doing up there!

Husband—I am trying to find the big thing in the column you spoke of. -You great goose, it was in a news-

paper column. Of course you are not a goose, reader, but you will be if you do not look up the big offer of \$48.00 for \$2.00 in another column of this paper, and take advantage of it.

DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. 5. CORDOVAN, 4.\$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO \$3.50 POLICE,3 SOLES. \$250 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE \$2.\$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOLSHOES LADIES. SENT DATA SENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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Now the west is warm, and now Plaintive is the bird on bough;
Now the primrose shyly opes.
Watching for its sister stars,
And the flocks adown the slopes
Loiter toward the pasture bars.
Now that thickening shadows the Now that thickening shadows throng. This shall be our even-song:

"Unto youth, with night above, Unto age, when shades grow deep Welcome are the wings of sleep.

Now the brooding our receives Now the breeze is like a breath Over seas from shores of spice, And the heart within us saith: "We are nigh to paradise." Now that discord were a wrong, This shall be our even-song:

"Unto age, when shades grow deep, Welcome are the wings of sleep Unto youth, with night above, -Clinton Scollard, in Harper's Bazar



CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED. "Kin they? Well, off comes your pesky tent." ,
"No, it doesn't."

"Don't it, eh? Well, then, you'll lick me fust, and that's something no Yank ever did, nor kin do."

"I'll do it with pleasure." "Come, come," cried the professor, getting down on the road, "this has gone far enough. Keep quiet, Yates. Now, Mr. Bartlett, don't mind it. He meant no disrespect."

"Don't you interfere. You're all right, an' I ain't got nothin' ag'in you. But I'm goin' to thrash that Yank within an inch of his life; see if I don't. We met 'em in 1812, an' we fit 'em, an' we licked 'em, an' we can do it ag'in. I'll learn ye to take my horses by the "Teach," suggested Yates, tantaliz-

ingly.

Before he could properly defend himself, Bartlett sprang at him and grasped him round the waist. Yates was some-



"THERE, DARN YE," CRIED THE TRI UMPHANT FARMER.

thing of a wrestler himself, but his skill was of no avail on this occasion. Bartlett's right leg became twisted around his with a steel-like grip that speedily convinced the younger man he would have to give way or a about the revolution than about the bone would break. He gave way ac- blow you gave him." cordingly, and the next thing he knew he came down on his back with a thud that shook the universe.

"There, darn ye," cried the triumphant farmer, "that's 1812 and Queenston Heights for ye. How do you like

Yates rose to his feet with some deliberation and slowly took off his coat. "Now, now, Yates," said the professor, soothingly, "let it go at this. You're not hurt, are you?" he asked, anxiously, as he noticed how white the

young man was around the lips. 'Look here. Renmark, vou're a sensible man. There is a time to interfere and a time not to. This is the time not to. A certain international element seems to have crept into this dispute. Now, you stand aside, like a

good fellow, for I don't want to have to thrash both of you." The professor stood aside, for he re alized that when Yates called him by his last name, matters were serious.

"Now, old chuckle head, perhaps you would like to try that again." "I kin do it a dozen times, if ye ain't satisfied. There ain't no Yank ever raised on pumpkin pie that can stand

ag'in' that grape vine twist." 'Try the grape-vine once more." Bartlett proceeded more cautiously this time, for there was a look in the young man's face he did not quite like. He took a catch-as-catch-can attitude and moved stealthily in a semi-circle around Yates, who shifted his position constantly so as to keep facing his foe. At last Bartlett sprang forward, and the next instant found himself sitting on a piece of the rock of the coun-

together. The blow was sudden, well placed and from the shoulder. 'That." said Yates, standing over him, "is 1776-the revolution-when, to use your own phrase, we met ye, fit ye and licked ye. How do you like it? Now, if my advice is of any use to you, take a broader view of history than you have done. Don't confine yourself too much to one period. Study up the

try, with a thousand humming birds

buzzing in his head, while stars and

the landscape around joined in a dance

war of the revolution a bit." Bartlett made no reply. After sitting there for awhile until the surrounding landscape assumed its normal condition, he arose leisurely, without saving a word. He picked the reins from the backs of the horses and patted the nearest animal gently. Then he mounted to his place and drove off. The professor had taken his seat beside the driver, but Yates, putting on his coat and picking up his cane, strode along in front, switching off the heads of Canada thistles with his walking-stick as he proceeded.

CHAPTER IV. Bartlett was silent for a long time, but there was evidently something on | Bartlett.

his mind, for he communed with him self, the mutterings growing louder and louder until they broke the stillness; then he struck the horses, pulled them in, and began his soliloquy over again. At last he said abruptly to the

"What's this revolution he talked about?" "It was the war of independence, beginning in 1770."

"Never heard of it. Did the Yanks fight us?" 'The colonies fought with England."

"What colonies?" "The country now called the United States." "They fit with England, eh? Which

licked?" "The colonies won their independence. "That means they licked us. I don't

believe a word of it. 'Pears to me I'd 'a' heard of it; fur I've lived in these parts a long time.' "It was a little before your day."

"So was 1812; but my father fit in it, an' I never heard him tell of this revolution. He'd 'a' known, I sh'd think. There's a nigger in the fence somewheres.' "Well, England was rather busy at

the time with the French." "Ah, that was it, was it? I'll bet England never knew the revolution was a-goin' on till it was over. Old Na- natural gallantry was at once aroused, poleon couldn't thrash 'em, and it don't responded with the readiness of a courstand to reason that the Yanks could. I thought there was some skullduggery. Why, it took the Yanks four years to lick themselves. I got a book at home all about Napoleon. He was a

tough cuss." The professor did not feel called upon to defend the character of Napoleon, and so silence once more descended upon them. Bartlett seemed a good deal disturbed by the news he had just heard of the revolution, and he growled to himself, while the horses suffered more than usual from the whip and the hauling back that invariably followed the stroke. Yates was some distance ahead, and swinging along at a great rate, when the horses, apparently of their own accord, turned in at an open gate-way and proceeded in their usual leisurely fashion towards a large barn past a comfortable frame house with a wide veranda in front.

"This is my place," said Bartlett,

"I wish you had told me a few minutes ago," replied the professor, springing off, "so that I might have called to my friend."
"I'm not frettin' about him," said Bartlett, throwing the reins to a young

man who came out of the house. Renmark ran to the road and shouted loudly to the distant Yates. Yates apparently did not hear him, but something about the next house attracted the pedestrian's attention, and after standing for a moment and gazing towards the west he looked around and saw the professor beckoning to him. When the two men met, Yates said:

"So we have arrived, have we? I say, Stilly, she lives in the next house. saw the buggy in the yard." "She? Who?"

"Why, that good-looking girl we passed on the road. I'm going to buy our supplies at that house, Stilly, if you have no objections. By the way, how is my old friend 1812?"

feelings. In fact, he was more troubled refreshing.

"News to him, eh? Well, I'm glad I knocked something into his head." "You certainly did it most unscientifically.'

"How do you mean-unscientifically?" "In the delivery of the blow. I never saw a more awkwardly-delivered

undercut. Yates looked at his friend in astonishment. How should this calm, learned

man know anything about undercuts or science in blows?

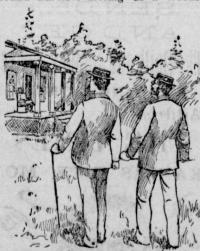
"Well, you must admit I got there just the same." * "Yes, by brute force. A sledge-

hammer would have done as well. But of surplus energy, that I regretted to see such an opening thrown away."

"Heavens and earth, Stilly, this is the professor in a new light. What do you teach in Toronto university, anyhow? The noble art of self defense?" "Not exactly; but if you intend to go

through Canada in this belligerent manner I think it would be worth your while to take a few hints from me. "With striking examples, I suppose. By Jove, I will, Stilly."

As the two came to the house they found Bartlett sitting in a wooden



THEY FOUND BARTLETT SITTING IN A ROCKING CHAIR.

rocking-chair on the veranda, looking

grimly down the road. "What an old tyrant that man must be in his home!" said Yates. There was no time for the professor to reply before they came within earshot. 'The old woman's setting out sup-

per," said the farmer gruffly, that piece of information being apparently as near as he could get towards inviting them to share his hospitality. Yates didn't know whether it was meant for an invitation or not, but he | ant. answered, shortly:

"Thanks, we won't stay." "Speak fur yourself, please," snarled

"Of course I go with my friend," said Renmark; "but we are obliged for the invitation!

"Please yourselves." "What's that?" cried a cheery voice from the inside of the house, as a stout, rosy and very good-natured looking woman appeared at the front door. "Won't stay? Who won't stay? I'd like to see anybody leave my house hungry when there's a meal on the tabetter meal anywhere on the Ridge than what I'll give you, why, you're welcome to go there next time, but ten minutes. Hiram, that's your fault. You always invite a person to dinner as if you wanted to wrastle with him."

with something of mute appeal at the a more critical and less susceptible man two men, but said nothing.

"Never mind him," continued Mrs. Bartlett. "You're at my house; and, whatever my neighbors may say ag'in' me, I never heard anybody complain of the lack of good victuals while I was able to do the cooking. Come right in and wash yourselves, for the road between here and the fort is dusty enough, even if Hiram never was taken up for fast driving. Besides, a wash is refreshing after a hot day."

There was no denying the cordiality of the invitation, and Yates, whose



tier. Mrs. Bartlett led the way into the house, but as Yates passed the farmer the latter cleared his throat with an effort, and, throwing his thumb over his shoulder in the direction his wife had taken, said, in a husky whisper:

"No call to-to mention the revolution, you know." "Certainly not," answered Yates. with a wink that took in the situation.

"Shall we sample the jug before or after supper?" "After, if it's all the same to you,"

adding, "out in the barn." Yates nodded and followed his friend

into the house. The young men were shown into a bedroom of more than ordinary size on the upper floor. Everything about the house was of the most dainty and scrupulous cleanliness, and an air of cheerful comfort pervaded the place. Mrs. Bartlett was evidently a housekeeper to be proud of. Two large pitchers of cool soft water awaited them, and the "He doesn't seem to harbor any harsh wash, as had been predicted, was most

"I say," cried Yates, "it's rather cheeky to accept a man's hospitality after knocking him down." "It would be for most people, but I

think you underestimate your cheek, as you call it."

"Bravo, Stilly! You're blossoming out. That's rapartee, that is. With the accent on the rap, too. Never you mind. I think old 1812 and I will get along all right after this. It doesn't seem to bother him any, so I don't see why it should worry me. Nice mother ly old lady, isn't she?" "Who? 1812?"

"No; Mrs. 1812. I'm sorry I compliget conceited. Remember that what neatly and deftly without any display grave professor is rank flippancy. Let's go down.'

The table was covered with a cloth as white and spotless as good linen can well be. The bread was genuine homemade, a term so often misused in the cities. It was brown as to crust and flaky and light as to interior. The butter, cool from the rock cellar, was of a lovely golden hue. The sight of the well-loaded table was most welcome to the eyes of hungry travelers. There was, as Yates afterwards remarked,

"abundance and plenty of it." "Come, father," cried Mrs. Bartlett, as the young men appeared and they heard the rocking-chair creak on the veranda in prompt answer to the sum-

"This is my son, gentlemen," said Mrs. Bartlett, indicating a young man who stood in a non-committal attitude near the corner of the room. The professor recognized him as the person who had taken charge of the horses when his father came home. There was evidently something of his father's demeanor about the young man, who awkwardly and silently restonded to

the recognition of the strangers "And this is my daughter," ontinued the good woman. "Now, what might your names be?"

'My name is Yates, and this is my friend, Prof. Renmark, of Tronto, pronouncing the name of the fair city in two syllables, as is, alas! too often done. The professor bowed, ind Yates cordially extended his hand to the young woman. "How do you do, Miss Bartlett?" he said. "I am happy to meet you."

The girl smiled very prettil, and said she hoped they had a pleasant trip out from Fort Erie.

"Oh, we had," said Yates, loking for moment at his host, whose eyes were fixed on the tablecloth, and who appeared to be quite content to let his wife run the show. "The roal's a little rocky in places, but it's very pleas-

'Now you sit down here, and you here," said Mrs. Bartlett; fand I do hope you have brought good appetites

The strangers took their places, and Yates had a chance to look at the younger member of the family, which opportunity he did not let slip. It was hard to believe that she was the daughter of so crusty a man as Hiram Bartlett. Her cheeks were rosy, with dimples in them that constantly came and went, in her incessant effort to keep from laughing. Her hair, which hung about her plump shoulders, was a loveble. And, young men, if you can get a ly golden brown. Although her dress was of the cheapest material, it was neatly cut and fitted; and her dainty white pinafore added that touch of this meal you'll have here, inside of wholesome cleanliness that was so noticeable everywhere in the house. A bit of blue ribbon at her white throat and a flower of the spring just below Hiram gave a guilty start and looked it completed a charming picture, which than Yates might have contemplated

with pleasure. Miss Bartlett sat smilingly at one end of the table, and her father grimly at the other. The mother sat at the side, apparently looking on that position as one of vantage for commanding the whole field and keeping her husband and her daughter both under her eye. The teapot and cups were set before the young woman. She did not pour out the tea at once, but seemed to be waiting instructions from her mother. That good lady was gazing with some sternness at her husband, he vainly endeavoring to look at the ceiling or anywhere but at her. He drew his open hand nervously down his face, which was of unusual gravity even for him. Finally he cast an appealing glance at his wife, who sat with her hands folded on her lap, but her eyes were unrelenting. After a moment's hopeless irresolution, Bartlett bent his head over his plate and murmured:

"For what we are about to receive, oh, make us truly thankful. Amen. Mrs. Bartlett echoed the last word, having also bowed her head when she her husband.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] WEALTHY BUT HARD UP.

The Trials of a Young Man Trying to Change a Big Coin.

Many a man has been land poor, but the trials of such a one are as naught compared with those of a man who is rolling in wealth, but cannot spend it. A man went over on the South side the other day with only a nickel and a twenty dollar gold piece in his pocket. He thought he had plenty of small change, but he found out to his sorrow that he was mistaken. He paid the nickel to go up. Then he finished his business and caught a cable car to get back home. The conductor came along and, after searching for change, the man finally tendered him the gold piece. The conductor looked at it, turned it over, and handed it back.

"Can't change it," said he, and the man had to get off the car. He stepped in the nearest saloon and ordered a

"I'll wait until I've put down the beer. Then I'll have to get my change." But he didn't get it. The bartender looked at the money, clinked it on the bar, eved it again, then winked. He

thought it was counterfeit. "You can have the drink," was all he said as he shoved the gold piece

to pall on him. "I'll pawn it," quoth he. So he went to the nearest pawnshop and offered it to the man in charge.

"How much will you give me on this?" he asked. He was offered the usual one-third of the value, for the money-lender saw it was a good coin. But he thought it was stolen, for never before had he heard of a man pawning a gold piece. So, like the good and conscientious lender that he was. he summoned a policeman, while he kept his customer haggling over more than ten per cent. interest when he seven cents for his twenty-dollar you had such an opportunity to do it in the newspaper man is clever, in a gold piece. The officer came. As luck would have it, he happened to know the owner of the gold coin. It took a lengthy explanation to tell his story, and then he borrowed a nickel of the that saved him from walking twenty blocks. - Chicago Times.

Same Thing.

The pompous young attorney was making his first appearance in a murder case and he was considerably impressed with his own importance. Just before the case was called a rumor reached the courtroom that the prisoner had committed suicide, and the young attorney hastily pushed his way to the front and caught the judge's "May it please the court," he said,

"a rumor is in circulation that my client has committed suicide by taking poison. I wish to brand that as false. saw him this morning and he retained me to defend him-'

"Oh, that only shows that he has chosen a slower method than poison," interrupted one of the older lawyers, "and confirms the main point in the rumor."-Chicago Post.

What He Would Think

The good, kind old gentleman looked down benignantly on the small urchin blacking his shoes. "Now my boy," he said after he had finished blacking his shoes, "what would you think if I gave you a nice new one-dollar bill?" The boy, down on all fours, cocked his head up at his prospective benefactor. "I guess I'd think you wanted ninety-five cents change," he replied, and the subsequent proceedings proved his guess to be correct.-Detroit Free Fress.

His Idea of Heaven. "Grandpa, I don't want to go to Heaven.

"You don't want to go to Heaven! Why not?" I should be so lonesome there."

"Why should you te lonely there, my son? "Grandpa, it will be very lonesome with only God and George Washington there."--Judge.

THE RETALIATION POLICY. Republicans Making Party Capital of an Unimportant Issue.

The discussion over the retaliatory policy of Spain and Germany is becoming somewhat hysterical. It is pressed apon public attention with a view to making party capital. We have already exposed the misrepresentations that have been circulated with reference to it. An editorial in a republican paper on this subject must be classed as phenomenally fair unless it contains as many misstatements as sentences. The bizarre feature of the discussion is that the republicans, while claiming to be the only "good Americans" on earth (without even excepting dead Indians), almost universally take the foreign side of the question, protesting that Spain and Germany are right and we are wrong.

There is in this a certain element of consistency for which, in a spirit of fairness, we must give the republicans credit. Imprimis, they are entirely consistent in defending their own party and attacking the democrats, whether one or the other is right or wrong. What is more to the purpose, they are consistent in defending a policy of retaliation against a country for regulating its tariff rates in accordance with the requirements of its revenue. They are quite wrong, however, in ascribing this policy to Mr. Blaine. The idea of the latter was to continue the tariff on sugar in the McKinley bill, but to take it off the sugar produced by any country whenever the latter by a commercial treaty granted special advantage to our exports. In a more comprehensive way, he looked to absolute free trade among American countries, and John Sherman said he was "almost persuaded" to agree with him. It is hard to say why free trade would be any more of a blessing with American countries than with others, but at any saw surrender in the troubled eyes of rate Mr. Blaine did not advocate the policy of retaliation which went into the McKinley bill as section 3. The Aldrich amendment to the Mc-

Kinley bill, numbered section 3, and misnamed "the reciprocity clause," provided for retaliation against such countries as did not, in the judgment of the president, levy fair rates of duty on commodities exported from the United States. It was not necessary that any state should levy more tax on our products than on similar articles from other countries. It was sufficient that these rates should be deemed by the president "reciprocally unfair and unequal" Our state department called the attention of a number of countries to this provision. and especially the countries producing sugar and coffee. As to coffee, no change was made by the McKinley bill. It had been on the free list since 1872. Still coffee-producing countries were held up and asked to admit our products free, or at less rates than similar articles from other countries, on the ground that their coffee came in free. Several of the Spanish American countries pointed out that they made no discrimination against the produce of the United States; that they levied no duties for protection, but only for revenue, and that if they made the reductions desired of them by the Harrison administration they could not collect revenue enough to over to the man. Its owner worked support their governments. These the same game on half a dozen other reasons did not satisfy President Harbartenders until free drinking began rison as to several countries. He issued proclamations taxing the coffee of Venezuela and several other countries. Some other South American states that made no concessions escaped, for what reason has never been explained, though possibly it may have been the strong sentiment in New England in favor of free hides. Now here was a case where our government undertook to say what tariff rates other countries should levy for strictly revenue purposes, where there was no discrimination -against us at all. We required them to discriminate in our favor, even to the sacrifice mented you on your repartee. You'll only received six dollars and sixty- of needed revenue, on pain of having a discriminating tax put upon certain of their exports to the United States.

The principle underlying this action, if formulated, would have been something like this: "We have a right to adopt retaliatory measures against "copper" to ride home on. That's all any other country that refuses to discriminate in our favor.' Thus the McKinley bill set the pace and other countries have not been slow to fall into it. Here is Spain, for example, undertaking to retaliate up-

on us because we find it necessary to levy a revenue duty on sugar. The sugar duty is necessary to the support of our government, but Spain does not heed that any more than Mr. Harrison heeded a similar explanation from certain Spanish-American countries. Thus Spain is simply imitating the former fatuous policy of the United States, by taxing her own subjects by way of retaliation against us for raising our revenues in our own way.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-1f that greedy fool measure, twice condemned by the people at the polls, is submitted to them again, they will ratify their former verdicts by severely whipping the party which identifies itself with that discredited law. Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

-The democratic counties of Iowa are the prosperous ones. Des Moines, Dubuque, Scott and Lee head the ists. Good, honest, progressive administrations like the democracy gives produce good results. These counties have no warrants going begging for discount.-Burlington Gazette. -- Whatever the state department

does is always worse, in the eyes of the republican editors, than anything else it could do. They have been yelling for a vigorous foreign policy, and when Secretary Gresham gives it to them in his Spanish policy they denounce it as violently as they ever denounced his conservative Hawaiian policy. The "Americanism" of the party which boasts so loudly of its Americanism consists to-day mainly of blind, bitter hatred of a man who had the independence to leave the republican party when it no longer represented his political principles.—Louisville Courier-Journal. TARIFF INEQUALITIES.

The American Victimized by the Pretective Syster Complaint is made of the low price

of wheat, as of all breadstuffs. American farmer is the victim of this diminished value of his product because it is asserted that he is not sufficiently protected by existing tariff The American wheat producer com-

petes with the wheat grower of South America, of India, and of Russia. He competes, too, with the producers of breadstuffs wherever raised. The protection laws as they exist under the Wilson enactment and as they have existed during the whole era of protection spoke the word of promise to the ear of the American agriculturist and broke it to the hope.

What is the specification? Laborsaving farm machinery originated in the United States. That machinery is sold in India, Russia and South America. It is put down at the barnyards of foreign wheat growers, notwithstanding their distance from the place of manufacture, at a price much lower than the American farmer is compelled to pay to the manufacturer, though he is immediately in the neighborhood of the factory.

Protection has enabled the make for agricultural instruments to levy a toll upon the American farmer far greater than he demands from the South American, the Indian, or the Russian agriculturist, whose product comes in the markets of the world in direct competition with the farm product of

And that disadvantage to the American farmer is to be still further emphasized. Upon the plea of benefit to American manufacturers and laborers the drawback system has been authorized. He who imports a manufactured material into this country and, changing its form or use, exports it, is entitled to a drawback of the entire amount of duty paid, less one per cent. The agricultural implement makers of the United States have discovered that by purchasing steel in England they can employ it in their implements at their manufactories in America and send these implements to their customers the world over outside of the United States and get the benefit of the drawback, thus helping them still further to accommodate the customer abroad while compelling the customer in America to pay an en-

hanced price. This is one of the glaring disadvantages of the protection system to the producer in this country.

The system, even if we might grant that as a whole it is beneficial, has other injustices. Merchants import quantities of manufactured large They are assessed at a certain goods. rate, and, the tax being paid, the goods are passed on to the consumer with that customs tax upon them. But the importer protests that a different classification ought to obtain, whereby the goods would be dutiable at a lower rate. After years of delay there is treasury or judicial decision of the matter in favor of the importer! During all this period the importer has protested upon every consignment of like nature, and it results that he has returned to him an excess of payment amounting in many instances, if he is a heavy importer, to tens of thousands of dollars a year. The consumer has paid the merchant. Does the merchant make a rebate to the consumer? The thing would be impracticable, consequently he pockets that differ-

ence, mightily to his advantage. If the system of protection is to obtain in this country it must be shorn of many a palpable evil. - Chicago

THE FACTS ARE OBVIOUS. The Republicans Hopelessly Mortgaged

to the Sugar Trust. The unity with which the republican senators voted in defense of the sugar trust interests the other day would command admiration as an evidence of party discipline, if it didn't imply venality in the sacrifice of public interests to a dangerous and corrupt monopoly. Every republican senator who voted cast the influence of his voice with the sugar trust, and every republican senator who was present and not paired voted. Those who were paired were on the side of the trust, so that it may be said that the entire republican strength in the senate was mustered in behalf of the

odious sugar trust The democrats in the senate, on the other hand, were divided. That is to say of the twenty-five who voted twenty-three were in favor of the people and two. Blanchard, of Louisiana, and Roach, of North Dakota, voted for the trust. Blanchard is a sugar cane grower, and Roach represents a constituency interested in sugar beets. It may be assumed, therefore, that they were influenced by selfish considerations. But there were a number of democrats who didn't vote, and, therefore, that admirable party discipline which obtains among the republicans is proved to be absent from the demo-

cratic party in the senate. But the republicans are welcome to the glory which they may be able to gather from this fact. The lack of discipline is a fault, it is true, but not so grave an offense as the want of integrity, and the vote shows that the republicans of the senate are hopeless y mortgaged to the sugar trust, and the restoration of that party to power can have no other effect than the reestablishment of trust dominance in the legislation of the the country. The honest people are invited to a contemplation of the effect of such a

restoration.-Kansas City Times, —It seems entirely proper that McKinley and Coxey should live in the same congressional district. What we can't understand is how the people after electing McKinley defeated Coxey .- St. Louis Republic.

-McKinley partisans should not hold against the Reed boom the fact that the man who opened Tom Reed's Chicago meeting with prayer has since run off with another man's wife.-Kansas City Times.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

A Kansas newspaper man who is not in the habit of receiving large sums of money was given a check made pay able to his order for \$25 payment for advertising. On representing it at the the request that he endorse it and it would then be cashed. He took the stances more goods have been export--White Cloud Glebs.

After a chase of four years around the world a big absconder has just been captured in Cincinnati. It took longer than that to catch the most extensive confidence operator and allaround robber this country has ever known—the Republican party. Ow-ing to the carelessness of the keepers the criminal is again at large, but a reorganized Democracy will bring him down in '96 -Lawrence Gazette.

The millionaires will contest the constitutionality of the income tax, for it is a shameful thing that a man with millions should be obliged to help keep up the government that has allowed him to get wealthy and which protects him in his riches. When the Republican party was taxing to death the poor man, by levying upon his income for the benefit of the industrial barons, the plutocrats saw nothing unconstitutional in that kind of a tax. -Lawrence Gazette.

On the State Board of Pardons, Gov. Morrill will have, under the law, to appoint one Democrat; and, in looking around for a suitable man to receive this favor from his hands, he can not find a man whose appointment would better please the Democratic editors of Kansas than would that of J. J. Rambo, editor and proprietor of the Chetopa Democrat, a man who, while battling for the Democracy of Kansas and of the nation, has done much with his paper to build up the material interests of the Sunflower State. Yes: and his appointment to this important position would be hailed with delight, not only by the Democratic press of Kansas, but by thousands of Democrats all over the State. He is a man eminently well qualified for the position and it is to be hoped the Governor will give him the preference.

ALL COUNTRIES AFFECTED.

This is not the only country whose foreign trade has fallen off in the last her exports from \$88,000.000 to \$80,-000,000. This is a loss of 10 per cent. in exports and of 43 per cent. in im-

The downward tendency of trade in Europe began earlier; in fact, two or gives the following explanations of three years ago. The Treasury De-partment at Washington has prepared has been so commonly used recently: tables and charts which bear out this statement. There has been a steady decline in Great Britain's exports since 1890 and her imports since 1891. The you refer to Senator John T. Morgan same may be said of the foreign trade as the author of the term "cuckoo" as of both France and Spain and also that of Germany, except that the decline in Germany, except that the decline in Germany's imports set in one year earlier. Austria-Hungary's present period of commercial depression did not begin until 1891. Received an old term used by John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the house in the early twenties. Ben other hand, began in 1888 9. country here named has less foreign trade now, as far as values are concerned, than it had in 1882.

Reports from some of the countries covered by the Treasury Department's tables are not complete for last year, and the comparisons are, therefore. Beecher became impatient and at last made with the year 1892. Of the larger countries, Russia sustained the lengthy pause, moved "the previous greatest loss. Her exports were 20.8 per cent.and her imports 29.5 per cent. greater in 1882 than in 1892. Germany lost 76 per cent. in exports and 137 per cent. in imports. France's loss was 32 and 139 per cent. respectively. Great Britain's export trade deher purchases 2.6 per cent. Italy's it no longer, but said, in a voice as loss was 16.8 in exports and 5.5 in im-shrill as the voice of a peacock: "Mr ports, and Austria-Hungary's was 7.6 and 4.5 per cent. respectively.

Everyone of the countries suffered a material loss in shipments to other countries and only one gained in imports. Only four in all Europe—Denmark, Holland, Portugal and Sweden had as large a foreign trade at the end of the decade as they had at the be-ginning of it. They are all small countries in population and commerce alongside of Great Britain, Germany,

France or Russia. The report states that the figures for 1893 would show a "continued and, in some cases, aggravated depression.' No cause is assigned for the losses. Perhaps, there are several causes. Two are at once recognized by those who have made a study of commerce or and the revival did not begin until after the strikes and riots of 1877. sued by the Treasury Department.
The foreign trade of nearly every one of these countries was up in 1882.3 about at the highest point ever attained and down several points three or four years later. Then there was an If it does, and you think it worth four years later. Then there was another upward movement. Trade continued improving until about 1891-2, when the present period of commercial depression in Europe set in, to be followed, a year later, by one in this country.

Does this interest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great is special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and family for their kind he ospitality in caring for him and us while our kind Heaven'y Father to the set of our beloved have a specially do to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and family for their kind he ospitality in caring for him and us while our kind Heaven'y Father to the set of the second and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and family for their kind he ospitality in caring for him and us while our kind Heaven'y Father to the second and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father, we desire in this way to express our sincere thanks. And we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. Dremmond and father we feel indebted to Mr. Wm. D

The bottom is thought to have been reached on both sides of the Atlantic Trade has been improving for several months and there is good reason for believing that it will continue to improve until the regular time comes, several years hence, for another down-

ward movement. The second cause for the losses shown by the Treasury Department's figures is the decline in prices. The value of the exports and imports is bank the cashier handed it back with given in these tables and charts, not piece of paper and wrote across the back, "I heartly endorse this check."

White Cloud Clab. depreciation has been due in large part to the commercial depression. a revival of business will come an improvement in prices, so that the coming year's business should show a very material increase in the value of this country's and also Europe's foreign trade.—St. Louis Republic.

WHAT IS LEGAL NOTICE?

On December 31 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at St Louis rendered an opinion in the case of Levi and Maria Wilson against the appeal from an order of the United P.; E. Cambell, constable. States court for the district of Kansas, confirming a master's sale in a suit to foreclose a mortgage. It was assigned as error that the court below eph Arnold; constables. confirmed the sale over the objection made on the ground that no notice of the sale had been published for at least four weeks before it took place,

as required by law. The first publication of the notice of sale was made Friday, November 10. 1893; the second, Friday, November 17; the third, Friday, November 24; the fourth, Friday, December 1. The sale was made Thursday, December 7. The cates assigned to him on Oct. 2d, 1894. court says: "A week is seven days. The first publication of this notice was November 10. Its publication for one 16. Its publication for two weeks was not complete until midnight, November 23. Its publication for three weeks was not complete until midnight, November 30. And its publication for four weeks was not complete until 12 o'clock, p. m., or midnight of December 7. But the sale was made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. It is plain that the notice had ports. That country's imports fell least four weeks' publication has been from \$43,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and made and is complete before the sale,

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "CUCKOO." A correspondent of the Inter Ocean has been so commonly used recently

"In an editorial published in the Inter Ocean a few days ago I noticed applied politically. Senator Morgan the April (1883) Century wherein Ran- praise se of nw 34-22-9. dolph refered to Philemon Beecher and as the dinner hour approached, Mr lengthy pause, moved "the previous question." Randolph proceeded to be again interrupted, when he paused to long before the demand was made for Day. creased 6 per cent, but she increased the third time. Randolph could stand Speaker, in the Netherlands, a man of leather, will in a few moments con struct that which, with the pressure of the finger and thumb, will cry. 'Cuckoo! Cuckoo!' With less ingenuity and with inferior materials, the people of Ohio have made a toy that will without much pressure, cry, 'Previous question! Previous question!"

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a men to

get good reading matter as it is to get
good food.

C C Smith, F C Jeffrey, E F Smith, F Smith, F C Jeffrey, E F Smith, statistics relating to it. One of the statistics relating to it. One of the regular fluctuations of business: A sir, who are glancing down this column period of unusual prosperity is certain to be followed by a gradual decline until business of almost every kind We will give you that greatest of all becomes unprofitable. There was Democratic papers, the New York such a decline after the panic of 1873 Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will The period of improvement continued send you this paper for one year and until 1883, when business received The Weekly World for six months for another setback. For the next three 35 cents in addition to the years there was a steady decline in trade of all kinds. The effect on the foreign commerce of 25 different countries is seen on the charts recently is going to be a very important one of the steady decline in addition to the floor Managers—A B Wats on, Jas O'-Byrne, Wm Norton. S C S mith, E C Holmes, Geo Holsinger, W I I Shaft, G Kingana, S E Yeoman. tries is seen on the charts recently is- going to be a very important onel

Commissioner's Proceedings.

The board met in regular session last Monday morning with a full board. The H Piper road was established.

A. L. Rector road laid over. E Martin road rejected, as not being of

public utility. The bonds of the following township officers were approved:

Aazaar-F. V. Alford, treasurer; Chas; Perrigo, clerk; Z. W. Davis trustee; J. K. Warren, J. P.; G. W. Yeager, J. P., Albert Coleman, constable.

Matfield Green-Henry Wagoner, treasquantities, instead of values, there would be a gain instead of a loss. The trustee; C. H. Golden J. P.; Maurice Oles, J. P.; J. H. Jackson, constable; T. J. Corbin, constable.

> Cedar-Wm. H Jackson, treasurer; David Mercer, clerk; C. A. Cowley, trustee; J. P. Lieth, J. P.; H. A. Ewing, J. P.; Thomas Mercer, constable, C. H. Sidener, constable.

Cottonwood-Trustee, Wm. M. Rich: clerk, J. C. Fisher; treasurer, Oscar Duehn; constable, A. B. Emerson; B. S. Wheeler, J. P.

Diamond Creek-A F Holman, trustee, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance R C Morris, clerk; John L Gamer, treascompany which will be of interest to urer; L W Pratt, J. P.; J L Ramsey, conlawyers and litigants. The case was an stable; E Stotts, J. P.; Chas. Burnett, J.

Falls-David Biggam, trustee; G K Hagans, treasurer; M C Newton. J P; Ferd Yenzer, clerk; L W Heck and Jos-

Toledo-M D Lyle, trustee; J M Crouch, treasurer; B M Garth, clerk; F A Stewart and W M Moore; J. P.; F A Kent and W H Kellam, constables.

The board ordered that no more aid be furnished Mrs. Ann Smith. of Strong

In the matter of the assignment of tax sale certificates to J C Davis, the clerk was instructed to remit assignment fees of 25 cents each of tax sale certifi-

It was ordered that the former order on wolf scalps extend to Jan. 1st, 1895. And further ordered that a bounty of week, or seven days, could not have two dollars each for old wolves be allowbeen and was not completed until 12 ed, and a bounty of one dollar each for o'clock, p. m., or midnight, November young wolf scalps. captured and killed in Chase county. This order to extend from Jan. 1, 1895 to Jan. 1, 1896.

Report of superintendent of poor farm appproved. Annual report of trustee of Matfield

township, for 1894, approved. Board accepted the bridge at W. P

Evan's crossing finding the same to be complete as per contract. Bonds of Matt McDonald as probate judge; T G Allen as county superintend-

statement of Mexico's foreign trade for statement of Mexico's foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanations and explanation of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a considerable loss in both imports and explanation which is a specific product of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a constant of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a constant of the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows a constant of ent, E L Robinson as county attorney and The resignation of Joseph Arnold as

constable in Falls township, was accepted and George McDonald was appointed to filt the vacancy.

The resignation of Andrus Welte as nealth officer was accepted.

A rebate of \$ 3.90 was made on the personal tax of Alfred Ryan. The board ordered that \$100 be appro-

priated from the general fund for the benefit of the Bazaar township fund for bridge work. The personal property tax of G. C.

Cable was remitted, it being shown that the same was assessed in Marion county. In the matter of appraisers of state school lands, approved. S L Drury, J M not begin until 1891. Russia's, on the Perley Poore published an article in Shaw and D W Eastman, approved to ap-

The personal property tax of M B Riggs of Ohio, as a "cuckoo." During the of \$27.22, was remitted, it being shown debate Mr. Randolph had the floor. that the same was assessed in Marion county.

Old Settlers.

At a meeting of the Old Settler's Association held last Saturday, Arch Miller was elected President; F. V. Alford, Vice President; Mat McDonald, Secretary; S. collect his thoughts, by a demand for A. Breese, Treasurer. The annual cele-"the previous question;" nor was it bration will be held on Jan. 29-Kansas

> The following committees were appointed:

On Invitation-J S Doolittle, W S Romigh, John Stone, Wm Norton, Geo small capacity with bits of wood and Yeager, Will Heskett, H Brandley, K J Fink, Frank Laloge, Fred Pracht. D R Shellenbarger, B McCabe, A Brandley, A R Ice, F Bernard, W J Dougher ty, Clay Shaft, John Sharp, W R Stotts, 'T G Allen, C S Ford, M C Newton, Thios Lawless, J B Sanders, W G Patter, G W Hayes, A D Findley, L W Pratt, N B

Scribner, Isaac Alexander.
On Program—J L Cochran, Dennis
Madden, J W McWilliams, W H Shaft
Jr., J H Doolittle, P B McCal & W H
Holsinger, Matt McDonald, E C Holmes.
C C Smith, P C Jeffrey, E F H olmes, T

Madden, W.G Patten.

On Decoration—JB Smith, Mrs. Jabin Johnson, W L Wood, A B Wa tson, Mrs. J H Scribner, Matt McDonald, Mrs. Julia A Reeve, Dr. J M Hamme, A 13 Watson, Mrs. W H Holsinger, Mrs. J J Comer, Mrs. A B Watson.

Mrs. A B Watson.

Reception—J M Tuttle, Lot Leonard,
J W Mc Williams, F P Cochran, J L Crawford Jr., E Stotts, Dr. C L C onaway, J
H Murdock, Mrs. S N Wood,
Mrs. E W
Pinkston, Mrs. E A Kinney,
Mrs. W A
Morgan, Mrs. Wm Rockwood.

A Card of Than ks.

To the many kind neighbor sand friends who so willingly assisted v s during the late illness of our beloved I rusband and

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.

50C. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

THE NEW VOLUME.

BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 1894, will contain the best things in reading and pictures for child-ren from one to six years old. Among them will be

THE HOUSE OF THE GRANDMOTHERS.

By Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt. A humorous serial of baby life.

MARCHING PLAYS. By Grey Burleson. For nursery entertainments, kindergar tens and primary schools; to de velop the natural friendliness of little children toward ani-mals. Elaborately illustrated. SEQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE.

By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. New adventures of old friends, Told in verse.

THE NIMBLE PENNIES.

By "Boz." A series of curious drawing lesson, using a large and small copper cent. 'CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE"

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A menagerie of cardbord, with full directions for making and coloring, and prizes. Specimen free.

Alpha Publilhing Co., Boston.

THE PANSY

PROSPECTUS. 1894--'95

Beginning with the November Numbe A SERIAL STORY.

"Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy.'
Origional illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

A SERIAL STORY.

"The Old Town Pump," by "Margar-et Sidney,"author of the famous "Pepper" books. Origional illustrations by H. P.

NATURAL ISTORY.

Ten papers by L.H.M. Palmer. Each one will have an original full-page illus-tration drawn from life or life models by the author. ASERIES

of charmingly written articles descrip-tive of California, by Mrs. Eliza Burroughs

FRONTISPIECE STORIES.

by "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidehts which were personally known to the editors.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS.

A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the Juniors' meeting. with a personal letter from "Pansy," growing out of her own experi-

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Which many found helpful last year THE PANSY READING CIRCLE.

Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.
A study from some standard poet each month. Selections carefully chosen, illustrating the style of the writer and poems suitable for recitation or study.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The best help possible will be secured to give each month, articles or items of in-terest concerning other lands than ours.

DAILY THOUGHTS. An entire chapter or Psalm will be taken ap, and a verse chosen for each day. and brief comment given.

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Of which this is a fac-simile.(reduced)

THE Thirty-two pages of reading and illusg trations in each number adapted to youn people from nine to fitteen years of age. Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine. TIMES, Subscription price, \$1.00 a year.

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Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven.

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SPECIAL FEATURES: POLLY AND THE OTHER GIRL. Serial. By Miss

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poens for recitation in character. By Chas S. Pratt. SREAT CATSIHAVE MET. A dozen hunting stories, every one true. By W. Tomson

72 (lustrations. ACHILDHOD IN AN IRISH CASTLE. Adventur By Mrs. B. H. Dobbs. WHEN GRINDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER WAS A

80Y A series of historical articles, illust ated. By E. S. Brooks. AMERCAN DOG ABROAD. Dog Tony's voyageand travels; very amusing. By F. P. Jumphrey.

SUNSHINE CORNER. About children who became happiness makers. By Abby Moton Diaz. SONGS FIR CHILDREN'S VOICES. A monthly DOLL-DRESSMAKING. A series written for

DISTINGUSHED STORY-TELLERS. Stories by Sophie May, Mary E. Wilkins, Hezekiah Buterworth, etc.

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THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST.

Eight pages, fifty-six columns of the choicest reading for old or young. Founden distinct, abiy edited departments, and a superb corps of carefully assembled, paid Western contributors. The JOHNNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above all things, is PRACTICAL. It is a ributors. The JOHNNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above an things, is PRACTICAL. It is a recognized authority and safe guide in all the varied increases within its scope. No farmer, dairyman, stock or poultry T iser, or fruit grower, who intends to Succeed in his business, should be without it. It is the MOST INTERESTINE, and in its practical teachings the MOST VALUABLE, of any Farm and Home weekly in the world. (Every subscriber gets the new and wonderfully popular Journal of Agriculture Cook Book, 328 pages, nearly 2,000 original, competitive cash prize Recepts, for only 30 Cents. The most complete, practical and economical of all Cook Books.)

OUR GREAT COMBINATION OFFER

The Journal of Agriculture Being \$1.00, the Two Papers, Singly, Would Be \$2.50. JOURNAL OF ACRICULTURE and THIS PAPER, TOGETHER, for \$1.90. Or, THE TWO PAPERS ONE YEAR and THE NEW COOK BOOK, \$2.20. Do not delay! Remember our arrangement covers a limited time only. N. B.—The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE only consents to the above arrangement for persons not now taking that paper, and to such it will send sample copies free on application. ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS under above Great Combination Offer hand or send to W.E. Timmons, publisher of the Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Ka.

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shipping WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$500 to \$50. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$55. Phætons, \$65 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.



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Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

First published in the Courant, Jan. 3, 1895 Notice by Publication.

Top Buggy.

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, December 28, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 16, 1895, viz:
Herbert P. Lowe, H. E. 8108 W. S. for the SW fr. 16 sec, two 21 S. R. 7 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:
William Dawson, Joseph Robertson, Henry G. L. Strauhs, Hiram C. Varnum, all of Clements, Kansas.

JNO. I. LEE, Register. Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, Decem-

JNO. I. LEE, Register.

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The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 22 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

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Will be mailed to any address a third of a year for a quarter of a dollar.

This rate does not cover the cost of publication, but we make it in order to introduce the paper into every household in the Southwest. Send a quarter in silver or stamps and get the best paper in the West for four months.

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THE TIMES KANSAS CITY, MO.



can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industricusly; and you can increase that income as you goon, You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required, we start you. All is comparatively new and really, wonderful. We instruct and slow you how, free, Falkite anknown among our workers. No foom to explain here, Write and learn all free, by return mail. Universe fields, Address at once, IL. Blattett & Co., Moz 860, Portland, Maino.



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smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the whole seem that the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to eatisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

The Bluse County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

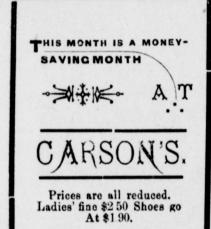
Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. MAST. At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.x KC.X.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Pass. Frt. Mixed Cottonwood Falls. Strong City.....3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans......3 20 8 45 Hymer......3 40 9 15



LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Don. Gillett, of Enid, Oklahoma, was Tommy Hinote came in from Colorado, last Saturday.

Mrs. S. N. d is postmaster of the Kansas Senats.

Mrs. W. E. Timmons is again able to be at the postoffice. Matti Bros. shipped a lot of hogs to

Kansas City, last week. Seward Baker took a car load of hogs

to Kansas City, Monday. Joe H. Mercer shipped some cattle

to Kansas City, last week. S. E. Yoeman, of Elmdale, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mrs. S.A. Breese made a three days

visit at Elmdale, last week. First-class room and board at the

Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Mrs. Wm. Perrin, Jr., was very ill. last week, but now she is improving

C. M. Gregory made a business trip to Omaha, the latter part of last week. Henry Bonewell and Fred Cahoon are filling the creamery ice-house with

Harry Zane, of Osage City, was here. Sunday, visiting his Grandfather Hi-

Wm. T. Foreman has moved to the farm he recently purchased of Wilson

Stout. The A., T. & S. F. R. R. has completed its new bridge over Peyton creek.

The new Board of County Commissioners will meet, next Monday, and

The ice crop is now being gathered, the ice being clear as crystal, and seven inches thick.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green. Wm. Drummond has just completed

a handsome dwelling on his farm, on Diamond creek. W. G. Patten has been elected doc-

ument clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the postoffice, in this city.

Granulated Sugar, 24 lbs. for \$1.00, all Package Coffees, 19 cts., at W. A. Doyle's, Strong City.

Geo. Selves has moved from Mrs. Copeland's farm to W. T. Foreman's

Born, on Sunday, January 6, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hofman, of

Strong City, a daughter.

the day after Christmas.

of their respective offices. ice-house on their place, near the

river, and are filling it with ice. registered 5° below zero, in this city. liberal share of your patronage, and Tuesday night it was down to zero.

Miss Lillie Hildebrand, of Meriam Park, is visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City,

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. Miss Jennie Liday was called to Kansas City, last Tuesday, by a telegram announcing the death of a friend.

Miss Alice Lyons, who has been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, for several weeks past, is again able to be up.

W. C. Gruwell, who was here visit-

ing at his father's during the holidays, returned, Sunday, to his home in Kan-If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. Ed.D. Forney was down to Emporia, last week, and installed the newly el-

ected officers of Gen. Lyon Camp, No. 57, S. of V. Senator W. A. Morgan has left the Leader office in charge of Fred Cun-ningham and Miss Nona Miller during

the session of Legislature. The Western Passanger Association has made a rate of one and one-third fare to the meeting of the Kansas Day Club, at Topeka, January 29.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

Quite a number of hogs were shipped from Bazaar, Monday evening the shippers being W. C. Handy, Wm. Nor-ton, Mrs. E. T. Baker and J. C. F. Kirk.

Mrs. J. E. Guthrie is enjoying a visit from her brother, W. D. Burris, from California, and who is engaged in the dairy business in that State, with a brother of Mr. Guthrie. Chas. Scherffiws bas just complete

a store building at Elmdale, S. D. Phomas being the contractor, and, last Monday, he went to Kansas City to purchase a stock of general merchan-I have refitted the photograph gal-

lery-new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.
E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W

Last Tuesday being the 47th anniversary of the birth of Mr. James George, of Strong City, his friends and neighbors gave him a most enjoyable surprise party, that evening, some of whom were from a distance.

The theme of discourse, by the Pastor, in the M. E. church. Cottonwood Falls, on Sabbath morning, Jan.13, will be "The legitimate sphere, relations and limitations of justice and mercy, in Christianity. All are cordially invited to attend.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement. this advertisement.

The day was very favorable for the rabbit race, last Thursday, and rabbits were plentiful. N. S. Faqua's dog. "Fanny Fly," from Emporia, won the first prize, and Will Heintz's dogs. "Comanche Lass" and "Just In." won the second and third prizes.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran has turned the keys of his office over to County Attorney-elect E. L. Robin-son, and has furnished the room south of W. H. Holsinger's hardware store, which he is now occupying as an office. and where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the ine of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Raisins For Sale, by the pound or Addresses the farmer as a business by the box. Apply at the COURANT man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100.000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

While preparing to go home from Wm. Drummond's,last Saturday,where he was working on Mr. Drummond's new house, Mr. A. Berlin, who resided about five miles from Homestead. was taken very ill, with heart disease; and he was taken to Mr. Drummond's house where he died, at 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, in the 63d year of his age, he having been born in Pennsylvania, August 30, 1832. In 1857 he was mar-ried to Miss Mary Jane Hall, by whom he had eight children, six of whom three sons and three daughters-together with his wife and thirteen grand-children survive him. When a

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Chase County Argicultural Association, will take notice that the annual meeting to elect seven directors of said association will be held at the Court House in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, January 26, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m. C. M. GREGORY, Secty.

for drunkenness and opium and to-bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above dis-The railroads will make a one-fare rate to Topeka for those wishing to attend the inaugeration of Governor mation in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.
A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ.
Address: Popular Music Monthly,
Indianapolis Ind.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan.

J. W. Files, J. L. Hayward, Dr. H. C. Hulit,

Miss Lizzie Jackson. All the above remaining uncalled for, January 23, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medacine exists than the dry, clear balseemic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the rail roads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cot tages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please.
The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

COINC EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road you can depend on getting through as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accomodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and

Inquire of nearest agent.

PROCRAM.

The next Teachers' Association will be held at Clements, Jan. 12, 1895, commencing at 2:30 p. m. Song by the Teachers, conducted by

Miss Cora Riggs. too much work from the teachers on the subject of temperance; Affirmative, O. S. Wiley, W. W. Austin, E.F. Martin; Negative, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Stotts and Miss Jessie Shaft.

Adjourn until 7:30 p. m.

Song, Clements school. Roll call, response by quotations

rom Scott Paper, should the teacher play with

her pupils at intermissions, Miss Rena General discussion.

Recess, during which time, every-body is requested by order of the President to shake the hand of everybody

Song, America, by the teachers , led. by Prof. Lowther. Dialogue, From Punkin Ridge, by Coin Valley school. COM.

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

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills on cents each. 25 and 50 cent shinwhere and when, and keeps a vigilant plasters ten cents each. \$1 and \$1 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER,

West Atlanta, Ga. IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1882 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,00 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an filustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

WANTED.— A Representave for the family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchases to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.

Jopeland's farm to W. T. Foreman's arm, on Bloody creek.

Born, on Sunday, January 6, 1895, of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hofman, of Strong City, a daughter.

Charley Shaft, son of Wm.H. Shaft, of Clements, has been sick ever since the day after Christmas.

Next Monday, January 14, the new sounty officers will assume the duties of their respective offices.

The Brace Bros. have built a new ice-house on their place, near the river, and are filling it with ice.

Two nights this winter the mercury registered 5° below zero, in this city. and Tuesday night it was down to zero.

Mrs. H. A. Rose.

The Farmers' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached is the history of this country when producers and the history of this country when producers and the history of this country when producers and the service of age; and from Iowa when 21 years of age; and from Iowa when 21 years of age; and from Iowa he came to Kansas in 1880, and lived in Chase county ever since 1885. His family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

A NEW MILLINER STORE.

By the first of March. I will open up a new and complete line of Millinery goods in the bailding now occupied by E. L. Robinson, and kindly solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

Mrs. H. A. Rose. CHICAGO.



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going? Fatty.-"Down in town. to get fine ysters at Bauerle's.

Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself? Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach." Leany .- "Yes."

Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oys-ter is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach. Leany. - "What difference is there

Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

EVERGREEN

WITHOUT COST. We will send you by mail postpaid on mall evergreen tree adopted to your climat We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adopted to your climate with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES. Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

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POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the argest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by on time. The line is run as straight the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition, Send us a one cent stamp, write your address | plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.?

Address DELAND & CO.

Fairport, N. Y. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Miss Cora Riggs.

Recitation, Miss Minnie Duehn.

Debate, Resolved that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union expect

Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN

CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federa Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTHINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS. on Thursday of each week for the practic of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFICE and private dispensary in the

Madden building, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D

BROADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or ell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City, *STARDARD LIQUOR GO.,* OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson 1868. 614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4 00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn, or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon.

Alcohol, Rum.

Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous,

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, GYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDER ED LIVER. or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, bilicusness, dizzinesss. distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill. SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

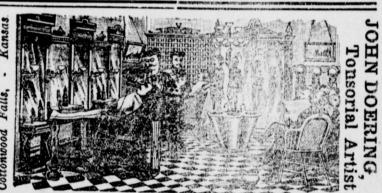
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Hardware. Stoves, Tinware Farm Machinery.

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IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Mothod. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginnere and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver.) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohic.

Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Ether one mailed on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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THE OFFICE OF STREET Hesdaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
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Suppressed or Painful Periods.
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Croup, Larynglits, Hoarseness...
Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains...
Maluria, Chills, Fever and Ague...
Piles, Blind or Bleeding...
Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes...
Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
Whooping Cough...
Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...
Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing

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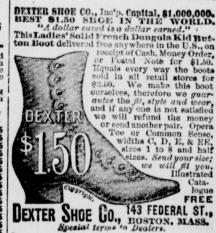
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILE OIN IMENT.

For PILES — External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Low Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

Leading Events of a Memorable Twelve Months.

THE YEAR 1894 PASSED IN REVIEW.

Failures, Casualties, Crimes, Foreign and Industrial Happenings, Meteorology, Political, Social and Sporting Events Chronologically Recorded.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BANKS GENERALLY. OTHERS FOR \$500,000

Jan. 3—Southern Land and Improvement Co., Frankfort, Ky.; \$500,000,
Jan. 9—Citizens' bank at Ogden, Utah....

Bank of Port Washington, Wis.
Jan. 10—W. T. Beek & Co., San Francisco commission merchants; \$750,000.

Jan. 14—Meadville (Pa.) savings bank,
Jan. 16—Third national bank, Detroit....

Bank of Zumbrota, Minn.
Jan. 22—Westview savings bank, at Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 24—First national bank, Fort Payne,
Ala.

Feb. 9-Signa Iron Co., of Philadelphia; Feb. 14—American national bank at Spring-field, Mo...Burlington (Ia.) Fire & Tornado

Feb. 14—American national bank at Spring-field, Mo... Burlington (Ia.) Fire & Tornado Insurance Co.

Mar. 2—State bank at Brookville, Kan.
Mar. 7—Bank of Harrison, Neb.
Mar. 13—Bank of Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Mar. 28—People's savings bank of Duluth, and Merchants' bank of West Duluth.

Apr. 6—J. B. Watkins Mortgage Co. of Lawrence, Kan.; 85,550,000.

Apr. 10—Aspen (Col.) national bank.

Apr. 18—W. H. Thomas & Son. whisky dealers and distillers at Louisville, Ky.; 8500,000.

Apr. 19—West Superior Iron & Steel company of Milwaukee; \$2,500,000.

Apr. 24—Merchants' bank of Enid, O. T.

Apr. 27—Henry Newman & Co., importers of clothing supplies in New York; \$1,500,000.

Apr. 30—Scandinavian and Finland Emigrant Co. of New York; \$4,000,000.

May 4—First national bank of Sedalia, Mo.
May 7—State national bank at Wichita, Kan.
May 8—A. N. Schuster & Co., clothing dealers at St. Joseph, Mo.; \$500,000.

May 16—National bank of Pendleton, Ore.
May 16—National bank of Pendleton, Ore.
May 24—Bank of Tempe at Phenix, A. T.
May 31—Bank at Enterprise, Kan.
June 4—Steele & Watker, wholesale grocers at St. Joseph, Mo.; \$700,000.

June 5—Farmers' and Merchants' bank at South End, O. T.

June 7—German national bank at Denver, Col.; \$833,000.

June 8—Union Warehouse Co. of New York; June 8—Union Warehouse Co. of New York:

June 8—Union Warehouse Co. of New York:

\$1,000,090 June 10—American Investment Co. at Emmettsburg, Ia.; \$800,000. June 18—Goodwin & Swift, of New York, electric railway builders and promoters; \$750,-June 21-Black Hills national bank of Rapid City, S. D.

July 26—First national bank of Grant, Neb.

Aug. 1—Baker City (Ore.) national bank.

Aug. 7—Citizens' savings bank at Portsmouth, O.

nouth, O. Aug. 10—Second national bank, Altoona. Pa. Aug. 13—Wichita (Kan.) national bank. Aug. 17—Commercial & Savings bank of Lud-

Aug. 17—Commercial & Savings bank of Eddington, Mich.
Sep. 6—Middleton (Pa.) bank.
Sep. 7—Mutual Benefit Life association of
America.headquarters at New York; \$10,000,000
...Oklahoma county bank at South Enid, Sep. 10-Citizens' bank of Plattsmouth, Neb.
Sep. 21—Commercial bank at Weeping Water, Neb.
Oct. 1—First national bank of Fayetteville,
N. Y.
Oct. 5—Coffin & Stanton, stock brokers in
New York: \$8,600,000.
Oct. 10—American Debenture Co., of Chicago;
\$1,500,000.
Oct. 11—First national bank of Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 12—Buffalo county national bank at
Kearney; Neb.

Kearney; Neb.
Oct. 16—Merced bank, at Merced, Cal.
Oct. 23—George M. Irwin & Co., of Pittsburgh,
Pa.; \$1,000,000.
Oct. 25—J. J. Reithman and J. J. Reithman &
Co., wholesale druggists in Denver; \$500,000.
Nov. 8—San Bernardino (Cal.) First national
bank. bank.
Nov. 12—First national bank of Johnson City, 20-Portland (Ore.) savings bank; 81.430,000.

Nov. 23—Brown national bank at Spokane,
Wash.

Nov. 27—Kendall Banking company at Howard, S.D.... Security National bank of Grand
Island. Neb.

28-Bank of Canova, S. D. 8—Farmers' Insurance Co., of Seattle, Wash.
Dec. 11—Commercial bank, at St. Joseph,

Mo.

Dec. 12—City national bank at Quanah, Tex.
Dec. 13—Kearney (Neb.) national bank.
Dec. 15—Union Building and Savings Co. of
Des Moines, Ia.... Woonsocket bank at Woonsocket, S. D.
Dec. 17.—Citizens' stock bank, of Slater, Mo.:

CASUALTIES. THE MORE STARTLING FATALITIES. Jan. 2-Six in fire at Buffalo, N. Y.... Six in railroad wreck at Linwood, Kan.

Jan. 4-Six, by powder explosion, Spring Creek, Mo.

Jan. 5-Eight in schooner wreck near Ips-

Creek, Mo.

Jan. 5—Eight in schooner wreck near Ipswich, Mass.

Jan. 12—Six downed in Baltimore harbor...
Seven drowned by giving way of drawbridge
between Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Jan. 15—Ten in rallway collision near Hackensack, N. J.... Seven in rallway wreck near
San Rafael, Cal.

Jan. 16—Seven in rallway accident, at Cazadero, Cal.

Jan. 24—Eight in burning insane asylum near
Boone, Ja. Boone, Ia.

Jan. 25—Six, by capsizing of boat, in Charleston (S. C.) harbor...Six, by capsizing of boat, near Sullivan island, S. C. Jan. 30—Six, by boiler explosion, at Crow,

Jan. 30—S11, by concerns crew in blizzard Ky.
Feb. 12—Five of schooner's crew in blizzard near Race Point, Mass....In Okiahoma during blizzard 30 persons perished. Feb. 13—At Plymouth, Pa., 13 in mine cave-

Feb. 13—At Plymouth, Pa., 13 in mine cavefin.
Feb. 22—Eight by explosion in coal mines at
Blossburg, N. M.... Five in boiler explosion at
Compte. La.
Feb. 23—Seven from effects of eating pork
containing trichina near Michigan City. Ind.
Feb. 24—Six in burning home near Murfreesberough, Ark.
Feb. 28—Eighteen fishermen of Gloucester,
Mass., in eastern coast storm.
Mar. 14—Five in railway wreck near Mountain Home, Idaho.
Mar. 18—In vicinity of Santa Anna, Tex.,
in cyclone, 20 persons.
Mar. 23—Six in explosion of powder works
near Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mar. 29—At Canyon Creek, Wash., 14 persons
burled in snowsiide.
Apr. 7—Eleven by explosions in fireworks
factory near Pittsburgh, Va.
Apr. 9—Nine firemen in burning theater at
Milwaukee... Six in wreck off Chatham, Mass.
... Seven in railway wreck near Whitehail,
Mich.
Apr. 13—In fire at Buffalo, N. Y., 13 perished.

Apr. 13—In fire at Buffalo, N. Y., 13 perished. Apr. 14—Eight drowned at Salisbury Beach,

Apr. 14—Eight drowned at Sansbury Beach,
Mass.
May 13—Nine Coxeyites crossing Yakima
river at Zillah, Wash., drowned,
May 17—Five by cyclone near Kunkle, O.
May 18—Six drowned in gale at Milwaukee.
... In gale on Lake Michigan 28 lives lost in
vicinity of Chicago.
May 19—Seven in railroad collision in Stand
Rock tunnel near Princeton, Ky.
May 20—Six in railroad wreck at Mannnerville, Wis.

May 20—Six in railroad wreck at Mannerville, Wis.
June 5—Five boys died at Tarrytown, N. Y.,
from eating poisonous root....Six Chinamen by gasoline explosion at Portland, Ore.
June 7—Twenty members of an industrial army drowned near Brighton, Col.
June 19—Five by lightning in NewJersey.
June 24—Five drowned by upsetting of yacht off Bay Ridge, N. Y.... Forty-two by sinking of tug Nicoll near New York.
June 27—Twelve in cyclone near Sleepy Eye, Minn.

June 27—Twelve in cyclone near Sleepy Eye, Minn.

June 28—Ten by tornado in Minnesota and South Dakota.

July 1—Five from heat at New Orleans.

July 2—Five by falling of Canadian Pacific bridge near Greenville, Me.

July 14—Five drowned at Lead Hill, Ark.

July 15—Four regular soldiers from Fort Riley in Chicago by explosion of ammunition chest.

Aug. 9—Twenty-four persons in railroad wreck near Lincoln, Neb.

Aug. 10—Seven by lightning at De Kalb. ex. Aug. 14—At Bridgeville, Del., 22 by capsizing of sallboat.

Aug. 22—Five by train running into wagon load of people near Hazel, Ry.

Aug. 24—At Franklin, Wash., 37 by gas ex-

Aug. 24—At Franklin, Wash., 37 by gas explosion in mine.
Aug. 30—Five by cloudburst at Walde, Tex. Sep. 2—In forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan 466 perished.
Sep. 17—Five in fire in Washington.
Sep. 21—Cyclones in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota killed 70 people.
Sep. 26—Five in collision on Lake Huron...
Six by sinking schooner on Luke Michigan.
Sep. 29—Five tramps in railway wreck near Woodstock, Ill... Seven drowned by reckless driving of intoxicated man at Chaska, Ill.
Oct. 2—Nine in cyclone at Little Rock. Ark.
Oct. 5—Six during a fire in stroit, Mich.
Oct. 8—Five by dynamite — Josion at Ironwood. Mich.

wood, Mich. Oct. 9—Twelve by falling of two houses in Oct. 9—Twelve by falling of two houses in New York city.
Oct. 10—Six in New York by collapse of an unfinished building.
Oct. 11—Five by boiler explosion at Shamokin. Pa.... Seven in wreck of a steamer near Woodville, N. Y.
Oct. 12—Six by capsizing of a schooner at Oct. 12—Six by capsizing of a schooler at Shears in Delaware bay. Oct. 27—At Seattle, Wash., 16 in hotel fire.... Five by the cars near Lebanon, Ind. Oct. 30—Seven suffocated in a tenement-house fire in New York. Nov. 7—Six in railway collision near Rock-Nov. 14-Eight persons in Tennessee forest

fires. Nov. 17—Eight by capsizing of barge at Charlotte, Fla. Nov. 19—Eight in railway wreck near Larmer. Pa. Nov. 20—Seven by mine explosion at Collier's Station. W. Va. Nov. 29—Six by sinking of schooner in Boston harbor.

Dec. 10—Seven drowned in pond at Littleton.
Ia....Ten persons bitten by mad dog at Mount Ia....Ten persons of the Country of ner, Me....Over 50 sailors drowned during gale on Pacific coast. Dec. 18.—Five killed by boiler explosion at Dec. 18.—Five killed by boiler explosion at West Bay City, Mich.
Dec. 21.—Four fatally burned by explosion of gasoline stove near Vilas. O. T.
Dec. 25.—Three drowned breaking through the ice at St. Paul.

CRIMES. Jan. 11—Sherman Wagoner, wife murderer, lynched near Mitchell. Ind.
Jan. 13—J. G. Burton. William and John Gay lynched at Russell. Kan.
Feb. 2—George Hurst, murderer of Charles Cage, lynched at Neeley, Neb.
Feb. 6—Andrew Pikkarien (Russian Finn) lynched at Ewen, Wis.; assault.
Feb. 12—At Cross, O. T., Sherman Stone killed wife and five children and self to prevent freezing to death.

Freezing to death.
Feb. 19—Three men and a child killed by Jim
Mitchell, of Richmond. Tex., at Houston.
Feb. 27—Anderson Carter and Bud Montgomery shot in jail at Mountain Home, Ark.,

for murder.

Mar. 30—Fritz Kloetzier killed wife, four children and self at Dolgeville, N. Y.... Four killed in fight near Darlington, S. C.

Apr. 3—Two killed in election row in Kansas City, Mo., between Catholies and members of American Protective association.

Apr. 4—Thirty killed in fight in Cheyenne country. Apr. 7—Robert Jones, Madisonville, Ky., Apr. 7—Robert Jones, Madisonville, Ky., killed wife, mother-in-law and self. Apr. 19—Dock Bishop and Frank Latham lynched near Watonga, O. T., for horse stealing.
May 11—Gus Meeks, wife and two children
murdered at Browning, Mo., by men against
whom they were to appear in court as wit-

nesses.

May 13—George Rose, murderer of Assistant
Postmaster Kuhl at Cottonwood Falls, Kan.,

May 13—George Rose, murderer of Assistant Postmaster Kuhl at Cottonwood Falls, Kan, lynched.

June 2—Alexander McCurdy, who had terribly mutilated his stepbrother. Charles Berry, lynched at Golden, Cal....Hill and Parker, murderers, lynched at Colfax, Wash.

June 14—Johann Kauffman killed wife, three children and self at Cramp Hill, N. J.... George Brock killed wife, son and self near Borden, Ind.

June 25—William Stacy, of Iowa Falls, Ia., lynched; land swindling.

June 26—W. M. Pinkerton, alleged assailant of Anna Baroski, stoned at Spring Valley, Ill. June 30—Mrs. Merrill Baker, of Montgomery, Vt., hanged her four children.

July 4—K. B. Quaum killed his two children and himself at Butler, S. D.

July 24—George Hudson killed three deputy sheriffs at Coalburg, Ala.

Aug. 8—W. D. Jenkins, Chariton, Ia., killed his sweetheart, her sister and himself.

Aug. 22—W. T. Thompson lynched at Klamath Falls, Ore.

Sep. 4—Man named Bourke, Mrs. Bond's assailant lynched near Watertown, S. D.

Sep. 15—J. L. Goodman and B. Y. Armstrong, Gatesville (Tex.) editors, killed each other.

Sep. 19—Perry Cook, suspected horse thef, lynched near Lincoln, C. T.

Oct. 7—At Powers' Station, Ky., seven negroes killed for insisting upon riding in car with white men.

Oct. 14—Oscar Morton, of Stanton, Ky., Oct. 14—Oscar Morton, of Stanton, Ky., lynched for murder of Sheriff William Simms. Oct. 17—Five killed by militia firing on mob bent on lynching a negro at Washington Court House. O

bent on lynching a negro at Washington Court House. O.
Oct. 28—Dynamiters blew up boardinghouse at Laurel Run, Pa, killing three men.
Oct. 31—Edward Martin, in Crittenden county, Ky.. lynched for refusing to turn state's evidence against Bill Goode, the outlaw.
Nov. 14—G K. Whitworth, of Nashville, Tenn., failing to secure reappointment as clerk, killed Judge Allison and shot himself.
Nov. 16—During a boxing match at Syracuse, N. Y., Bob Fitzsimmons struck Con Riordan a blow resulting in death.
Nov. 19—Near Wellsville, Mo., Thomas Portercheck killed mother, sister, brother and self.
Dec. 7—Thomas Edgington killed at Springfield, Ky., by white caps for wife-beating.
Dec. 8—Arthur C. Brown and Henry Reesh, both of Auburn, Ind., killed at Deshler, O., by robbers.

Dec. 8—Arthur C. Brown and Henry Reesh, both of Auburn, Ind., killed at Deshler, O., by robbers.

Dec. 11—David Spragg cut the throats of his wife and three children near Ridgeway, Mo., then killed himself....George Brunsen, Charles Smith and Lee Brown, of the notorious Meachamite gang in Clarke country, Mo., lynched.... Ettsell Adams killed his wife, daughter and self near Florence, N. C.

Dec. 12—Masked men lynched William Dean, an Indian, at Fort Jones, Cal., for killing Constable Dixon.... Mrs. Ida Nelson drowned her two children and self at Omaha, Neb.
Dec. 14—Kid Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich., knocked down in boxing match at New Orleans Andy Bowen, who expired some hours later.

Dec. 16—John Huntington, suspected of misappropriating \$500, wounded his two examiners and killed himself at Council Bluffs, Ia.
Dec. 18—Near Cassville. Mo., Mrs. William Jones cut throats of her two children, then killed herself.
Dec. 23—The killing of Joseph H. Isom Bowen killed the two little daughters of Zeke Bryant, near Troy, Ala.
Dec. 23—The killing of Joseph H. Isom (white), near Quitman, Ga., led to a race war. Two negroes were killed.
Dec. 25—W. S. Whitman, of Winooski, Vt., killed his wife, two boys and himself.
Dec. 27—August Permontir fatally wounded Miss Meister, at New Castle, Pa., and Robert Charles; then killed himself.

Jan. 2—Globe theater and other buildings in Boston: \$500,000. Jan. 3—Property worth \$1,300,000 in Toledo,O. Jan. 8—On world's fair grounds in Chicago, Casino, Music hall, Peristyle, and part of Man-ufactures building; \$1,000,000.

Casino, Music hall, Peristyle, and part of Manufactures building; \$1,000,000.

Apr. 12—American Glucose Co.'s plant, at Buffalo, N. Y.; \$1,000,000.

Apr. 28—St. Charles hotel in New Orleans; \$400,000.

May 13—Talmage's Brooklyn tabernacle and Hotel Regent; \$1,000,000.

May 15—Sixteen acres in Boston's tenement district.

June 10—Flames in Dubuque (Ia.) lumber yards caused \$500,000 loss.

June 16—Central Stock and Transit Co.'s abator in Jersey City; \$1,000,000.

June 29—Woodruff storage warehouses in Brooklyn; \$1,075,000.

July 5—Seven world's fair buildings in Chicago. July 19—New Central market building at Minneapolis; \$500,000.

July 25—Three firemen killed and 205 horses perished in fire at Washington.

July 25—Property worth nearly \$3,000,000 by forest fires in northern Wisconsin.

Aug. 1—Fire in Chicago lumber district; \$1,600,000.

Sep. 23—Flames on wharf at Portland, Orc., cost \$750,000.

Oct. 28—Bridge and Terminal Co.'s warehouse and 200 cars at East St. Louis, Ill.: \$500,000.

Oct. 29—J. J. Porter & Co.'s milinery establishment at Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$550,000.

Nov. 2—Hammond Packing Co.'s beef house and office at South Omaha, Neb.; \$500,000.

Nov. 12—Texas Pacific railroad cotton wharf at New Orleans; \$500,000; incendiary.

Nov. 18—Twenty-one buildings in Columbus, ity.

Stockton, Pa.

July 23—Seven men in railway collision near Queen City. Tex.

July 29—Fifteen by forest fires at Phillips, Wis.

Aug. 3—Five frowned by stage coach being swept into a stream near Berwind, Col.

Aug. 6—Five perished in burning house near Willmar, Minn.

Willmar, Minn.

Nov. 18—Twenty-one buildings in Columbus, Nov. 29—Lozitr bicycle factory at Toledo, O.: \$500 000.... Forests ablaze in Mississippi. Dec. 13—Two-thirds, the business portion of Gallop, N. M.... Twelve stores. post office, hotel and livery stable at Evergreen, Ala.

Dec. 18—Business pertion of Stone Mountain, Ga.

Dec. 29—Great part of business portion of Napoleonville, La. Dec. 27—The old capitol building at Atlanta.

Dec. 22—Great part of business portion of Napoleonville, La. Dec. 27—The old capitol building at Atlanta, Ga.

The following towns were entirely or aimost entirely destroyed by flames: Pocahontas, Ark.; Bellevue, Mich.; Arcadia, Kan.; Pleasanton, Neb.; Prospect, O.; Money Point, Va.; Sutherland, Neb.; Tahoe City, Cal.; Pawnee, Ill.; Palmyra, Neb.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Sagoda, Mich.; Mogolion, Col.; Hudson, Miss.; Honey Grove, Tex.; Whittlesey, Wis.; Rowley, fa.; Edon, O.; New Berlin, Ill.; Greenbush, N. J.; Colona, Ill.; Phillips, Fifield and Mason, Wis.; Winneconne, Wis.; Dawson, Minn.; Gifford, Ill.; Guerneville, Cal.; Finland settlement, Mich.; Vesper, Wis.; Dows City, Ia.; Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Chester Hill, O.; Hinckley (Sept. 2), Mission Creek, Milaca and Sandstone, Minn.; Bashaw, Barronett, Benoit, Cartwright, Fifield, Granite Lake, Grantsburg, Glidden, Marengo, Muscado, Shell Lake and South Range, Wis.; Sidnaw, Ewen and Trout Creek, Mich.; Rising Sun, O.; Sheffield, Ia.; Mudtown, Pa.; Metamora, O.

Fire also destroyed the entire or large portions of the business sections of the following towns and villages: Red Key, Ind.; Corwith, Ia.; Davis, Md.; Lewiston, Ill.; Catawba Island, Lake Erie: Solomon City, Kan.; Bath, Me.; Rosamond, Ill.; Gloscow, Mo.; Montgomery City, Mo.; Genca, Ill.; Watertown, Conn.; Morgantown, Ind.; Deadwood, S. D.; Omro, Wis.; Hueneme, Cal.; Tord, Ky.; Barry, Ill.; Hartford, Kan.; Lancaster, N. Y.; Floriston, Cal.; Tallequah, I. T.; Cadiz, Ind.; Davidson, Mich.; Norway, Me.; Rad Jacket, Mich.; Luten, Ia.; Maysville, O.; Whitebear, Minn.; El Paso, Ill.; Somerset, Ind.; Chenoa, Ill.; Great Bend, N. Y.; Griggsville, O.; Whitebear, Minn.; El Paso, Ill.; Somerset, Ind.; Chenoa, Ill.; Great Bend, N. Y.; Griggsville, Ill.; Lucksville, O.; North End. O. T.; New Haven, Mo.; Eleasantville, Ia.; St. Clairsville, O.; Whitebear, Minn.; El Paso, Ill.; Somerset, Ind.; Chenoa, Ill.; Great Bend, N. Y.; Griggsville, Ill.; Lucksville, O.; Celina, O.; North End. O. T.; New Haven, Mo.; Liberty Center, O.; Sulph

Jan 10—Hawaiian (provisional) government declared itself an independent sovereignty.
Feb. 4—Auguste Valiliant, French anarchist, guillotined in Paris.
Feb. 6—Reports from all parts of Ontario show total majority in favor of prohibition of 81,739.

S1.739.

Feb. 9—Col. Bonnies, 11 other officers with 250 French privates massacred by the Tuaregoras in Senegal.

Mar. 3—Gladstone resigns and Lord Rosebery accepts vacant premiership.

Mar. 13—Brazilian rebel forces surrendered

nconditionally.

Mar. 16—Oxford won annual boat race with Cambridge in London.

Mar. 29—Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died at Turin; aged 52.

Mar. 31—President Bermudez, of Peru, died May 2-An international bimetallic confer-

May 2—An international bimetallic conference opened in London.

June 1—Thirteenth international conference of the Y. M. C. A. convened in London to commemorate 50th anniversary of organization.

June 11 — Plague in China caused 60,000 deaths in Canton, and thousands of others in Hong Kong, Paklios and other ports of China.

June 14—Lord Chief Justice John Duke Coleridge of England died: aged 63.

June 15—Abdul Aziz proclaimed sultan of Morocco.

Coleridge of England died: aged 63.

June 15—Abdul Aziz proclaimed sultan of Morocco.

June 23—In colliery near Port-y-Pridd, Wales, explosion killed 250 miners....M. Sadi Carnot, president of France, assassinated at Lyons by an Italian anarchist.

June 27—M. Casimer-Perier elected president of French republic at Versailles.

July 11—Over 1.001 persons killed by earthquake in Constantinople and vicinity.

July 18—Hawaii declared a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president.

July 26—War declared between China and Japan, and Corean king imprisoned by Japanese.

July 28—Death from plague in Canton district, China, estimated at 120,000.

Sep. 9—Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz. German physiologist and scientist, died at Berlin; aged 74.

Sep. 17—Japanese gained decisive victory at Ping Yang over the Chinese.

Sep. 18—Chinese suffered a crushing defeat off Yalu in navai engagement.

Sep. 24—American exhibitors at Antwerp exposition awarded seven grand prizes, 10 diplomas and 91 gold, silver and bronze medals.

Oct. 8—Ten thousand Christians massacred brutally in Armenia.

Oct. 20—James Anthony Froud, LL. D., English historian, died in London, aged 76,

Nov. 1—Alexander III., emperor of Russia, died at Livadia.

Nov. 2—Cara Nicholas II. issued a manifesto announcing his accession to the throne of Russia.

Nov. 20—Anton Gregor Rubinstein, planist and composer, died at Peterhof, Russia; aged 64.

Nov. 21—Port Arthur, Chinese stronghold, captured by the Japanese.

64.

Nov. 21—Port Arthur, Chinese stronghold, captured by the Japanese.

Dec. 7—Ferdinand De Lesseps, builder of Suez canal. died near Vatane, France.

Dec. 10—Commercial and Union banks of St. Johns, N. F., forced to suspend, liabilities amounting to several millions.

Dec. 11—Late reports say that Japanese troops entering Port Arthur November 21 massacred almost entire population in cold blood. blood.

Dec. 12—Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, died at Windsor castle, England.

Dec. 22—A hundred persons said to have pershed in a storm that swept Great Britain and the continent immediately adjacent.

Dec. 27—Francis II., ex-king of Naples, died at Arco, in the Austrian Tyrol; aged 59.

INDUSTRIAL.

Jan. 16—Thousands of coal miners in vicinity of Mercer, Pa., struck, wages being reduced 12

Jan. 16—Thousands of coal miners in vicinity of Mercer, Pa., struck, wages being reduced 12 per cent.

Jan. 27—Wave of anarchy passed over Mansfield (Pa.) coal region. Bloodshed, arson and destruction of property followed. Discharge of all foreign miners demanded.

Feb. 1—Six killed in fight between laborers near Asheville, N. C.
Mar. 5—Near Bridgeport, O., 4.000 miners resumed work, leaving settlement of outside laborers' wages to arbitration.

Mar. 25—Coxey's good-roads army left Massilion, O., for Washington.

Apr. 4—Nine men killed as result of trouble near Connellsville, Pa.

Apr. 5—Judge Caldwell's decision in Union Pacific wage conference at Omaha favored employes at every point.

Apr. 13—Judge Dundy ordered Union Pacific receivers to restore former wages of employes, at Omaha.

Apr. 16—Cokers' strike in Connellsville (Pa.) region practically ended.

Apr. 18—Striking laborers near Detroit, Mich., collided with sheriff's officers: two of the former killed. some 15 others wounded.

Apr. 20—Strikers at St. Cloud, Minn., arrested for interfering with mails.

Apr. 21—Nearly 130,00) miners east of the Mississispip obeyed order of United Mine Workers to suspend work.

Apr. 23—Mines in Hocking (O) valley fired by coal strikers... Two laborers killed near Detroit, Mich., in fight between strikers and officers.

Apr. 25—Hogan's industrial army, 300 strong, moving east on a stolen train, captured by fed-

Apr. 23—Mines in Hocking (O) valley fired by coal strikers.... Two laborers killed near Detroit, Mich., in fight between strikers and officers.

Apr. 25—Hogan's industrial army, 300 strong, moving east on a stolen train, captured by federal troops at Forsyth, Mont.

Apr. 27—Great Northern road tied up by strike from St. Paul to the coast.

Apr. 28—U. S. Marshal Cronan given command of 200 regular soldiers to effect arrest of Great Northern strikers in North Dakota.

Apr. 29—Coxey's commonweal army arrived in Brightwood park in Washington. District of Columbia police prevented Coxey from making a speech from the capitol steps, and arrested Chief Marshal Browne and Capt. Jones.... Great Northern railway strike settled at St. Paul by arbitration.... Seven thousand unemployed men paraded streets of Cleveland, O. several riots occurring in which street cars were wereked and persons injured.

May 2—Gen. Coxev arrested in Washington. May 3—Coke strike resulted in bloody riot at the Painter works near Scottdale, Pa.

May 9—Two deputies shot at Yakima, Wash... hattle between deputies and commonwealers.

May 11—Two Coxeyites shot... 100 captured in fight with officers at North Yakima, Wash... At Pullman car works in Chicago 3,500 operators went on strike.

May 21—Cincinnati carpenters and mill hands all ordered out on strike having been refused \$2.50 for eight hours or \$3 for nine.... Coxey. Browne and Jones, commonwealers, sentenced to 20 days in jail.

May 24—Five strikers killed in encounter with deputy sheriffs at Stickle Hollow, Pa.

May 25—Strikers at Kangley, Ill. drove out the miners near there, then wrecked the mine... Strikers wreck a mine and burn tools near Ottawa, Ill.... Strikers blew up a gold mine at Cripple Creek, Col., killing li men.

June 4—Strikers firing upon Powellton (W. Va.) miners killed four..... Colorado mine owners agreed to settlement of strike as proposed by Gov. Waite.... In battle with strikers who were burning railroad bridges to prevent moving coal trains four were killed by millita nea

June 10—Three striking miners killed in a battle at Lemont, Pa June 11—Mining strike declared settled by agreement as to wages, to last one year, being reached by the conference at Columbus. O. June 12—Miners in Ohio refused to accept the strike settlement.

Strke settlement.

June 13—Alliance formed in Chicago between Knights of Labor and American Railway union for offensive and defensive warfare.

June 17—Indiana miners in convention at Terre Haute rejected Columbus compromise and deposed President Dunkerly for agreeing to it.

and deposed President Dunkerly for agreeing to it.

June 18—Work resumed in mines ir Hocking valley..., Coal operators in the Springfield (III.) district refused to pay scale agreed upon by miners..., Alabama miners decided to continue strike.

June 19—American Rai, way union voted (112—160) to exclude colored men from membership. June 26—Boycott against Pullman cars opened in Chicago..., Indiana mine operators increased pay of their men and resumed work.

June 27—As result of Pullman boycott by American Railway union the Illinois Central service was paralyzed and strikes reported on 13 other lines..., End of coal miners' strike annunced.

July 1-Railway strike has crippled every road centering in Chicago, some roads having abandoned all service.... U. S. troops sent to Trinidad, Col., where mail trains were held by strikers.
July 2—Judges Woods and Grosscup. of the
U.S. court in Chicago, issued order forbidding
interference with roads engaged in interstate

July 2—Judges Woods and Grosscup, of the U. S. court in Chicago, issued order forbidding interference with roads engaged in interstate commerce.

July 4—Federal troops at Fort Sheridan sent to Chicago and at the stock yards were compelled to use bayonets to restrain violence.

July 5—At the stock yards in Chicago strikers burned railroad property and looted freight cars.

July 6—Chicago strikers burned over 600 freight cars and destroyed switch towers and toolhouses. Three people killed in the riots.

July 7—In battle in Chicago between rioters and troops tive of former were killed... Railroad blockade reported complete in California, except in a few points in the south.

July 8—Mob of foreign miners inaugurated reign of terror at Spring Valley, Ill.

July 9—Entire militia force of Illinois ordered into active service... Railways in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado and California tied up by the strike... President Cleveland issued proclamation calling on persons obstructing traffic to cease their unlawful work... At Westville, Ill., troops firing over riotous miners killed two women... Committees representing Chicago council and trade and labor organizations failed in attempt to induce Pullman company to arbitrate... Entire haval force at Mare Island, Cal., ordered out to assist in preventing rioting in San Francisco.

July 10—Blockade lifted in St. Louis, Omaha and St. Paul, and Indiana strikers ask to be reinstated to their piaces... Two strikers killed by regular soldiers at Spring Valley, Ill... Debs, Howard and Roger, A. R. U. officers, Indicted in Chicago for conspiracy.

July 11—Southern Pacific train wrecked on trestle near Sacramento, by strikers ask to be reinstated to their piaces... Two strikers, killing three regular soldiers and the engineer.

July 13—Two men killed by ditching of train at Fontanet, Ind., by striking miners.

July 14—Executive committee American Federation of Labor and representatives of other national organizations in session at Chicago decide against ordering general strike in

of conspiracy.

July 30—Iron miners' strike in Michigan declared off and troops ordered home.

Aug. 1—Over 1.000 men taken back at the old

Aug. 1—Over 1.000 men taken back at the old scale upon reopening of Chicago & Alton railway shops at Bloomington. Ill.

Aug. 2—Strike of the cattle and hog butchers forced all packing houses in South Omaha to close.... Work resumed in repair department at Pullman; no A. R. U. men employed.

Aug. 4—Delegates assembled in Chicago of American Railway union declared strike off on all roads except the Santa Fe and Eastern Illinois.

ois. Aug. 20—At New Bedford, Mass., 11.000 em-loyes of textile works went on strike against e luction of wages.

Sep. 20—Ready-made clothing industry in Boston paralyzed by strike of 5.500 operatives. Sep. 24—At Los Angeles, Cal., Gallagher and Buchanan, A. R. U. strikers, sentenced to eight months and \$500 fine for intimidating nonnion workmen.
Sep. 28—Miners and coal operators at Massilon, O., agreed to submit differences to arbiration.
Sep. 29—Tin-plate plants shut down at Pitts-burgh, Pa., on account of dissatisfaction in reburgh, Pa., on account of dissatisfaction in regard to wages.
Oct. 8-Strike of New Bedford (Mass.) spin-

ners compromised.

Oct. 9—All the cloakmakers in New York strike for 10-hour day and abrogation of piece oct. 17—Weavers at Fall River, Mass., again

Oct. 17—weavers at rail ravel, aleast, eganostrike.

Oct. 19—An omnibus indictment found against American Railway union officers and all strikers charged with violence and obstructing the mails.

Dec. 14—Judge Woods, in Chicago, sentenced Eugene V. Debs, leader of American Railway union strike, to six months and other officers of the union to three months in jail for violating federal court in junction.

Feb. 8—Plantations devastated in northwest-ern Mississippi by cyclone....Great injury to life and property from cyclone at Port Hud-son, La. son. La.
Feb. 12 — Unusually severe storm swept
through the western states.
Feb. 20—Thermometer registered 44 degrees
below zero on Messaba fron range. Minn.
Mar. 19—Terrific electric storm in southwest-

ern Arkansas.

Apr. 24-Waterspout and cyclone destroyed Gilchrist. Tex.
May 17-Three-inch halistones fell at Decatur, Ill.

May 20-Crops suffered from frost in middle states south to the gulf.

May 22-Five inches of snow at Bristol, May 28—Crops in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana suffer from frost. May 31—Damage to life and property from flood at Pueblo, Col....Concully, Wash., swept away by flood.

June 4—Life and property destroyed at Tacoma. Wash, and Fort Scott. Kan.

June 6—Ruby City, Wash., destroyed by flood.

June 13—Grants. Ore., almost wholly swept
away by flood....Hall and wind devastated
Sibley and Nicollet counties, Minn.

June 19—Cloudburst in Turtle Creek valley,
near Braddock, Pa....Terrific cyclone swept
west of Fort Dodge, Ia.

June 23—Keighly, Kan., nearly wiped out by
cyclone. cyclone.

June 27—Lives lost in cyclone near Sleepy

cyclone.

June 27—Lives lost in cyclone near Sleepy
Eye, Minn.

June 28—Ternado swept over Minnesota and
South Dakota.

July 1--Five fatalities from heat at New Orlean... Easterns Arkansas and western Tennessee swept by windstorm.

Sep. 11—Helvy frosts in many western states.
Sep. 21—Three cyclones in northern Iowa and
southern Minnesota.

Oct. 19—Torrado at Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 29—Sixinches of snow at Sioux City, Ia.
Nov. 29—Hurricane in Texas and Louisiana.
Nov. 19—Thermometer registered 10 degrees
below zero at St. Paul.
Dec. 10—Thee lives lost and much damage
done by cyclone at White Castle and Ascension, La.
Dec. 11—Lchgest drought ever known in
Ohio valley broken.
Dec. 12—Torhado struck Forsythe, Ga.
Dec. 14—Two lives lost and many buildings
wrecked by cyclone in Little Wills valley,
near Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 26—Heavy snowstorm raged from Nebraska to the Atlantic coast.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Jan. 9—William Lindsay reelected U. S. senator from Kentucky... Rival senates organize in New Jersey.

Jan. 15—Senate rejected nomination of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be associate justice in U. S. supreme court vice, Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

Jan. 17—Jowa legislature elected John H. Gear U. S. senator.

Jan. 18—Senator Walthall's (Miss.) resignation announced.... Cornelius N. Bliss elected president of American Protective Tariff league in session in New York.

Feb. 1—Wilson tariff bill, with the income tax feature, passed house of representatives by vote of 201 to 140.

Feb. 7—McCreary resolution condemning Minister Stevens and sustaining Hawaiian policy of Mr. Cleveland adopted in lower house of congress by vote of 175 to 57....A. J. McLaurin elected U. S. senator from Mississippl. Feb. 8—Battleship Kearsarge wrecked on Rancoder reef in Gulf of Mexico... Federal elections repeal bill signed by president.

Feb. 9—Marion Butler, of North Carolina, elected president of National Farmers' alliance, in session in Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 16—U. S. senate rejected nomination of W. H. Peckham for associate justice of supreme court.

Feb. 19—Senator Edward D. White, of Louisi-

W. H. Peckham for associate justice of supreme court.

Feb. 19—Senator Edward D. White, of Louisiana, nominated and confirmed as associate justice of the U. S. supreme court.... Charles H. Luscomb, of New York, elected president of League of American Wheelmen, in session at Louisville.... National Woman Suffrage association, in 16th annual session in Washington, reelected Susan B. Anthony as president.

Feb. 23—At meeting in New York, Newspaper Publishers' association elected J. W. Scott, of Chicago, president.

Feb. 24—Mrs. Adlai Stevenson reelected president of Daughters of American Revolution, in session in Washington.

Feb. 25—Interstate commerce law decided by Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, inoperative and of no value.

Mar. 7—Newton C. Blanchard appointed U. S. senator from Louislana, vice Judge White resigned.

senator from Louisiana, vice suage white signed.
Mar. 8—Daniel Coughlin acquitted of charge of complicity in Cronin murder in Chicago.
Apr. 2—Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, Ga., appointed to succeed the late Senator Colquitt... House of representatives scated John J. O'Neil from St. Louis in place of Charles F. Joy.... City, election in Spring Hill, Kan., gave all municipal offices to women.

Apr. 5—Massachusetts senate defeated house bill for woman sufrage...Gov. Tillman proclaimed South Carolina insurrection at an

claimed South Carolina insurrection at an end.

Apr. 14—Madeline Pollard awarded \$15,000 in damage suit against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, at Washington.

Apr. 19—Ex-Gov. J. T. Jarvis appointed as U. S. senator to succeed the late Senator Vance, from North Carolina.

Apr. 30—Gen. Horace Porter reelected president of Sons of the Revolution in annual congress at Washington.

May 2-Gen. Jacob Cox chosen to succeed expresident of Sons of the Revolution in annual congress at Washington.

May 2-Gen. Jacob Cox chosen to succeed expresident Harrison as commander of the Loyal Legion in session at Cincinnati.... Grand council of the American Protective association met at Des Moines, Ia.

May 5—John Patton, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., appointed U. S. senator to succeed the late F. B. Stockbridge.

May 8—Maj, Gen. O. O. Howard elected president of National Temperance society.

May 11—P. J. O'Connor elected president of National Order of Hibernians at Omaha....

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, of Chicago, elected president of General Federation of Women's clubs at Philadelphia.

May 14—Don Caffery reelected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana.

May 22—Pan-American Bimetallic association, representing United States, South and Central America and Mexico, met in Washington.

tion, representing United States, South and Central America and Mexico, met in Washington.

May 23—Gov. Northen, of Georgia, elected president of American Baptist Educational society in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

May 25—American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies organized in Chicago, with Rev. H. W. Thomas as president.

June 8—Robert Bonner, of New York, relected president of Scotch-Irish society at Des Moines, In.

June 11—C. W. Hazzard, of Monongahela, Pa., chosen regent by supreme council of the Royal Arcanum.

June 12—Ex-Gov. George P. Wetmore elected by Rhode Island legislature to U. S. senate. June 13—A. C. Loring, of Minnesota, elected president of National Association of Millers, at Chicago.

June 21—Gen. A. S. Webb, of New York, elected president of Commercial Travelers' Protective association, at Milwaukee.

June 27—W. W. Trace, of Illinois, elected president of National Republican league, at Denver.

July 3—Tariff bill passed the senate as

City....Henry S. Ives. the "Napoleon of finance," at Asheville, N. C.; agea 23.

Wyoming, at Cit governor G. S. N. Morton, of Map. 21—Ex-Gov. W. B. Dantels, of Idaho. at Tacoma, Wash, aged 26.

Apr. 23—Ex-Gov. W. B. Dantels, of Idaho. at Tacoma, Wash, aged 26.

Apr. 20—U. S. Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of Kalomazo, Meh. in Chicago, aced editor of Washington Poacel. Frank Hatton May 10—Congressman Robert. P. Brattan, at Princess Anne. Md.

Apr. 20—Ex. Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of Mashington Poacel. Frank Hatton May 10—Congressman Robert. P. Brattan, at Princess Anne. Md.

Apr. 20—Ex. Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, of May 10—William H. Edwards, of Ohlo, U. S. general cossul at Berlia.

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June 12—No. Senator May 10—Congressman Robert. P. Brattan, at Princess Anne. Md.

June 13—No. Senator May 10—Congressman Robert. P. Brattan, at Princess Anne. Md.

Rhode island, in Brookline, Mass.

June 24—Nilliam H. Edwards, of Ohlo, U. S. general cossul at Berlia.

June 25—Rear Acmiral William Senator.

June 26—New Jersey. Connective Massenbaretts, New Hampshire, Rhode and the army, at Washington aged 53.

June 26—Sta-Gov. Zedwin W. Wilman, S. Michigan, near Hamburg; aged 89 wears.

July 25—Ex-Gov. Federick F. Low, of Caldidetows. N. J. Aug. 25—Ohlore Senator Senator

Jan. 23—John S Johnson of Minneapolis, beat M-mile skating repord at Madison, Wis; time, 0:314, flying start. Jan. 27—John S. Johnson broke world's 44— mile skating record at Cleveland, O; time, 1:16.4-5.

Jan 27—John S. Johnson broke world's ¼-mile skating record at Cleveland, O.; time, 1:164-5.

Feb. 3—Johnson lowered skating record for 220 yards at Montreal; time, 20-3-5 seconds. Apr. 19—Opening games of season played by National League ball clubs.

May 16—Peterson and Gaudaur won 3-mile sculling race for professionals at Austin. Tex. May 17—Gaudaur beat Peterson in professional regatta at Austin. Tex., going the three miles in 19:024.... George Griffiths, of London, completed trip around the world in 64 days, 11 hours, 20 minutes.

May 26—Lasker beat Steinitz in chess match at Montreal for world's championship.

June 13—E. V. Miner, of Indianapolis, broke world's 10-mile bicycle record at Louisville, making the run in 26:54.

June 21—Arthur Zimmerman, the American rider, won international bicycle race at Florence, Italy.

June 23—Rey El Santa Anita, owned by "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, won American derby at Chicago, in 2:36.

June 30—Harry King walked 723 miles from New Orleans to St. Louis in II days 5 hours.

July 4—At Paterson, N. J., Fred Royce lowered 4-mile bicycle records 23 miles from New Orleans to St. Louis in II days 5 hours.

July 17—J. J. Corwin rode on bicycle from New York to Chicago in 8¼ days.

July 17—J. J. Corwin rode on bicycle from New York to Chicago in 8¼ days.

July 27—John F. Warner, who left Chicago January 23, to circumscribe the globe without a dollar to pay his way, accomplished this in less than six months.

a dollar to pay his way, accomplished this in less than six months.
July 27—In free-for-all pace at Cleveland, O., Robert J. made new record, an average of five heats being made in 2:07%.
July 18—At Herne, Eng., Shorland beat world's record for 24-hour ride, making 460 miles, 900 yards.
July 31—Carl Neel, of Chicage, won tennis championship of the northwest, at Lake Minnetonka.
Aug. 10—Titus and Cabanne lowered mile bicycle record at Minneapolis to 1:52 4-5.
Aug. 13—Whirligig lowered race records for 3-year-old pacers to 2:10 at Terre Haute, Ind.
Aug. 15—W. L. Stimal and Fred C. Tuhrman lowered 200-mile bicycle record (Buffalo to Erie) to 15 hours 20 minutes.
Aug. 16—Titus lowered competitive bicycle

Aug. 13—Whirligig lowered race records for 3-year-old pacers to 2:10 at Terre Haute. Ind.
Aug. 15—W. L. Stimal and Fred C. Tuhrman lowered 200-mile bleyele record (Buffalo to Erie) to 15 hours 29 minutes.
Aug. 16—Titus lowered competitive bicycle record for 1 mile to 2:10 3-5; for 5 miles, to 12:19.
Aug. 17—Steamer Campania came from Liverpool to New York in 5 days 9 hours 29 minutes.
Aug. 31—Steamer Campania lowered eastward record from New York to Queenstown to 5 days 10 hours 47 minutes.
Sep. 3—At Falmer. Mass., Allen Atkins, agod 12, lowered world's record for bicycle riding, backwards half-mile to 2:1334.
Sep. 7—At Springfield, Mass., Titus lowered 5-mile bleyle record to 10:51 3-5.
Sep. 13—At Terre Haute, Ind., Fantasy lowered record for 4-year-old mares, trotting mile in 2:03.
Sep. 14—At Terre Haute, Ind., John R. Gentry put staillon record to 2:033 in a race... Steamer New York reached Sandy Hook from Southampton in 6 days 7 hours 20 milnutes. Sep. 15—George Case won the tennis championship of Iowa, Missouri, Kanasa and Nebraska, defeating J. W. Beckwith at Kansas City.
Sep. 12—World's 5-mile competitive road racing record lowered at Chicago. to 12:30... At Pittsburgh H. C. Tyler lowered bleycle mile record on one-quarter mile track to 2:03.
Sep. 20—At Galesburg, Ill., Directly lowered 2-year-old record to 2:073.
Sep. 20—Nineteenth season of National Baseball league ended with Haltimore at the head ... At Chillicothe, O., Flying Jib lowered world's mile pacing record to 2:23.
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Sep. 20—At Galesburg, Ill., and the head ... At Chillicothe, O., Flying Jib lowered world's mile pacing record to 2:59%, with a running mate.
Oct. 4—Flying Jib paced a mile at Chillicothe, O., which was a many septimental stown by New York.
Oct. 8—Fourth and deciding game of the seven of the Temple cup series between New York and Baltimore buseball cints won by New Yor

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication s to these "Studies" will not be published unlers they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

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NAME IS LEGION-NOT SMITH.

And All Pay Taxes.

In 1891 John Smith came to Chicago He was an architect of considerable ability, and had no fear that he should want for means of subsistence. Nor was he disappointed. Mr. Smith rented an office near the city hall and a house in Englewood. His coming to Chicago declaration of the National Conference added to the value of real estate in En- of the Scottish Liberal association that glewood; he was one more to bid and the land belongs to the people and that mous quantities under the McKinley act compete with other bidders for a place | the values, or rent, should be taken for of residence there; he also added to public purposes only. When these the value of land in the heart of the values are taken for the public uses of has advanced from 3.86 last April to city; because he officed there, taking the people whose presence and indus- 4.35 cents a pound a month ago, while space there. John liked to sleep at try create them. Taxation on in- the refiner's margin of profit a pound home, and he liked to work at his place dustry will be a thing of the past. has increased from .709 cent in 1890 to of business, so that it was necessary for Relieved of this weight industry will 1.15 cents in 1894. Refining is done him to travel to and from his office, leap to the front, free not only from more cheaply in the United States than from and to his house, every day; his the government taxgather but free anywhere else in the world. coming to Chicago therefore added to from the choking clutches of the "dead the value of the Chicago & Eastern hand" of landlordism. That is what employed by the trust Mr. Havemey-Illinois railroad franchise, as he was the single tax will effect-perfect freeone more to contribute from \$30 to \$50 dom, and the certain death of the necessary for him to use the cable cars, the cross-town electric, and the elevated railroad. So that merely by his use in and around every industrial cencoming here and engaging in his own business he added to the value of all forced into the market at its normal these transportation privileges.

In his office he used both electric light and gas, thereby adding to the value of the privilege of supplying clared, "for public purposes only." these commodities. Like a good citislightly to the comfort of the gentlemen who gather the revenue for the supply of the same.

and there are six groceries and markets | quick turn the advances of capital and near enough, and every time Smith labor. The result is, land idle, capital goes to one he finds the clerks wide- massed and wasting, and labor unwhat he wants in stock, that the just the proper cut or the particular joint of his fancy-they will be pleased to send for his order and he shall have farmers, who are not monopolists, say, the goods right away. And these storekeepers pay big rents and try by every little art of cleanliness, politeness and alacrity to get ahead of their competitors, and John Smith's coming is one reason why they will pay more rent and put on more frills, pay more for clerk hire and sell provisions cheaper.

John added to the cost of maintaining the police department-he was one single taxer. more to be watched, one more to be part by John's coming to the city. Sunto one of the parks, and in order to an opportunity and full liberty to emhave them attractive and beneficial ploy himself. This means, perforce, the city incurs great expense to freedom from need to buy such oppor-John does not think of these owner. things; he is an architect and has his own business to look after; he is like a portunity the state has no need to begreat many others, who go on adding stow on the individual any power he to the ground values, adding to the does not already possess; the need convalue of every general utility, the sup- sists in removing the present obstacles ply of which is limited, adding also to the state itself has set up. He would the necessity for a public revenue, add- then help himself. The state has no ing to both simply by being here and need to confer more rights on labor, pursuing their own duties, seeking but to take its own heavy hand off. their own means of gratification and Lift the blight of taxation off indusgain, who never think that the one try, and labor leaping for the joy of and one-half million individualities unshackled limbs, spurning the limicrowding here with one and one-half tations of "government employment," million ends to accomplish create, on would go forth to help itself from the the one hand, these values, on the other these necessities for disbursement, and that what is created by the million and a half should be taken by the million and a half for the million and a half.

I hope John Smith will read this and think; if he does the triumph of the ditions, will find the book both entersingle taxers is immediately assured, taining and instructive. for he is a host in himself—his name is legion .- A. John Cleare, in Chicago

Effect of Inventions on Progress. Is it not clear that as agricultural produce or manufactured goods diminish in value owing to improved inventions, organization of industry, and labor, a larger proportion of them must be given for that measure of values called money with which ground rents are paid. A farmer gives the produce of one acre, say \$25 per annum, as rent of ten acres, but improved communications reduce the value of his produce, till he has to give the product of three acres for the \$25 with which to factory stands upon. He produces an (say paper), at six cents per pound, invention reduces it to three cents per pound. He has to give twice as much of his product for the rent as before. Thus the advantages which Providence had in store for industry all pass to idieness; instead of work producing more for labor and capital. both are left fighting for a living, or for profit upon a third or half of the product which they produced. Machinery, instead of making the hours of labor shorter by its larger product, benefits only or chiefly the man who says that God's natural agents-earth, sunshine, water, minerals-are his private property; and you can not touch them, use them, or stand on or in them withont paying him whatever he may please to demand. His demand will be, of course, the most that can be taken without killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; but cupidity and ignorance of the requirements of the goose often bring about that disaster.

My motion for taxing all lands in the cities upon their full selling or letting value, whether in use or not, was a modest and most considerate motion. It was to ask for powers to appropriate to the service of the city the wealth the city community, and not the individual, had created, by taxing it. It left the question open as to what amount of taxation shall be imposed, and though no disguise was attempted as to the principle, yet it would have been in the power of the town council to proceed by gradual increase so as to be as considerate as possible of vested interests. I am not of those who, when we have carried our principle and made our legal and moral rights clear, would refuse to consider the claims of expediency. Whilst the greatest happiness of the greatest number must be the guiding principle, we must work that out with the least possible suffering to any.

Not by triumph in trade or battle Is a nation's glory won; But by the share of comfort It giveth its humblest son -John Ferguson.

What Our Scottish Friends Want.

Editor Taxation Studies: I desire to call your attention to the er year for transportation; it was also vacant land industry. It will de- refineries employ the cheapest labor in stroy the business of mere land owning. Miles of vacant land held out of harshly. They pay at the rate of 10 ter at fancy monopoly prices will be value and this value will then be taken sometimes rises to 150 degrees. Men not for the exclusive benefit of a class, but, as the Scottish Liberals have de-

Such a change would speedily settle zen he uses water and contributed the unemployed question. Capital can neighboring hospitals. only invest and be wrought, upon and through land, and the investment of capital means the employment of Smith has a good many neighbors labor. Land monopoly checks at every awake and deferential, he always finds employed. Everywhere, in this state, in Texas or Missouri, as in Scotland, butcher finds it no trouble to get him the same cry goes up from the landless: Land, land, everywhere, all monopolized, but little of it used. We tax it according to its site value and thus prevent its being held out of use. R. D. CARNEY,

Grathamsville, N. Y.

A New Book on Taxation.

Socialist-Populist Errors, is a little book issued from The Star press. It is written by Arthur H. Dodge, printer, This is one effect of his coming, but editor, able writer and thoroughbred

The object of the book is to combat protected, the same with the fire de- the notions of political economy, department. Two years ago the street on | rived from the teaching of Bellamy which he lived was graded and paved, and Gronlund, that the state owes this big expense was necessitated in every one a government job to loaf in, to set out in clear light the doc days he very often goes with his family | trine that the state does owe every one plan and maintain them. But tunity from some other, claiming to be

But to secure that freedom and opbounteous earth-and make short work of the monopolies.

Those who, feeling the burden of this infernal struggle for existence are not in pursuit of blissful ignorance on the subject, would like to get a plain, common sense view of industrial con-

JAS. S. REYNOLDS.

A Common Error.

An earth lord owns a business block on which he pays taxes. He rents a part to dry goods merchants, a part to a bank, a part to a manufacturer, and a part for business and professional offices. He adds a proportion of his tax to the rent paid by each tenant. Then each tenant adds the rent, (including the tax) to his expense account, on which the cost and the selling price of his goods, his discount, his manufactures or his professional services are based. The customers of these several tenants refund to them their taxes, rent and other expenses making up the cost pay his rent. The manufacturer pays and other expenses making up the cost price of what is sold, and, in addition, say a prefit on what they have if the pay a profit on what they buy. If the owner of the block buys goods of one tenant, or borrows money of another, or entrusts a law case to another, he pays back a part of the rent (including the tax) which he had before received. In short, taxes equalize themselves by the natural laws of trade so that each citizen in the end, unless he is a professional tax-dodger and a sneak, pays about his fair proportion of the cost of administering the government. Taxation would in time equalize itself, and the burden would adjust itself to all shoulders alike, if it should all be levied on land, or all on lands and houses, or all on personalty. Tames inevitably seek their level, as water closs.-Chicago Evening Journal.

[Of course we know that taxes laid upon special privilege, whether iz land or in anything else, do not "seek their level" but rest on the owner of the

privileges.-ED.] "UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust tax

THE SUGAR TRUST.

A Tyrant That Should Be Speelly De throned.

The sugar trust has ordered its refineries in New York, Philadelphia and Boston to be closed. It professes to be losing money, and that for this reason it is throwing 50,000 men out of employment at the beginning of winter, says the New York World. Henry O. Havemeyer, the trust's president, who testified to bribing both political parties, pretends to be sorry for the workingmen whom he turns out on the by such import taxes as are required by streets.

The sugar trust is shutting down for the purpose of intimidating congress and the wholesale grocers. Mr. Havemeyer confesses the principal motive of his monopoly when he says: "The Herald. last congress is responsible for the present situation, and if they pass the free-sugar bill they will kill the industry completely." The working men in the refineries are to be thrown out of work in order that congress may be deterred from passing the free-sugar bill and in order that the revolt of the wholesale grocers against the trust

may be put down. There is no truth in the assertion that the trust is losing money. It has glutted the marked with sugar refined from raw material imported in enorand can shut down for a time without loss. The price of granulated sugar

To anyone familiar with the labor er's profession of philanthropic sentiments is naturally nauseating. The the country and treat their men most day of eight hours. The work is done in an average heat of 125 degrees, which are killed by the heat, and last summer the ambulances were kept busy carrying victims of the awful temperature from the Brooklyn refinery to

These facts controvert Mr. Havemeyer's assertions. The trust is not losing money. If it cared for its men it would not pay them starvation wages for their trying toil nor turn them on the streets simply to add to its ill-got gains. It is shutting down to preserve the enormous profits it is earning on \$75,000,000 of water and \$10,-000,000 of investment. Congress ought to answer these cruel bullies by passing the free-sugar bill within a week.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF.

The Recommendations of the Executive

The starry flag of tariff reform is still flying. The president bravely urges congress to strike out of the tariff 'every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar," and to abrogate the odious duty against sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export. He also well says:

"The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed they consist in throwing artificial obeffectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty. I am the such thange rates of duty. I am the such than the such that the such than the such than the such than the such than the such that the such than the such that th as will not change rates of duty, I am

coal and iron on the free list." the supplemental tariff bills now be-Mr. Cleveland urges, are indispensable to the business and manufacturing interests of the country. Not a day should be lost in carrying out these important recommendations and redeeming the tariff reform pledges of the democracy. If the new tariff is to commend itself it must be speedily amended as the president suggests. Excepting free wool, no provision in the original Wilson bill was as important as free coal. senate this, with many of its best feadone by the senate.

their spirit and letter. - N. Y. Herald.

BELIEVE IN FREEDOM.

The Late "Slide" Does Not at all Dis-hearten True Tariff Reformers. There is no weakening among tariff reformers on account of the recent re-In Massachusetts the old "Tariff Reform league" at a recent meeting resolved to change its name and will be known hereafter as the 'Free Trade league." There is no blinking of principles. A few years ago it required some courage to declare one's self a believer in trade freedom. It is not so now. The New England tariff reformers feel that there was a possible chance of misconception of their real attitude when they were called tariff reformers. All equivocation is put aside by their designation as the "Free Trade league." This league includes in its membership many names conspicuous in the earlier and better days of the republican party and in the anti-slavery agitation. William Loyd Garrison (son of the old aboothers of their class, are active memparty is a free trade party, in its main the great domain of trade is inalien-The taxing power should never

publican president. The profession of hese true and radical ideas is consistent with moderation in legislation for the reform and correction of the trust breeding system. A complete change to free trade is not expected or desired. The return to normal conditions will be gradually accomplished. The business of the country must have opportunity by degrees to adjust itself to more liberal trade conditions, but the right of trade freedom must finally be conceded every citizen, modified only the revenue needs of the government. Democrats stand where the republican president, Gen. Garfield, did when he said he was "in favor of a tariff leading to ultimate free trade."-Quincy

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Facts That Protectionists Dislike to Hear or Read About.

In reviewing the dry goods market for the week, the Wool and Cotton Re-

porter of November 29 says: "Some agents for mills making men's wear report that they have received reorders on spring stuff from the clothing trade during the past week, although of course the inquiry is not very pronounced as yet. Most of the mills find that they have got all that they can attend to for some time to come in getting forward their goods which were sold on initial orders. There is the same complaint over the delay in getting goods and the same hurrying and nerve-straining exertion on the part of manufacturers' agents to make good their contracts. It is remarkable, at first thought, that there have not been more cancellations. Many manufacturers have been positively unable to live up to their contracts. They cannot make the goods and deliver them when wanted, for the reason that they cannot do six months' work in three. The buyer, who is grumbling because he cannot get his goods, knows cents an hour, equal to 80 cents for a that he is himself to blame in not ordering earlier, and he realizes that if he cancels his orders he stands no better show of having them filled elsewhere more expeditiously. He has to wait. Cancellations, therefore, have been very few and are likely to continue so.

> Reports didn't read like this one during the dark days of McKinleyism. Will any republican dare advocate

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

ongress Should Act Promptly in Passing a

Free-Ship Bill.

The partial liberation of our foreign rade from the shackles of high "protection," which was effected by the new tariff law, is an earnest of better times for the American commercial marine. But after thirty years of decadence our ocean-going shipping can be revived and built up only by granting our own merchants freedom to buy ships where they choose and to sail them under the American flag.

The clamor for congressional subsidies to shipping ought not to be listened to. Subsidies and bounties are worse than useless devices for building up a great merchant marine. When subsidies were proposed in Germany the Hamburg merchants vigorously protested, saving:

"Governmental measures, whether still very decidedly in favor of putting rary advantages to individual enterprises, but they will never be able to The amendments to the tariff and permanently raise and elevate the shipping interest. On the contrary, as fore the senate, the passage of which experience has shown in France, they paralyze individual energy, endanger the spirit of enterprise and effect the decline, if not the ruin, of trade."

Let congress immediately pass a free-ships bill, and we will not have long to wait for a grand revival of the American merchant marine.-N. Y. Herald.

Afraid to Act. It is not at all likely that Reed,

Dingley, Sherman, Allison and other When the bill was mutilated in the republicans who will return to Washington in 1895 are sorry that they will tures, was stricken out. But it is not have no opportunity to propose a tariff too late to repair much of the mischief | bill for more than one year and probably will not have to assume responsi-After the many rebuffs which the bility for a new tariff bill before 1898. president's tariff policy has received The fact is that they would not know from democratic senators he naturally what kind of a bill to make if they had says little now on the subject. But if the power to make one now. They these senators wish to save their party | prefer to suspend both judgment and from utter wreck they will make haste action until they are more certain to carry out his suggestions, both in what the people meant at the last election. They couldn't have meant 'yes, we want McKinleyism," for they have twice said "no, we won't have McKinley duties." About the only republican authorities which are so foolish as to expect a return to McKinlevism, dutiable wool and all, are Me Kinley, the New York Press and the Protective Tariff league; and none of these will be at Washington in 1895. Those who will be in power will be glad that they will have to rest on the Wilson bill until 1897. Then, if the republicans should still have the floor they will be compelled not only to accept Wilson bill rates but to lower them. It will be a "come-down" for the high tariff republicans to follow the lead of the democrats, but public opinion must be respected and it will be plainly declared before 1897. Republican legislators who care for their obs will never again make duties at

the behest of protected manufacturers. Well Protected Match Trust. The Diamond Match Co. was able to induce the managers of the Gorman litionist), Henry L. Pierce (an old re- tariff law of the last congress to leave publican congressman), and many it to 20 per cent. protection in spite of the fact that officers of this company bers of the league. The democratic had been talking about putting up a factory in Liverpool to compete membership and aspirations and asks foreign manufacturers. Now it is anno one to forget the fact. Democrats nounced that plans have been com believe that the right of freedom in pleted for the factory, and that O. O. Barber, president of the company, will soon leave for Liverpool to put the have been invoked for the enrichment | plans into effect. Evidently the only of private individuals or corporations. reason for the 20 per cent. tariff on It is the right of every man to buy matches is to enable the so-called trust and sell where his own individual to make its prices in this country that profit will be best promoted. much higher—providing domestic compacts of the government economically administered," as well urged by a re-

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

GENT-"What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did for-merly?" Washerwoman — "Because you have begun making pencil notes on them." Gent—"What difference does that make?" Washerwoman—"The girls waste so much time in trying to make them out."—De Am-sterdammer

JILLSON says he doesn't see why there should be any objection to women entering the legal profession. Don't you see that nine out of every ten married men know very well that her word is law. — Buffalo

To be vain of one's rank or place, is to show that one is below it.—Stanislaus.

THE GENERAL MARKETS

THE GENERAL MAI	RKE	TS.	
KANSAS	CITY	Jan	. 7.
CATTLE-Best beeves 8	3 70	@ 4	85
Stockers	2 00	@ 4	30
Native cows	2 20	@ 3	35
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 90	@ 4	371/2
WHEAT-No. 2 red	51	@	52
No. 2 hard	531	500	53
CORN-No. 2 mixed	403	100	41
OATS-No. 2 mixed		100	311/2
RYE-No. 2	495	200	50
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 40	@ 1	50
Faney		@ 3	
HAY-Choice timothy	8 50	@10	00
Fancy prairie	7 50	@ 8	
BRAN-(sacked)	65	@	66
BUTTER-Choice creamery	17	0	22
CHEESE-Full cream	10	0	11
EGGS-Choice		/200	16
POTATOES	45	0	50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3 00	@ 5	25
Texans	3 00	@ 4	10
HOGS-Heavy	4 00	@ 4	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 00	@ 2	75
FLOUR-Choice	2 00	@ 3	20

10GS—Heavy	4	UU	00	4	40	
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	00	0	2	75	
LOUR-Choice	2	00	@	3	20	
VHEAT-No. 2 red		511	100		51%	
ORN-No. 2 mixed		411	600		4136	
ATS-No. 2 mixed		301	400		331/6	
XYE-No. 2		511	1600		52	
BUTTER-Creamery		16	0		53	
ARD-Western steam						
ORK						
CHICAGO.	-		ω.			
		-				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	75	0	5	15	
IOGS-Packing and shipping	3	00	@	4	60	
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	50	
LOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	0	4	25	
VHEAT-No. 2 red		53	1600		541/4	
ORN-No. 2		44	1600		44%	
ATS-No. 2		281	1600		29	
XYE						
BUTTER-Creamery						
ARD						
ORK						
	*		a.		0.4/2	
NEW YORK.						
CAMMI E Matino stooms		CO	0		12	

CORN—No. 2 red. 60\\(\) 60\\(OATS—Western mixed 34½@ 35½
BUTTER—Creamery... ... 16 @ 25½
PORK Mass 12 50 @14 00

JINKS—(At the door impatiently)—"Are you all ready, dear." Mrs. Jinks—"All but putting on my bonnet." Jinks—"H'ml Well, I've time for two more cigars, any way."—Harper's Bazar.

THE friendship between two girls usually ceases as soon as they have told everything they know.—Atchison Globe.

"You say you and your wife never quar-rel?" "Never; you see, whenever she fires up I always get out."—Atlanta Journal.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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To those who DEMOREST'S . . . **FAMILY MAGAZINE**

We wish to show the great value that will be given for the money expended. In the first place, the Magazine itself cannot be matched anywhere in the world for two dollars. If you wish to prove this, compare it with any other as to matter, illustrations, quality of paper, printing, etc. Then, too, it is so designed as to interest every member of the family, which makes it really a dozen magazines in one. Here, then, is the first \$2.00 of the \$48.00 mentioned above. The next \$5.00 is represented by the exquisite premium for the coming year, De Longpre's "Roses," which is the most exquisite oil-picture that has ever been published, and worth nearer \$10.00 than \$5.00. Then comes a value of \$3.00, represented by giving every lady reader all the patterns she wishes to use during the year, and in sizes to suit. A novel and important feature, introduced into DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE last April, is a Portrait Album giving eight cabinet-size portraits each month of the world's celebrities, with a biographical sketch of each person. Each year's collection of ninety-six portraits of distinguished men and women, when inserted in the Portrait Album which we can furnish, forms a handsome ernament for the home, as well as a valuable source of information and reference, interesting all members of the family and their friends. The collection would cost over a hundred dollars if made in any other way, as many of these photographs are very expensive, neither time nor money being spared in making the collection. If we count each portrait at the low valuation of only 25 cents it would make \$24.00 worth with your coming year's magazines; and if you are a new subscriber and wish to commence your collection from the first we published, we will send you the fifty-six already issued, and these fifty-six at 25 cents each would make another \$14.00. Summing up all the above, you have a value of \$48.00 for only \$2.00. The following fifty-six Portraits were published in the last volume, which new subscribers will be entitled to free. The ninetysix for the coming year will include names as well known as those already given.

Robert Browning, Shakespeare, Rev. Charles II. Parkhurst, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mile. Emma Calve, William II., Emperor of Germany, Prince Bismarck, William M. Evarts,

Oliver W. Holmes. Adelina Patti. President Carnot, Mme. Emma Eames-Story, Elizabeth Barrett Browning,

General Sherman, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Haydn, Ralph Waldo Emerson Alexandre Dumas, pere Alexandre Bumas, fils, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mandel, Governor McKinley, William E. Gladstone, Earl of Rosebery,

Herbert Spencer, Edwin Booth, Henry Ward Beecher, Paderewski. Harriet Beecher Stowe Count Leo Tolstol, General Grant, General Sheridan, Joseph Jefferson, Lucy Stone, Napoleon Bonaparte, Empress Josephine, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Henrik Ibsen, Bach, Phoebe Cary, Alice Cary, Thomas A. Edison.

Ellen Terry, Henry W. Longfellow, YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00.

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A Large Increase in the Past Month-Cash

in the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the treasury department yesterday shows that on December 31, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$910,903,695, an increase for the month of \$31,320,775. Following is a recapitulation of the debts: Interest bearing debt, \$650,138,-130; increase during the month, \$40,-625,100; debt on which interest has bearing no interest, \$383,247,345; increase during the month, \$126,780; total debt, \$1,654,375,379, of which \$590,notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

Cash in the treasury is classified as \$504,035,456; paper, \$122,914,759; general account, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$16,197,719; total, \$782,754,-289, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$629,416,709, leaving a cash balance of \$153,337,579, of which \$86,244,445 is gold reserve.

Advices received yesterday from the New York sub-treasury state that \$1,500,000 in gold was withdrawn yesterday for export, which, with the \$800,000 withdrawn last Saturday, left the true amount of the gold reserve yesterday at \$83,944,445.

FARWELL'S REMEDY.

The Illinois Ex-Senator Gives His Opinion As to What Will Relieve the Country.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee, has received the following letter from ex-Senator Farwell, of Illi-

Hon. William Springer, Washington: Dear Sir: I have yours of the 29th. I did not expect you would publish either of the letters which you acknowledge receipt of, but you can do so if you wish. I wish to say to you now what possibly I have said before, that there is just one thing to do to settle this financial muddle which we seem to be in, and that is contained in the following three propositions:

First—Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 2 per cent.

fifty-year bonds and retire from the currency ss altogether. cond-Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for their circula-

tion, exempting them all from federal taxa-tion, except just enough to pay for printing Third-Repeal the sub-treasury act and let the revenues of the nation be deposited in the national banks where collected.

Congress may discuss this question for the next six years, but will finally adopt the above propositions, because they are the only ones that will accomplish the desired end. Very C. B. FARWELL

MINERS CRUSHED.

The Cage Shoots Up and Squeezes the Life Out of One and Fatally Hurts Another. CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 3. - An accident happened at the South mine in this city, in which Grant Bibb was instant. ly killed and Mose Robinson fatally injured. They were working at the bottom of the shaft, shoving coal boxes upon the cage, one of which jumped the track and went on crooked. Three rings of the bell is the signal for the engineer to hold the cage on the bottom and one ring is to hoist. The men gave the signal to hold the cage on the bottom and stepped upon it to strengthen the car. In lifting it around they accidentally jerked the signal wire, ringing the bell once, and quick as a flash up shot the cage, crushing Bibb against the side of the to be clear of the timbers, but was hit by the car. Both men were dragged to the top of the shaft, a distance of 540 feet, and no one knew of the accident until their mangled bodies hove in sight of the top man.

BELGIAN'S GATES CLOSED.

Every Nation on Europe's Continent Now Excludes American Cattle. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.-Nelson Morris has received a telegram from his agent at Antwerp that the Belgian government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent in this country. This closes all the ports of continental Europe against American cattle and American bee

products and leaves to the exporter

only the British market, which, in its

present condition, is not a desirable one. That Nebraska Lynching.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 3.—Officers from O'Neil, Neb., are here looking for Bartlett Scott, the embezzling county treasurer, supposed to have been captured by a mob and lynched on Monday. They say they have no faith in the lynching story. Scott was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison. He was out under heavy bonds, and it is their theory that his abductors were his friends. They think the job was put up to get him out of the country and at the same time make it appear | believe that the anti-pass rule recently that he was lynched so as to relieve his bondsmen. At last reports no trace of intended for a blow at railroad labor him had been found, although the en- organizations more than for any other tire country around O'Neil has been scoured for the past two days.

Murderer Milligan Escapes Again. PERRY, Ok., Jan. 3 .- John Milligan, the double murderer who is under sentence to be hanged January 11, and sage that the grand officers are utterly who escaped a month ago, but was re- unable to make any arrangement for captured, last night jumped through a their annual passes used in their work ladder when one of his feet slipped. glass door and escaped to the east. He about the country. The amount of To save himself he threw out his hands had pretended to be crazy, but the very travel performed by the grand officers and clutched a live electric light wire first opportunity he made a desperate break and was successful. Hundreds into hundreds of thousands of miles of men are in pursuit. He is bare- annually to each order. They are on headed, barefooted and in his shirt the move continually, settling griev-sleeves. There are two inches of snow ances, visiting lodges and performing ly summoned, but he was dead before on the ground.

The Cold in the South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.-At the crematory yesterday ten head of cattle were destroyed. The cattle were among a lot received from Tennessee by a local stockman and froze to death. The animals of Howe and Cushman's show, now in winter quarters here, are taking pneumonia one by one and are dying off. Since Saturday three monkeys, two camels and other valu able animals have died. A lion and lioness, valued at \$3,000, are in the throes of pneumonia, and although everything possible is being done for them it is doubtful whether they will

PENSION BUREAU RULINGS.

Decisions on Various Matters of Moment b.
Assisstant Secretary Reynolds.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Several rulings affecting the practice of the pension bureau have been promulgated by Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the interior.

In a case arising in Rhode Island the department holds that an agent appointed by a state to prosecute, with out cost to applicants, claims for pensions is entitled to the recognition accorded any other agent or attorney, ceased since maturity, \$1,825,800; de- and so long as he conforms to the rules crease during the month, \$1,130; debt of practice he will be protected by the

When in a claim for increase an order for a medical examination is not 134,104 are certificates and treasury obeyed, the attorney will be notified of the fact and unless satisfactory explanation of the failure to report for examination is made within ninety days follows: Gold, \$139,606,354; silver, from the date of notice the attorney will be held to be in neglect and his attorney's fees forfeited.

The department also decided that where a partner in a firm of attorneys prosecuting pension cases dies before the completion of a claim, the surviving partner will not be required to obtain a new power of attorney in his own behalf to entitle him to recognition in that claim, but will be allowed to proceed with the case in the name of the firm. The contract entered into in such case remains an entire contract and no question as to apportionment

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster Employed to Aid the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, has been employed to aid the Chinese government's plenipotentiaries in peace negotiations. He represented the United States abroad in various countries for twenty-five years. When minister to Mexico and Spain and special



JOHN W. FOSTER.

envoy to several European countries he was of the greatest service in making treaties. He is probably the best posted man in the country in diplomacy and union army in an Indiana regiment, master of several foreign languages. Mr. Foster has lately returned from a trip around the world, during which he spent some time in China.

DEATH OF GEN POST.

The Illinois Congressman Dies Suddenly in Sidney Post, member of congress from wall of the shaft. Robinson happened terday morning, after an illness of but one day. His death was from heart failure, resulting from acute gastritis. ly. He passed the holidays at his home in Illinois and reached Washington Wednesday. Early Saturday morning he was seized with an attack ever, assume serious form until even-

his brilliant military services in the rebellion, where he won high rank and distinction with great rapidity. His civil career has been an eventful one. He was born March 18, 1833, in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., was graduated from Union college in 1855, practiced law in Kansas, where he also edited a paper, and in Illinois. After the war, in 1866, he was appointed consul to Vienna, was promoted consul-general for Austria-Hungary in 1874, resigned in 1879; was commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., in 1886, and tieth congress.

THE ANTI-PASS RULE. An Omaha Paper Claims to Have Made a

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—A local paper declares there is very good reason to enacted by the railroad managers is Conductors and of Railroad Telegraphers. This information bears the mes-

Roasted to Death.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7 .- While Ida Mason and her two younger sisters vere engaged in lighting a fire in the citchen stove during the absence of heir mother, they concluded to hasten e fire by pouring coal oil on the indling and then applying the match. he clothing of Ida was caught by he blaze as it flashed up and she was iterally roasted to death, the other hildren being powerless to assist her. dreat pieces of flesh dropped from her body, and for some time she lingered this condition in the greatest agony before death relieved her.

BURIED IN SNOW.

A Freight Train Overwhelmed by an Ava

RENO, Pa., Jan. 7.—Snowslides covering 5 miles, a few miles west of Lockhaven, on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, blocked traffic yesterday. While a freight train east bound was running along the base of the snowcapped Alleghenies with the ice-bound Susquehanna below it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry. sleety snow between Ritchie and Hyner. The train was covered almost its entire length. Crews from the east and west to the number of several trainmen came to the rescue and worked the train through the snow slide and for a distance of 5 miles. Meanwhile the Erie mail train, with a large number of passengers, lay at this place eight hours. The mail train ran against either side, almost crushing dreds of men were standing ready to rush to engulfed trains last night as the danger was great.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Secretary Gresham Submits a Plan for Publishing Valuable Historical Manuscripts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. - Secretary Gresham has submitted to congress a general plan for publishing the valuable historical manuscripts of revolutionary days now in the archives of the state department. The recommendation was called out by a provision of the last sundry civil appropriation bill, calling for a report from the secretary of state. Mr. Gresham refers to the great value of the manuscripts, embodying the collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, as well as the journals of the continental congress. It is pointed out that the papers are liable to serious injury and defacement, owing to the constant perusal of them by students and writers. The secretary recommends their publication, in a set of 50 volumes, at a cost of \$100,000 for the first edition of 1,000 volumes. He suggests, however, that the work should be done gradually on an appropriation of \$25, 000 annually and under the supervision of a competent editor and staff.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.

The Age of Steel Has Cheering Responses from Dealers Throughout the Country. Sr. Louis, Jan. 7.—The Age of Steel has reports from 200 leading manufacchinery and railway rolling stock, as since midsummer. The tone of the recent. of the reports speak of some measure of improvement. In iron international law. He served in the and steel the demand has increased 25 to 30 per cent., but prices are low and afterward was prominent in state and not promising for the immedipolitics. He is a thorough scholar and ate future. The volume of hardware business has, on the whole, increased substantially, and the prospects may be regarded as reasonably fair. For machine tools some decidedly cheering reports are made. In specialties there has been a slow but steady improvement since last summer, and further for.

the Tenth district of Illinois, died at BATTLE WITH MOONSHINERS.

Two Captured. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7. - News has reached here from Van Buren county intervals with attacks which physi- and moonshiners. The officers discovbeing at work on it. The posse crept up within a short distance of it before their presence was discovered. Though of his old trouble, which did not, how- taken unawares, the moonshiners made a desperate fight and for a while bullets flew in every direction. Putnam, through the head and fell dead to the ground. His nephew, a boy of 17, tumbled over, mortally wounded. Two moonshiners were captured and one es-

TO ADMIT OKLAHOMA.

Senator Martin Will Introduce a Bill Pro-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Senator Martin has just completed the preparation of two bills, which will be introduced by him in the senate to-day. The first was a republican member of congress is to change the boundary lines be-for four terms, beginning with the Fif- tween Indian territory and Oklahoma, adding a certain portion of the Cherokee country to Oklahoma, and to provide for a constitutional convention preliminary to the admission of Oklahoma into the union. The second measure provides for the settlement and disposition of the arid sand hill lands in the western part of Kansas.

The Deadly Wire. NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Frank Murphy, a tinsmith, was killed yesterday in purpose. Its belief is strengthened by a tinsmith, was killed yesterday in information recieved by it from Cedar the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Rapids and Vinton, Ia., respectively Jersey City by a shock from an electric the homes of the Order of Railroad light wire. Murphy was in the employ of the firm which has the contract to cover the big train shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. with a copper roof. He had gone about 40 feet up a of railroad organizations will foot up and hung to it for several seconds. Then his hands, which were smoking from the electricity, relaxed and he

> Bullet Holes in Their Heads FALLS CITY, Tex., Jan. 7 .- Saturday night late three men were murdered within 3 miles of this city. A. H. Young, a white man, a prominent farmer; Will Duran, colored, a farm hand; and A. C. Bundis, a Mexican laborer, were found dead on the roadside within 2 miles of each other with bullet holes in their heads. From the similarity of the wounds and the situation in general it is thought they were all murdered by the same party. The affair is very mysterious, and the developments of an investigation which is being made by the authorities is anxiously awaited.

CONGRESS.

Resuming Business After the Holiday Re-THE senate met at noon on the 3d with a light attendance after the holiday recess. Sundry resolutions were offered and the resolution of Mr. Lodge calling for correspondence and information as to the delivery of two Japanese to the Chinese, was passed. Mr. Allen's resolution relating to the senate restaurant occasioned a lively debate and the remainder of the session was occupied by Senator Marof the session was occupied by Senator Morgan (Ala.) in a speech on the Nicaragua canal bill....The house was more lively when called to order after the holiday recess. The galleries were crowded. After the call of committees for reports, Mr. Quigg (N. Y.) attempted to offer a resolution relating to salaries in the to offer a resolution relating to salaries in the New York post office, but Mr. Springer, in charge of the currency bill, cut him off with a motion to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of that bill. Accordingly the house went into committee and the debate continued until 4:45 o'clock when the ouse adjourned.

In the senate, on the 4th, after routine business had been transacted, Mr. Lodge (Mass.) made an address on his resolution as to why the gauntlet and scraped the white the United States warships had been withwall, which pressed threateningly drawn from Honolulu. The resolution went against either side, almost crushing them. The train was in imminent danger of being engulfed or hurled down the bank into the river. Hunover. A resolution was adopted making .In the house the resignation of Mr. Painter (Ky.) was presented and a bill was passed granting an increase of pension to Hosea Brown, aged 103, a survivor of the war of 1812. The debate on the currency bill was then resumed and Mr. Hendrix (N. Y.) took the floor

opposition to the measure.

No business was transacted by the senate on pay the funeral expenses of Col. William T. Fitch, for twenty-one years a doorkeeper in the house, who died on Christmas day. The ued until 5:30 o'clock, when the house con-curred in the senate amendments to the mil-itary academy bill. Adjourned.

A FAMOUS RIDE.

One of the Most Heroic Acts in the Annals

ot American History. The story of how Oregon and Washington were saved to the American union, with all which that involved, is

our people. It is one of the most heroic and sigis as plainly seen in it as in the history connecteed with our Pilgrim fathers and their landing at Plymouth Rock. It is a part of our history that makes one realize what is meant by "sacred history." The government at Wash-It is a part of our history that makes history." The government at Washington might well erect some noble monument to Marcus Whitman's mem-

There is a college out in Walla Walla that bears his name, Whitman college; let us hope that some time some person or persons of wealth will be moved turers of iron and steel, hardware, ma- to aid the people of that region to give it magnificent endowment so that it to the condition of their business may worthily perpetuate, for all time, the inspiring memory of a person who, sponses is cheering. About 85 per at a moment of supreme significance, permitted himself to be inspired of God for a task that demanded instant action, just then or never, and who so undauntedly obeyed the heavenly vision. There are men whose after-sight is admirable in its clearness; there are those whose foresight is full of a certain inductive sagacity in reading the meaning of present day facts and in foreinfinitely far-reaching crisis.

For some time he had been suffering at of a desperate fight between officers bold and insistent appeal to the prescians pronounced dyspepsia, but he ered the still hidden in a mountain Webster, not to surrender Oregon to ident and secretary of state, Daniel attended to his duties unremitting gorge in an out-of-the-way place. It the Hudson Bay Co. and to the British, was running in full blast five or six men and then the marshaling of a great host of like-minded colonists at the east whom he led back over the plains and the mountains, before ever a transcontinental railway had been dreamed of, constitute a pivotal incident in modern history, which it would be the leader of the moonshiners, was shot stolid and ignoble not to hold in shining and grateful memory.

The timely heroism of other famous rides, as that of Paul Revere and of Sheridan at Winchester, have been caped. Not one of the posse was seriduly celebrated in song, as other signal adventures have been in story; this one waits the hand of some one possessed of enough of the mingled toric and poetic imagination to feel the full meaning of such an incident and to put it into its true historic and literary setting. It is possible that the American board, whose missionary who Whitman was-if it were not so much more intent on the making of history than in celebrating it-might do somewhat more than it has done to save from forgetfulness the story of how that excited last year in France by Oregon, if not also the rest of the Pacific coast, was saved to the republic leaders of that country, in which he and to all the beneficence of the civili- urged them to loyally accept the rezation our national union stands for .-

A good example of what is sarcastically called feminine logic is presented by a story told by a French pa-

Monsieur X, a member of the chamber of deputies, is traveling with his wife. They arrive at a seaside station and alight. The train passes on. Presently madame becomes suddenly excited.

"My umbrella! My umbrella! Where's my umbrella?" "Whew!" says the deputy; "I left it

on the train.' "On the train! And to think that they entrust the affairs of the nation to a man who isn't capable of taking care of a woman's umbrella!"-Youth's

Companion.

An Emergency. Mrs Brand-New-I would like to get a first class book on etiquette. Mr. Brand-New - Any particular

point fou want to clear up? Mrs. Brand-New-Yes; how to treat one's inferiors. You know, dear, it is only recently that we have had inferiors.-Puck.

-To be a gentleman is to be honest. to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessing all those qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manner.—

Thackray.

Por.d Creek, Ok. John H. Royalder Tocumseh, Ok.; William A. Thompson et Tahlequah, I. T.; Mrs. McSpadden at Salem, Mo., and Charles Richardson at Wisner, Neb.

TRADE REVIEW.

Great Decrease in Fall ures the Past Year-New York, Jan. 5.- R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Tracle says: Fadures for 1894 are fully reported this week, being 13,885 in the United States and 1,836 in the Dominion of Canada Lifabilities in the the Dominical of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were \$172.992,856, and in Canada, \$17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over half in this country nor the increase of over 40 per cent in Canada is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States was in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is in United States was in manufacturing habilities, while the entire increase in Calada is in liabilities of trading concerns. A few states, including New York and Pennsylstates, including New York and in 1893, and vania. show more failures than in 1893, and in a few southern states the amount of liabilities is larger; but in the central and western states very much smaller. In eleven of the last thirty-eight years reported liabilities have been larger than in 1894, though for this year and 1893 the statement is confined to com-mercial failures, as it was not in former years The failures have been 13.5 to every 1,000 firms loing business; the liabilities have aggregated \$132.77 to each firm in trade, and in proportion to the volume of solvent business re by all clearing house exchanges, \$2.63 for every

The complete review of different branches of business places in a clear light the fact that has been judged the complete review of \$280,500 prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known. Eight years ago in July prices averaged only 73.69 per cent. of the prices for the same articles and in the same markets January 1, 1860, and this remained the lowest point ever touched until August 10, 1893, when the average fell to 72.76, but early this year prices dropped below all previous records, and have never recovered, the average decrease of 26 be-No business was transacted by the senate on the 5th....The house passed a bill for the relief of Zimri Elliott, of Kansas, and a resolution to pay the funeral expenses of Col. William T. cottons, about 15 per cent. These changes contrast sharply with the decline of wages paid hour's work, which average only 1.2 per cent.

less than a year ago.

The condition of industries has been largely governed by the fall in prices, and while production is much greater than a year ago, the aggregate increase being fairly measured by the increase of 8.24 per cent. in hours of work done in November, compared with the previous year, it has been the controlling feature in almost every important industry that conone that should be made familiar to all sumption has not kept pace with the output

and has not sustained prices.

In iron and steel the lowest prices of the year are at the close and the lowest ever nificant incidents in American history. | year are at the close and the lowest ever known, the demand calling for less than half the guiding hand of divine providence | the usual quantity of rails, with large decrease in many other branches, though probably the use of structural forms was larger in 1894 than ever before.

The woolen industry records a production in the value of product the decrease was of

The year has been especially noteworthy for the lowest prices of wheat and cotton on record. Both suffer from wholly unprecedented accumulation of stocks, the crops being large. Outside this country, wheat production has not increased enough to justify a price of 60 cents at New York, and the accumulation is largely due to false reports of yield intended to frighten foreign buyers and raise prices. The same influence has been felt in cotton, which is also affected by world-wide depression in business and decrease in consumption of goods. In other produce markets the year has been relatively less important.

TO CONCEAL HIS SHORTAGE.

Scheme of Assistant Cashier Sparks, of the Cincinnati Post Office. CINCINNATI. Jan. 5. - Frank H. Sparks, assistant cashier of the post office, is under arrest for a peculiar crime. Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock a janitor found him lying on the floor becasting what effects current causes hind his counter, apparently unconmust have. And there are some men scious. He was revived, and told a who are gifted with the instantaneous thrilling tale. He said that while everyvision that sees what is, and, in the light body was out to dinner, two strange Washington.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Gen. Philip gradual growth of demand is looked of this, what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this, what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this, what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of this what is the instant duty of the men entered and wanted him to change of the men entered and want moment, the moment of some almost a \$5 bill. As he started back the men threw open the private door and at-That horse-back ride in winter of tacked him. One knocked him insensi-One Killed, Another Mortally Wounded and four thousand miles across the Rocky ble with a sand bag. In proof of this mountains to Washington, a large part he showed a big bruise on the side of of the way over trackless wastes where his face. Examination showed that white men had never before been, that over \$800 was missing, while \$10,000 put up in envelopes to pay the post office

force had been untouched. Sparks was taken to police headquarters, and after being sweated for several hours broke down and confessed he had made up the story of the robbery to conceal a shortage of a few hundred dollars. He had been living too fast, and had stolen various amounts. The missing money was found in an old drawer where he had placed it. His friends will make up the shortage of \$283.

SATOLLI STRENGTHENED. An Encyclical Which Gives Him Almost

Plenary Power.

ROME, Jan. 5.-The expected enthe archbishops and bishops of the United States is now ready and will be transmitted through the usual channels in a few days. It treats principally with the authority and powers of the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli, is confirmed and strengthened in his position. The letter is certain to cause a profound sensation in ecclesiastical circles in the United States, similar to Leo's recommendation to the Catholic public and no longer waste their efforts and their forces by standing aloof and striving for the impossible-i.e. the return and the restoration of the royalists to power.

SCOTT NOT DEAD. The Missing Nebraska Defaulter Seen on a

Train in Minnesota. Омана, Neb., Jan. 5.—Barrett Scott, the missing ex-treasurer from O'Neil. is now positively declared by the sheriff of Fairmont, Minn., to have passed through that city yesterday afternoon, bound east on a train. Orders have been issued to arrest him.

Excitement in O'Neil is at fever heat respecting the merits of the case and the responsibility for Scott's departure. The men arrested are preparing alibis. Citizens who discuss the affair go heav-

WESTERN NOMINATIONS. A List of Kansas and Oklahoma Gentlemen Made Happy by the President.

to-day sent to the senate the following nominations, among others: To be receiver of the land office at Wakeeney, Kan., William E. Saum, at the request of Senator Martin. To be postmasters: Samuel L. Johnson at Alva, Ok.; Gustavus Wilcox at Enid, Ok.; W. C. Jones

MISSOURI FINANCES.

Points from Gov. Stone's Message to the

JEFFERSON CLEY, Mo., Jan. 5 .- Gov. Stone's message to the senate and house of representatives of the Thirtyeighth general assembly of Missouri was iaid before that body yesterday afternoon. The revenues of the state are first considered by the governor, showing that during the two years of 1893-4 the revenue fund amounted to \$4,034,-681, and the total appropriations of the Thirty-seventh general assembly were \$4,025,934, of which \$1,227,900 was for the maintenance of the public school system. The estimates for the next two years show an increase of \$151,350. The governor recommends an increase of \$17,000 to the state militia, making a total of \$55,000; to the board of geology and mines an increase of \$9,900; appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the state mine inspector, and an increase of \$55,700 to the state elsemosynary institutions. In has been included the sum of \$280,500 to the state eleemosynary institutions, the total of these expenses being \$428,-600. After all the appropriations are. paid there will be a balance in the general revenue fund of \$16,820. Am increase of the general revenues of the state is therefore considered desirable.

Reference is made to the redemption of \$400,000 of bends on the 1st inst. and for the bienmial period of 1895-6, the total receipts into the interest fund will aggregate \$2,960,000. Of this it is estimated that \$889,955 will be required to pay interest accruing during that period. That will leave a balance of \$1,170,045 to be transferred to the sinking fund and made available for the

payment of bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the state is referred to and the prophecy mad. that in five years the state will be free from bonded debt.

ASYLUM BURNED.

The Southern Illinois Home for the Insans

Anna, Ill., Jan. 5.-Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the roof of the center building of the group of three great buildings of the asylum for the insane here, and spread with great rapidity. At 2:30 o'clock the fire was beyond control and the loss was then over \$100,000. An hour later all three buildins were ablaze. A special train on the Illinois Central, with three engines and crews, arrived from Cairo at 3 o'clock and began drenching the buildings and endeavoring to save several smaller buildings adjacent, which were blazing furiously.

It is supposed that all the unfortunate people but one woman, who was lost, were removed in safety. In the excitement attending the transfer of the more violent maniacs a number were badly bruised by stumbling dewn stairways, their keepers being unable to maintain even a semblance or order among them. None escaped, however, the keepers being reinforced by volunteer special officers from the city.

All the old buildings that escaped the fire a few years ago were entirely destroyed, and the north wing is all that remains standing. In this the patients are huddled. The fire was under complete subjection before daylight. The flames were first discovered nearthe roof of the main building and cannot be accounted for. The asylum has its own water works, but for some reason the system was ineffective. The loss aggregates \$300,000.

HORSETHIEVES LYNCHED.

Three Men Hanged and Their Bodies Sho to Pieces in the Indian Country.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 5 .- News was received here from Kingfisher, Ok., of a wholesale hanging of horsethieves in the Chevenne and Arapahoe country. The settlers there have ever since the opening been the victims of marauding bands of horse and eattle thieves, and finding the authorities too slow in bringing the offenders to justice, several vigilance committees were organized in different parts of the country to take the law in their own hands. The vigilants a few days ago started on the trail of the band, followed it into the Panhandle of Texas, cyclical from Pope Leo addressed to back into the Cheyenne country, overtaking it near Cantonment. Here a battle followed, resulting in the wounding of George Gaskell and Simeon Campbell, two of the vigilants, and the capture of three of the thieves. The latter were hanged without delay. Their bodies were shot to pieces and left hanging as a warning to their kind.

ACTORS LEAVE JOHN L.

Seven Members Resign from the Ex-Champion's Company.

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 5.—John L. Sullivan's combination, known as "A True American," practically disbanded here yesterday. Sullivan come and made an attempt to give an entertainment at the opera house Wednesday night. He could not stand on the stage without support and was so abusive that seven members of the combination resigned their positions yesterday and the re-mainder departed for Monmouth.

Returned to His First Wife. DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.-Robert Cammon, who was one of the foremost business men of Colorado for over twenty years, disappeared July 8 last, deserting his wife and eight children in this city. It has just been learned that his real name was Robert Flanders, and that when he came to this country in 1871 he deserted a large family in England. He is supposed to. have rejoined them.

Imbecile Asylum Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.-The south wing of the main building at the state asylum for imbeciles caught fire yester-WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The president day evening and was totally destroyed. The inmates and children were all at supper at the time in another portion of the structure and none were injured. The city fire department responded but as they had a distance of 3 miles to go the wing of the ouilding was consumed at Newkirk, Ok.; S. H. Cummings at nearly by the time of their arrival, Pord Creek, Ok. John W. Moyle at The department, however, prevented the fire spreading to other sections of the building. No estimate of the loss has been given, but immediate steps will be taken to rebuild.