

Chase County Courier.

W. E. ZIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895.

NO. 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An order was issued by the secretary of war on the 24th retiring Judge Advocate-General David G. Swaim by direction of the president. Gen. Swaim had not been in active service for years, having been suspended in 1884 for certain charges.

Gov. PENNINGTON, of Oregon, sent a letter to President Cleveland on the 25th arraigning him for his action on financial matters and stating that the country wanted more gold and silver and not "bank paper."

GEORGE ROTH, a carpenter of Washington, in a drunken fit on the 25th, threatened to murder his wife if she did not drink some ammonia. The woman, thinking she had a better chance for her life by complying, did so. The doctor brought her round, but she was terribly burned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has written an answer to a letter from a friend in Louisville, Ky., declining to allow the use of his name as a candidate either for governor or United States senator.

The immigration commission at the various ports of the United States have been requested by Secretary Carlisle to attend a conference of immigration commissioners at Ellis Island, N. Y., on the 28th. The object of the gathering was to accentuate the scrutiny of foreigners coming to this country and keep out the undesirable.

SENATOR MARTIN, of Kansas, visited the white house on the 27th with two actresses, whom he presented to the president. Mr. Cleveland gave each of his visitors a rose, a photograph of himself and his autograph.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Forestry association began at Washington on the 28th.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE was said to be a probability of an extra session of the Kentucky legislature to raise money to defray the expenses of the state government. There was a deficit of \$800,000, which was increasing daily.

News was received at Port Townsend, Wash., that ex-Lieut. James E. Dodge, once notorious in Missouri and Kansas, was accidentally drowned while yachting. He was a cousin of "Gail Hamilton" (Abigail Dodge).

It was reported that the courthouse of Payne county, at Stillwater, Ok., had been destroyed by fire together with all the county records and furniture. The origin of the fire was said to be incendiary, the Dalton gang setting the place on fire to save a member of their gang who was being tried in the courthouse for his life.

In Waterbury, Conn., fire broke out in Laeder's hotel, which was totally destroyed. The Platt block, the finest in the city, adjoining the hotel, was also totally gutted. Loss \$75,000.

The county treasurer's office at Santa Rosa, Cal., was robbed of \$3,000 on the 28th by a masked burglar who knocked the treasurer senseless and then locked him in the vault.

The Norwegian ship Austriana, at anchor in Pensacola bay, loaded with 1,000,000 feet of timber, was destroyed by fire recently. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. Insured.

A saw mill boiler recently exploded at Bonayer, Barren county, Ky., killing five men.

TWO STICKS, the Sioux Indian sentenced for a leading part in the murder of four cowboys February 2, 1893, was hanged at Deadwood, S. D.

NEAR Bay Minnelli, Ala., Tim Thompson, a little negro boy, was asked to dance for the amusement of some white toughs. He refused, saying that he was a church member. Jim Jostling knocked him down with a club and then danced upon the prostrate lad. He then shot the boy in the hips. The boy is dead, and his murderer at large.

A. WALTON, of New Jerusalem, Tex., was arrested upon the charge of insanity at New Orleans on the 26th. He arrived over the Southern Pacific from Houston, Tex., and claimed that he was not satisfied with the way Grover Cleveland was running affairs and was on his way to Washington to kill him, when intercepted by officers. He was locked up in an end cell, which he almost demolished during the night.

CAPT. JOHN L. STEVENSON, the first of the police officials of New York to be tried and convicted of corruption, was sentenced to three years and nine months in Sing Sing and to pay \$1,000 fine.

FIVE white boys were terribly burned recently in a suburb of Richmond, Va., by an explosion of gunpowder, caused by a fire cracker accidentally thrown into a can containing powder for use in a toy cannon. Some may die from their injuries.

The first regular meeting of the Chicago Western society was held in that city on the 29th and its object for existence outlined. The society proposes to furnish a club room for western people who visit Chicago. Any person who has lived in a western state for seven years is eligible for membership. The club will be headquarters for every kind of information regarding the Transmississippi country.

In the federal court at Fort Smith, Ark., John M. Taylor, aged 60 years, was convicted of defrauding the government. For twenty years he had drawn a pension of \$73 a month for total blindness, caused by an army gunshot wound, and it was proved that he never was wounded. He drew \$18,000.

The failures for the week ended December 28 (Dun's report) were 350 in the United States against 511 last year, and 41 in Canada against 41 last year.

In Millington, Minn., Matthew Palmer cut his wife's throat and then cut his own. Both are dead.

ONE hundred negroes caught Jim Chockley at Tallahoma, Tenn., took him to the woods during a blinding snow storm, stripped him, whipped him nearly to death and ordered him to leave the country before dawn. While drunk, Chockley left his wife, while she was sick at home, and when he returned in the evening she was dead. Then he left home, got drunk and went to a negro dance.

COLD weather was prevalent throughout Florida on the 28th and it was feared that the orange crop there would be totally destroyed.

In a fire on board the British steamship Masonic at Galveston, Tex., one life was lost and two more were despaired of. The whole cargo of cotton was a total loss.

AT Chicago the warehouse of the Pioneer Paper Co. was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$55,000.

FRANCIS II., at one time king of Naples, died at Areol, in the Austrian Tyrol, on the 27th, aged 58.

The old capitol building at Atlanta, Ga., owned by Venable Bros., and used as an office building, was visited by fire on the 27th, and \$90,000 loss inflicted. The building was purchased by the state under the reconstruction regime for \$400,000. When the new million dollar capitol was built it was sold to Venable Bros. for \$125,000.

The feature of the Lexow committee's investigation on the 27th was the introduction of evidence tending to show that Anthony Comstock, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Vice, had taken a bribe of \$1,000 from a green goods man to procure the dismissal of an indictment against him.

The Indiana college presidents, at a meeting at Indianapolis, have decided to forbid inter-collegiate games of football.

JOHN W. FOSTER, ex-secretary of state, has been requested by the Chinese government to go to Japan and meet the plenipotentiaries of the former government, to aid them in their negotiations for peace. He has accepted the invitation and expected to leave Washington in a few days.

A RECENT dispatch said that Mohammedan inhabitants of Turfan, Kashgar, were in open rebellion, desiring to shake off the yoke of China and found an independent government under Russian suzerainty.

The forty-eighth annual report of the American Missionary association of the Congregational churches has been made. The total receipts for the year were \$404,779.26, and the total disbursements \$299,981.66.

IN Memphis, Tenn., the Woman's council and the Nineteenth Century club, embracing a membership of 4,000 women, passed a resolution to boycott Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge when he appeared in that city to lecture.

The authorities who are looking after counterfeiters in the City of Mexico have made some startling discoveries. It was evident that there was an organized colony of several hundred people scattered about the city making and circulating the spurious coin. Thousands of dollars have been secretly "shoved" within the past few weeks. Arrests of members of the gang have been made almost daily until now there are 280 of them in prison.

EDWARD H. CARTER, transfer and coupon clerk at the National Bank of Commerce at New York has been arrested as a defaulter. He was charged with appropriating \$30,000 of the bank's money and, it was said, confessed his guilt.

The miners employed at the Anderson mines near Massillon, O., have declined the rate of 60 cents per ton fixed by the arbitration committee and were idle on the 26th. It was thought that all the miners in the Massillon district would soon cease work.

J. S. TEMPLE, of Columbiana county, O., guard in the penitentiary, shot and killed Joseph O'Day, a forger of Cleveland, who, with two other convicts assaulted him because he reported them for an infraction of the rules.

The pope at noon on the 26th received the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which recently arrived at Naples with the vatican relics exhibited at the world's fair in Chicago. His holiness praised the progress, activity and liberty of the United States.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas south-bound express and the westbound Houston & Texas passenger train collided near Waxahatchie, Tex., on the 25th. Seventeen passengers were injured, two probably fatally.

HEIRS of John Irwin, a pioneer settler of northwestern Iowa, have begun suit for the recovery of valuable lands once owned by him but sold for taxes. In Clay county alone are over seventy farms.

The entire Christmas number of the San Francisco Examiner was edited and published by society ladies of that city.

THOUSANDS of people witnessed a heart rending scene at Brooklyn on the 25th. Frank Tolricka, a 15-year-old boy, was struck by a trolley car, and with his legs nearly severed above the ankles, he was wedged between the forward wheels and the motor box. In that position he remained for forty-five minutes gasping in agony. It was impossible to move the car back or forward without crushing out the little life left in the boy.

DUN'S review of trade for the week ended the 28th said that the holiday trade was scarcely up to expectations. Purchases had been smaller than usual in amount and confined to needful articles. Wheat had declined 1/2 cent and corn 3/4 cent. There was a larger demand for nails, but in hardware and machinery business was much depressed.

NEWS reached Klamath, Ore., on the 28th that at a Christmas entertainment at Silver Lake a lamp exploded and, setting fire to the building, forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured. Silver Lake is a small village in Oregon about 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

THE Chicago Civic federation has decided to appeal to the Illinois legislature to send a committee to that city empowered to probe into every public office about which there is any suspicion of evil.

EX-SENATOR JAMES G. FAIR died suddenly at the Lick house at San Francisco on the 29th.

FIRE broke out early on the morning of the 29th in the five-story building of Stuckey, Brent & Co., general merchandise, at Louisville, Ky. The losses were: Stuckey, Brent & Co., \$82,000; fully insured; J. H. Quast & Co., \$100,000; covered by insurance; Bareford, Lawson & Co., \$40,000; insured.

THE coal miners at Marshall mine No. 2, Boulder, Col., were out on a strike on the 28th. The owners did not wish to pay over 60 cents per ton, while the regular price heretofore has been 75 cents and 80 cents per ton.

It has been decided by the general officers of the World's Christian Temperance union to present to the United States congress a petition signed in fifty languages and by as many nationalities throughout the world asking that the protection of the government may no more be vouchsafed to the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium or to the legalization of social vice.

THE famous Cliff house at San Francisco, which was destroyed by fire on the 25th, will be replaced by a million dollar structure of steel and iron.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY is expected to retaliate upon the United States if concessions are not made to that country on sugar duties.

THE Sandwich bank, at Aurora, Ill., was broken open recently and the burglars escaped with their plunder. The amount stolen was not stated.

ROBBERS entered the residence of Henry Feker, at Piqua, O., recently while the family was absent and secured nearly \$5,000 in cash.

ARMENIAN refugees were reported arriving at Sarakamysch in a wretched condition. They declared that many of their compatriots had been obliged to adopt Islamism to save their lives and the honor of their wives and daughters.

The new passenger station at Anderson, Ind., for two divisions of the Big Four railroad was totally destroyed by fire on the 27th. The ticket office effects and express matter were saved. The station was the finest union station owned exclusively by the Big Four road.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE Delevan house, a famous hotel at Albany, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. All the guests escaped, but some were injured and two were expected to die. Loss, estimated at \$500,000; insurance, \$300,000.

Mrs. AMELIA BLOOMER, from whom the Bloomer costume, one of the first efforts towards dress reform, was named, died at her home in Council Bluffs, Ia., on the 29th.

Miss EMILY L. GERRY, daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and later vice president of the United States, died at her home in New Haven, Conn., on the 29th, aged 93 years.

At Newayuga, Mich., Charles White and his 6-year-old son were cremated by the burning of their dwelling.

At Rome, Ga., recently Dora Williams locked her three children in her home and went visiting. The home and all the children were burned.

A NATURAL gas explosion at Elwood, Ind., badly injured six persons recently.

THE Lexow committee, investigating the corruption in the New York police force, adjourned on the 29th subject to the call of the chairman. Superintendent Byrnes of the police, informed them that he had placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor-elect Strong.

ABOUT thirty-five delegates to the national council of the people's party at St. Louis have organized a National Initiative and Referendum league. James H. Lathrop, of Topeka, Kan., was elected president and an executive committee and national organizers were chosen. It was proposed to push at once the organization throughout the country of clubs to promote the scheme of the Swiss system of initiative and referendum. Thirteen states were represented at the organization.

The conference of the people's party leaders at St. Louis has resulted in an address being issued, which declared the money question must be met at the once; the invasion of states by the federal troops without the request of the state executives was denounced; the Omaha platform was adhered to in its integrity and the restoration of the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873 was demanded, regardless of the action of any other nation; the further issue of bonds was objected to, the pooling bill denounced and an educational campaign by populist committees was recommended. The election in Alabama was also denounced.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Six inches of snow fell in the vicinity of Larned on Christmas day.

An unknown man was recently found dead by the Santa Fe track near LeCompton. He had doubtless been killed by the cars.

A post office inspector recently went to Geuda Springs to investigate the affairs of the post office in that town, Muddux, the postmaster, having decommitted and reported to be short in his accounts.

Hugh Williams, 11 years old, was burned to death 9 miles south of Emporia the other day. He was playing with fire and his clothes ignited. The father was badly burned in trying to save his child.

E. R. Stace and J. H. Tryan, who broke into the post office and store at Wichita recently, were arrested later at Wichita. Part of the watches and jewelry stolen and over \$100 of the missing cash were found.

The westbound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific road was wrecked in a snow drift 8 miles west of Eldorado on the morning of the 27th. None of the passengers were injured, although the whole train left the track.

At Nickerson the other night Charles Carson found his wife in company with J. H. Tinscher, and without a word opened fire on the couple. Tinscher returned the fire and fifteen shots were exchanged. Mrs. Carson was hit in the side, Carson in the shoulder and Tinscher in the left breast and right leg. The woman's wound was the most dangerous.

It is not generally known that the regulations of the soldiers' home prohibit the admission without special authority of the board of managers of anyone in receipt of more than \$16 pension per month. In all instances where such admissions are approved there is a stipulation that some portion of the pension money shall be devoted to the support of dependent relatives.

In the trial of Tom McDonald at Wellington for the murder of Thomas Patton, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The jury found that McDonald had been hypnotized by his employer, Anderson Gray, an enemy of the murdered man, and that while under this influence he had committed the deed. Gray was previously found guilty of the murder and sentenced to death.

The output of the penitentiary coal mines, as shown by the report of the warden, has aggregated the past twenty-five years, or since operations commenced, 17,773,000 bushels, and the mines, it is thought, will be productive for the next fifty years. The coal furnished to state institutions amounts to \$30,000 a year and the surplus is sold to contractors which amounts to \$50,000—a total of \$80,000 per annum.

A jury at Kansas City, Kan., the other day returned a verdict that the Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads were jointly liable for the wreck at Linwood on the morning of January 2, 1894. The administrator of Morris Johnson, an Osborn county stockman, who was killed in the wreck and his body cremated in the fire that followed, was awarded \$5,000 damages, the amount to be shared equally by the two roads.

William Peyton, the 18-year-old son of a farmer living near Fort Scott, returned to his father's residence a few days ago, during the absence of the family, and upon opening the door was confronted by a robber, who had entered the house. The robber struck the boy on the head with a revolver, and the latter fell to the floor unconscious, where he was found by his parents upon their return several hours later. The thief escaped.

Miss Fannie Nesbitt, night agent and operator for the Union Pacific railway at Bonner Springs, was alone at the depot at 3 o'clock the other morning when she heard a noise in the waiting room. Opening the door she found herself face to face with a masked man, who ordered her to keep quiet. She sprang for her revolver, when the man grappled with her and struck her a heavy blow on the head, but she secured her pistol and commenced firing at the thief, when he fled in dismay.

While "painting the town" on Christmas evening Wesley George and James Rial entered a joint at Argentine and attempted to rob the proprietor. They were ejected and arrested by the police, who took them to the city jail. In attempting to disarm them the officers overlooked a pistol which George carried. After being locked up the toughs commenced an attack on other prisoners and George drew the pistol that had escaped the vigilance of the police and shot three of the prisoners, none, however, fatally.

The ninth biennial report of Chancellor Snow, of the state university, shows that there has been a wonderful increase in attendance of students since 1891, at which time 474 were enrolled; in the succeeding years the attendance was respectively 630, 729, 691 and 833. The attendance of students has increased 75 per cent in four years. The enrollment for the present year is 833. Of these 594 are men and 239 women; 391 are in the school of arts, 85 in the school of law, 65 in the school of pharmacy, 94 in the school of engineering and 206 in the school of fine arts, including music and painting. The report shows that the growing university is hard pressed for lack of funds for current expenses in every department, and from lack of at least six new buildings.

MORRILL'S INAUGURATION.

The committee of arrangements promises an unusually brilliant affair.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The members of the committee appointed to arrange for the inauguration of Gov. Morrill are untiring in their efforts to make the affair the most brilliant of the kind in the history of the state. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock a. m. on January 14. It has been decided to have the Kansas national guard act as a special escort to the governor, and all military and civic societies will be asked to participate in the parade. If the weather permits, the inaugural ceremonies will be performed on the east steps of the capitol. Otherwise the affair will take place in Representative hall.

From 8 to 10 in the evening a reception will be held in the senate chamber in honor of the new state officers and their families. At 10 o'clock the governor and his associate officers, with their families, will repair to Representative hall, where the inaugural ball will be held. Marshall's military band will play the grand march, and an orchestra will furnish the music for the dancing.

It has been decided to charge Topeka people \$2.50 each for admission to the ball. Visitors will be admitted free upon invitation issued by the proper committee.

KANSAS RAILROAD TAX.

Charges That the Assessment Was Reduced by Continuance of Kansas Officials.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The Journal says that the official publication of the Kansas railroad assessment for the year 1894, which has just been issued, was held back because it would have made undesirable campaign literature. It has been customary in past years to publish the assessment in the summer when it is made. The report just issued shows that the railroad assessment for 1894 is decreased by about \$2,000,000. Of this decrease the Santa Fe railway obtains the benefit of \$1,700,000. The remaining margin is divided among all the other railways of the state. The Rock Island railway is especially displeased at the low assessment obtained by the Santa Fe railway. One of the prominent officials of the former road claims that the reduced assessment was the result of a straight-out deal between the Santa Fe people and some of the Kansas officials. It was represented to the Rock Island that if any reduction was made it would obtain its share. The first assessment for 1894 increased the valuation of the Rock Island \$50,000, but it was finally reduced to the valuation of two years ago.

IRRIGATION INTERESTS.

An Appropriation Will Be Asked to Aid in Experiments in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The committee on legislation, appointed by the president of the Kansas State Irrigation association, met in Topeka Saturday and agreed upon the following bill which will be introduced in the legislature this winter: "That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated for the unexpended balance of the year ending June 30, 1895, and the sum of \$45,000 for the year ending June 30, 1896, and \$45,000 for the year ending 1897, to be expended by the state board of agriculture in behalf of developing the irrigation interests of the state, by the collection and dissemination of information and in making out surveys, practical tests and experiments which may be judiciously undertaken by said board, provided that none of said money shall be expended in the purchase of land."

WORK OR NO PAY.

Decision of Judge Randolph Which Affects Teachers in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 31.—In district court Saturday Judge Randolph gave his decision on the injunction prayed for to stop the board of education paying salaries to teachers for Thanksgiving day, and gave the day after that being the Thanksgiving ordered by the board. The injunction is made perpetual, Judge Randolph deciding that the teachers are not entitled to pay for such days. He said that the law of the state applying to common schools which defines a school month as "four weeks of five days each" was binding on schools in cities of the second class, and the board had no authority to pay teachers for time when not actually at work. This decision will cause considerable excitement in other cities, as every city in Kansas but one follows the rule of paying teachers for Thanksgiving day. Memorial day and other holidays ordered by the board.

KANSAS NATIONAL GUARDS.

Annual Report of Adjt.-Gen. Davis Submitted to the Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—Adjt.-Gen. A. J. Davis has submitted the annual report of the military department to the governor. According to this report the Kansas national guard comprises three regiments of infantry, two sections of light artillery and one troop of cavalry. The total number enlisted is 1,700. The legislature appropriated \$34,750 for the military department for the two years ended June 30, 1894. Of this amount \$22,861.27 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$11,888.73. By the act of congress of February 12, 1887, the annual appropriation from the United States government for Kansas is \$8,716.21. This amount has been drawn to date with the exception of \$180.

NEBRASHA SUFFERERS.

Report of Suffering in the Western Part of the State.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 31.—Dispatches from western Nebraska received here tell of the destitution and distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the drought-stricken districts. A dispatch from Hastings says:

Terrible destitution exists in Perkins, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hayes, Hitchcock and Frontier counties, and the worst of the feature is the people in several localities are afflicted with scurvy for want of wholesome food. The state relief committee find themselves unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great are the demands for aid. The railroad men report that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people have perished in the above counties in the past two days for want of food and fuel. Hundreds of families are without coal, and in the border counties, where no trees or brush exists, the poor people had a hard time to keep from freezing to death.

In Perkins county the destitution is complete. Over 600 families are appealing for help. Near Lisbon the wife and two children of Settler Burns died for want of proper nourishment and clothing to cover them. In Hitchcock county the wife of one of the settlers gave birth to twins during the storm, and before the neighbors could reach her home the poor woman expired for want of sufficient food and attention. The twins are still living and in charge of charitable neighbors.

Coal is most needed in the drought district and Mr. Laddie, of the state relief commission, and General Manager Holdredge, of the Burlington & Missouri River, are doing everything in their power to forward supplies to the more destitute localities. Very few of the farmers in the border counties have any stock left, having let their cattle and horses roam at large. Stock is being driven out of the state to prevent starvation. Corn planted in eight or ten of the western counties never reached a height of over six inches and contained no more nourishment than sage brush. People are leaving in covered wagons by the hundreds, rather than face starvation and freeze to death. More or less destitution exists in every county from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams counties and the various relief committees are overwhelmed with appeals for aid.

A TARIFF WAR.

Indications That the United States is on the Verge of One with Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Signs multiply to show that the United States is on the verge of a great tariff war with all Europe. France now appears to be following in the lead of Germany in placing restrictions and obstacles in the way of the importation of American food products, and, as in the case of Germany, this is a development of the agrarian policy, and is intended to help the French farmer, although ostensibly put forward as a measure in the interest of public health. In a report to the state department from Roubaix, United States Commercial Agent Angell warns the department of a movement put on foot by the agriculturists of the department of the north to establish certain reforms in reference to the duties on agricultural products and other matters. The minister of agriculture has been memorialized upon the subject by a delegation. The memorial complains of the importation of American beef and prays that the quarantine laws upon animals may be rigidly enforced.

Some of the advance figures relative to the extent of the imports into the United States coming in Spanish bottoms have been already furnished to the department of state, and they show that the department has unexpectedly powerful weapons in a retaliatory war if it comes to the point. Since September 1 the value of such goods entered at the Atlantic ports was a little over \$4,500,000, or at the rate of \$18,000,000 per annum, a commerce too considerable to be sacrificed by Spain without great provocation.

FAMOUS HOTEL BURNED.

Destruction of the Delevan House at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The candidacy of the several men for speaker of the assembly received a startling baptism of fire here last night, for the Delevan house, that famous hostelry known from Maine to California, the Mecca of politicians and the center of the big state political events for forty years, was comparatively destroyed. There were 100 guests in the house. All escaped, although two women and one man, who jumped from the third story windows into the street on the Steuben street side, were badly injured. Two of them may die. The injured were taken to the city hospital.

The Delevan house is fifty years old and is one of the most famous hotels in the country. It is a part of the estate of Edward C. Delevan. Hurly & Moore, the proprietors, paid \$40,000 a year rental and lately had made vast improvements in expectation of a big winter season. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, with an insurance of \$300,000.

At 10:30 the east walls fell in and some of the firemen narrowly escaped being buried. At 11:30 the Broadway wall fell out and one fireman was buried in the debris. He was taken out and is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

THE INVENTOR OF BLOOMERS.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a Noted Reformer Dies in Council Bluffs, Ia.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, from whom the Bloomer costume, one of the first efforts toward dress reform, was named, died at her home in this city yesterday. She was also in her younger years a noted lecturer on temperance and woman's suffrage. She established at Seneca, Falls, N. Y., in 1849, a paper called the Lilly, the first paper in this country owned and edited by a woman.



AMELIA BLOOMER. In 1849, a paper called the Lilly, the first paper in this country owned and edited by a woman.

A LIVE GHOST.

BY ELLA MACKEEBIN.

"There he is!"—"There she is!"—"There they are!" These outcries were not fragments of a conjugation, but the exclamations of a joyous crowd which leaned over the sides of the Campana, as she steamed slowly to her dock, and the mass of humanity waiting upon the pier became gradually individualized.

Tom Stuart listened with a pang of loneliness none the less keen because it was unreasonable. He had informed nobody of his return, yet his heart was heavy with the knowledge that not one of those eager welcomes would be for him, though he had wandered so much farther than any of these travelers.

Two years before he had rushed away in the hot desperation of a lovers' quarrel. But in "darkest Africa" death's everyday neighbor hood had taught him many lessons, and part of that stern teaching had been the translating of what seemed the dignified self-assertion of his abrupt departure into a cruel injustice toward the girl who loved him. For of course Mabel loved him; else why should she have promised her beauty and her fortune to him, penniless Tom Stuart, who possessed only a paint brush for future reliance. It was her money, or rather his lack of money, which had made him so easily offended when Van Eyck continued to haunt her steps after the announcement of their engagement. He had been jealous, she had been resentful; they had quarreled, and within three days he had joined an expedition fitted out by a couple of wealthy young fellows of his acquaintance, who were inspired by the craze for African exploration prevalent among the youthful millionaires "unemployed."

How long were those two years! Through what a lifetime of monotonous marches and dreary watches he had dreamed of the letters from her which he was convinced he should find when his party got back to Zanzibar, where civilization and the mail service ended. Was it not one of her half-tender, half-mocking assertions, in the first glad days of their engagement, that a woman must naturally prefer to ask forgiveness of the man she loved, rather than to bestow her forgiveness upon him?

But, though dozens of letters awaited his friends, there had been nothing for him—nothing!

He was entirely bereft of family ties, and of no social or financial importance. Only to Mabel had he desired to cable news of his safety; and her anxiety was obviously not incapable of further endurance.

In the midst of the joyful messages sent home by his comrades, Tom Stuart had maintained the silence of his disappointment. Nor had he wished to break it through all the many weeks which are required even nowadays to bring a traveler from Zanzibar to New York, until this foolish longing for a welcome overtook him as he arrived, unexpected and unrecognized, among the happy meetings upon the Cunard pier. Yet not quite unrecognized.

While he was accounting to a customs inspector for his portfolio of African sketches he became aware of an oddly amazed stare fixed upon him, and recollected the perpetrator thereof to be a former acquaintance.

"Halloo, Jackson!" he exclaimed, genially.

"Tom Stuart?" Jackson stammered, with an uncertain smile. "Beg your pardon, I—I thought you were dead."

"Never more alive," Tom declared struggling against an absurd dismay at the quality of this first greeting.

"You look splendidly," Jackson continued, with dawning cordiality. "I heard that the expedition had returned safely to Zanzibar a month ago. But there was a rumor of your death soon after your departure."

"I am happy to be able to contradict the rumor," Tom said, cynically; "though I dare say most people will have forgotten both me and my demise, if the rumor is two years old. You should be proud of your very retentive memory, Jackson."

With this utterance of a natural if unjustifiable resentment he stalked away to a cab, and was driven uptown.

New York was as dirty, dusty and deserted as it usually is early in August, and Tom's remembrance of African heat became more kindly before he arrived, perspiring and perplexed, at his club. He had never been a prominent member of that agreeable institution, but he had frequented it for many years, and should everybody he knew be out of the city, he relied forlornly upon recognition from the servants.

The hall porter, however, proved to be a newcomer, who replied to Tom's inquiry for a room with the formula: "Only club members received, sir."

"Guess you know that the whole lot of old servants were cleared out six months ago," the porter rejoined, with a derisive wink at the cabman.

"I will have you discharged for insolence to a member of the club," Tom began, impressively.

"I ain't afraid," the other interrupted, triumphantly. "If you are a member you must be a ghost; and I don't believe in ghosts."

Stammering with wrath, yet equally determined against a row or a retreat, Tom ejaculated the names of several acquaintances likely to be available for his identification.

"Out of town," his adversary repeated, with a leer, which grew more objectionable at each repetition, until Tom remembered David Wynne, an elderly bachelor who professed a conviction that London and New York share the comforts of life between them, and that a man of reasonable experience is to be found either in one city or the other at any season.

"He is in town," the porter conceded. "Dines here every evening, eight sharp."

"I shall return at eight; and I shall report you," Tom declared, turning away with but small consolation in anticipating the vindication of his course which would crown his reappearance; for he was impatiently aware of another exchange of winks across his shoulders.

"The Brunswick," he ordered, haughtily, and hid his discomfiture in the cab.

At that hotel he was assigned a room without accusation of being a fraud or a phantom, and there he proceeded to consider the singular position in which he found himself.

The lawyer with whom he had left his will, previous to his departure for Africa, could probably give him all details concerning the origin of the rumor of his death. Was his small patrimony already divided among the distant heirs? Tom started from his chair to seek the lawyer's office at once; but he sank back again with a half-smile—the old gentleman's holidays occurred in August, and Tom shrank from confronting a clerk possibly as skeptical as the club porter. He must wait for Wynne, who was a certainty at eight o'clock, and who, always well posted in everybody's affairs, could inform him not merely about the rumor of his death, but about some imaginable results of that rumor which troubled this perplexed young man more than the temporary doubt of his identity or the brief disarrangement of his finances.

Before that star was printed beside his name in the club list his death must have been widely credited. This explained Mabel's silence; she believed him dead two years since; a long, long time for faithful mourning of the dead—the dead who had been neither just nor tender in his farewells. How should he bear to hear that Van Eyck had won her?

Eight o'clock found him again at the club, where his enemy, the hall porter, took his card in eloquent silence and presently announced that Mr. Wynne would see him.

There was a keen look of question upon David Wynne's clever countenance as he awaited his visitor.

"This is a most extraordinary coincidence; or a most—" he began, but broke off abruptly as Tom advanced under the electric lights; then, with dilating eyes, he exclaimed: "Great heavens! Tom Stuart? You are alive?"

"According to my own sensations, I am," Tom said, smiling, untruthfully; "though so many sane people feel sure of my death that I begin to doubt."

"My dear fellow," Wynne interrupted, grasping Tom's hand in both of his, and speaking with delightful exaggeration, "I have never been so glad to see anyone."

"If you mean the rumor of my death I intend to have that explained very thoroughly," Tom declared, grimly. "And I come to you to start my investigations."

"It was much more positive than a rumor; it was a cablegram," Wynne said, ruminatingly.

Then he drew forward a big chair for his guest, dropped into another, and took a letter-case from his pocket.

"I sent to my rooms for this when the porter told me that some impostor was claiming your name," he began, briskly. "This is my receptacle for newspaper cuttings which interest me particularly and are not too long. Here is your obituary—"

"Which was not too long," Tom interpolated, bitterly.

"Better be a living dog than a dead lion," Wynne cried, genially. "I assure you, my boy, that you were very much talked about for a week at least. One must be a Bismarck or a Gladstone to expect more of one's world. Hear what the Herald says:—"

"With deep regret we announce the death, near Zanzibar, Africa, of the talented young artist Thomas Stuart. He had joined the expedition fitted out by Messrs. Blount and Brooke for the purpose of making sketches among majestic and unfamiliar scenery. His death occurred after a few hours' illness, during the second day's march from the coast, and the sad intelligence was cabled to his lawyers in this city by a servant of Mr. Blount's, who had been sent back to Zanzibar for that object. Thus again does the Dark Continent deprive us of genius."

"Gratifying to you hereafter to know how a Herald reporter classifies you," Wynne said, giving the cutting to Tom with a smile. "Just now it is more important that we should analyze such facts as you may remember concerning the servant who sent that cablegram. Did Blount discharge him? or did he have any grudge against you?"

"Not the slightest. Nor was he discharged; he simply got finked and left us after our first bivouac."

employed him on his yacht, and who recommended him strongly."

"Van Eyck? If somebody influenced this servant to send the cablegram, that somebody must have had an object to gain." Van Eyck couldn't, of course—?

Wynne paused as Tom uttered an exclamation: "The scoundrel!"

"Go slowly, my boy," the elder man said, gravely.

"What has Van Eyck been doing these two years?" Tom asked, presently.

"Loafing, as usual, and making love to Miss Nesbit."

"Has that occupation been successful?"

"Slow but sure, those say who profess to know. There are bets—bad form, those bets—that Miss Nesbit will be Mrs. Van Eyck before Christmas. Keep cool, my boy," Wynne added, with an odd change of tone, and a glance across Tom's shoulder toward a man who was approaching them.

Tom rose. The newcomer stood stonestrill. For a moment they stared at each other, with a gaze of such entire mutual comprehension that words were needed merely for its disguise.

"Alive, after the weeping and waiting for you is ended? Very indiscreet, Mr. Stuart," Van Eyck exclaimed.

"You evidently did not share the general belief in my death."

"I rarely share a general belief, even in matters which concern me more deeply than the rumored death of an acquaintance."

"This rumor took the form of a cablegram sent by a servant whom you recommended to us."

"I stood sponsor for the fellow's cooking, not for his veracity or his sanity."

The short sentences, sternly swift as the first passes in a duel a la mort, ceased sharply. During another long moment neither man moved—a moment in which Tom fought a nobler battle for Mabel's future happiness than ever knight of old waged for his lady's name; and the adversary he conquered was his own fierce desire to strike his clinched hand against Van Eyck's sneering smile.

"Good-night, Wynne," he said, rather breathlessly. "Being a ghost, I am inspired by the well-known ghostly liking for solitary prowling."

Without further word to Van Eyck, he walked down the room, followed by Wynne.

"Right you are," that gentleman murmured, rejoicingly conscious of having escaped complexity in a row. "I doubt whether you could prove anything; and accusation, unless proved, seems mere blackguardism. Cleverascal he is—eh? Neat, that hint about the cook's sanity. Breakfast with me to-morrow at ten, my boy. I'll hunt up two or three old chums, and we'll drink to your new lease of life."

Van Eyck was turning over an evening paper when Wynne passed him again.

"Has Stuart been interviewing his disappointed heirs?" he asked languidly; "or did he lose his manners in Africa?"

"He has had a curious experience."

"I should like to hear how he engaged my very peaceable cook."

"He says the cook had no cause for grudge against him."

Van Eyck shrugged his shoulders.

"That is a statement which few will believe, even though a man return from the dead to tell it," he quoted, cynically. Then he rose. "Tata, Wynne," he said, without offering his hand—perhaps because Wynne's remained somewhat rigidly pendent. "I sail in the Majestic to-morrow; due in Scotland next week for the August shooting."

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ROAD PROBLEM.

Extract from a Paper Read at a Wisconsin Farmers' Institute.

The present system of paying highway taxes, figuratively designated as "working them out," is admittedly bad and can be easily remedied, but an attempt to make a change in this direction would undoubtedly meet with opposition, hence I have avoided discussing that subject, preferring to let the several propositions stand alone and be discussed and considered on their respective merits. The subject of good roads has received so much discussion in the public press lately, and there seems to be such a uniform consensus of opinion that something must be done in this direction, little more remains to be done than to devise some general plan which shall not only be feasible but generally acceptable. Good roads mean a great deal more than mere convenience. They mean more than saving money, which, however, is a matter of no small importance. They mean a more intimate relationship between the city and country people, to the mutual advantage of both. They mean that living in the country for six months in the year shall not be practical isolation.

Poor roads keep the farmer and his family at home at that season of the year when they have the most leisure, when time hangs heavily, when it could and would add to their enjoyment socially, and advantage educationally, if a frequent drive to the town or city, or a visit among the neighbors and friends living at a distance of a few miles, could be taken. The longing of many young men and women to escape from the farm is largely traceable to the isolation caused by the mud embargoes. Good roads mean better prices for the farmer located a few miles away from the market town, because the present condition of the highways compels the marketing of the products of such farms at the times when the roads are good and the market prices usually lowest. Good roads would permit the average purchaser of farm produce living in towns and cities to buy his stock of such articles at a lower price than at present.

Indeed it seems to me that no more important topic in a financial and social way has of late engaged the attention of the public. If, then, this subject is of such prime importance, the necessity of moving with great care will be apparent. As indicated above, it seems to me wisest to commence with a system of country roads branching out from the county towns, ultimately to extend from county seat to county seat. The enterprise being of such general public interest to the people of the whole state, uniformity in plan and entire freedom from local influence in the selection of a route or the acceptance of work done being so important to general success of the undertaking, the making of the plans and surveys, and in a measure the general superintendence, should be under the direction of a state engineer, whose expenses should be borne by the state at large. Subject to the general supervision of the state engineer, the management of the improvement should be under the control of the county board or other county official within their respective counties.—C. E. Estabrook.

THE FARM ICEHOUSE.

To Build One Does Not Call for Very Much Expenditure.

No particular architectural ability is needed in putting up an icehouse, suggests the American Cultivator. All that is needed is to put up a frame, inclosing it both inside and out, in a locality where there is good drainage, so that water from melting ice can be carried away without letting a current of air come up through the ice. The filling in of the air spaces between the double wall is commonly done with sawdust. This is cheap, and in localities where there are lumber mills, it is often so plentiful that it is given away to anyone who will take it. It is necessary, however, even then, to get the sawdust early, for as the time for filling icehouses approaches, there is always a demand for it. A new material known as mineral wool has lately been introduced. It is mineral, and of course, is not wool at all, though it looks and feels like wool. It is the glass fibers made in refining iron ore by the action of heat on the particles of sand that it contains. Once this slag remained in immense piles around iron ore refineries, but its value for making mineral wool has caused a demand for all that can be got of it. The cost of mineral wool if near to a factory will probably be near \$17 per ton, but its bulk in proportion to weight is so great that it cannot be transported far. It is the cleanest and best non-conductor of heat. It contains a great amount of air, and when laid in the walls is a non-conductor of heat and of sound also. No kind of insect or other vermin will live in walls where the filling is with this glass material. For this reason, as well as a non-conductor of heat, it is considerably used for sheathing dwelling houses. It also greatly retards destruction when houses are attacked by fire.

Summed Up in a Few Words.

Good roads in a rural country mean better schools, better churches, better markets, higher prices for land, and better times every way. When the good roads are secured, the long-distance travel on bicycles will become something very considerable, as it already is in Great Britain.—Review of Reviews.

Brainy Men in Demand.

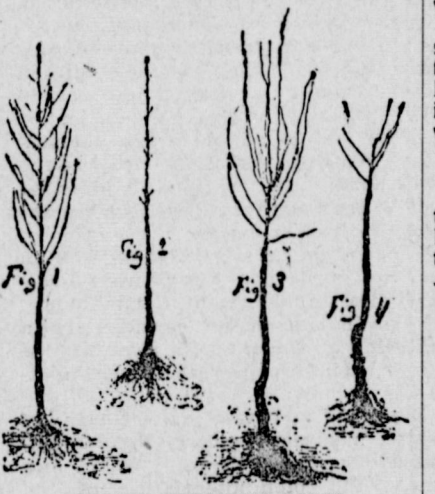
A successful government for the people, and by the people, implies that there are brainy men who can build good roads economically. Extravagance should be set down upon; for if it is not, it will kill the good road's goose that would otherwise lay the golden egg.

NEWLY-SET TREES.

A Number of Different Methods of Pruning Them Described.

The amount of pruning to be done on trees when newly planted is an often disputed point. Frequently we meet extreme views, some people being opposed to much or all pruning, while others think the best way is to cut young trees, especially peach trees, down to mere stubs at both ends. The latter method was ably advocated by the horticulturist of the Maryland Experiment station at a meeting of the American Pomological society at Washington some years ago. We have planted peach trees thus trimmed, and had excellent success, the trees making good growth both at top and root ends. Usually, however, we revolt at the thought of this murderous slashing, and prefer to trim all peach trees of average size to whips, possibly with little stubs of the branches left on. If the body of tree is small and slender, we practice whip pruning anyway with pear, apple and other trees as well as with peach trees.

Our aim, then, is to produce, first of all, a good, stiff foundation on which to build up the branches at proper height. Fig. 1 of the accompanying illustration, adapted from sketches given in a recent bulletin of the Cornell University Experiment station (No. 69, Hints on the Planting of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey), shows a well-grown, strong peach tree, and Fig. 2 the same tree properly pruned. This style of handling peach trees usually gives us the best results. Prof. Bailey thinks it better than to trim to a mere whip. There should also be a number of strong, bright buds left upon the top, for these are the points where early growth begins, he says. For standard pear and apple trees of fair size we adopt a different style of pruning. In Fig. 3 we see a strong, well-grown and well-branched pear tree. The same tree, properly trimmed for planting, is shown in Fig. 4. A small number (from three to five) of



PRUNING NEWLY-SET TREES.

the best branches are left, and these headed back to within a few buds each. The branches left on, of course, must be carefully selected, so that the stubs start from the body at the proper height to form a good top.

Usually we cut the trees back in the manner here suggested before planting. Prof. Bailey suggests leaving the tops on until after the trees are set, since one can then better estimate the proper height of starting the top, the operation is easier done, and there is no further danger of breaking off the limbs by the handling of the tree. Every planter may suit his own notions in this respect. In no case, however, is it safe to leave trees planted this fall untrimmed until spring, or without trimming at any time. The roots are more or less mutilated, and not in shape to support the evaporation of moisture going on all the time through the comparative excess of top. If fall-planted trees are yet untrimmed, the work should be done at once on the lines herein suggested. The young trees are now firmly established in the soil, but for further security against loosening the roots of the tree and the superfluous branches removed. Make the cut from the underside, while the left hand bends the branch to be removed upwards. Have the knife sharp in order to make a clean, smooth cut.—American Gardening.

WINTERING CELERY.

Leaving the Plants in the Ground Is Said to Be a Good Plan.

Our plan is to leave the celery right in the ground where it grew. Removing it is sure to wilt it; and I don't care how well it is blanched, wilted celery is always tough. Then it loses those most desired qualities—freshness and crispness.

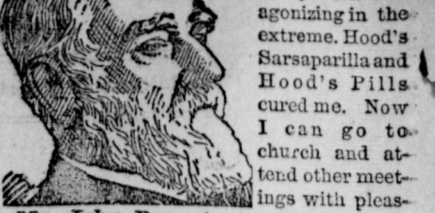
We set our plants in June, and as soon as they are five or six inches high, "handle" them—that is, gather the plants in one hand and draw the earth around with the other. We have succeeded best with level setting. We use a bar shave plow for hilling up as soon as the plants are large enough, then finish with hoe. The hilling is continued as often as needed till danger of heavy freezing, when we cover all with earth save a little of the tops; over these place a light layer of straw and cover this with earth. Now cover the whole ridge with fresh manure from the horse stable, sufficient to keep out the frost. Then you have it ready for winter, and soon it will be ready for use. Dig as much at a time as will keep fresh without wilting before used, but no more. This may seem like some work and trouble, but I do not think anyone after getting well paid for his trouble. Persons who are used to good celery tried ours last winter and said it was the best they ever put in their mouths.—W. A. McDorman, in Country Gentleman.

Where Much May Be Learned. Examine carefully the foundations of any quarry, then go and build roads likewise.

When the orchard is on sod it needs close attention, for the trees often begin to fall suddenly.

Pains in the Back

"I had been afflicted for several years with what the doctors called Diabetes, and suffered terribly. The pain in my back was agonizing in the extreme. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me. Now I can go to church and attend other meetings with pleasuring with pleasuring."



Mr. John Branton, ure, I always keep Hood's Pills by me. In my whole life I never met anything that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no other." I was once foolish enough to listen to a druggist who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medicine. If I had thrown my dollar in the street I would have been a gainer." JOHN BRANTON, care of John Greenham, Wellington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING. \$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

My son was afflicted with catarrh, I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcata, Ill.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle applied into each nostril and in a few days Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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CONGRESSMAN BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Harrison county, Ill., March 19, 1856; attended public school until fifteen years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; entered Illinois college at Jacksonville in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with high honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of Ex-senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill.; removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887. He never held an elective office until chosen to represent the First Nebraska district in the Fifty-second congress. He was re-elected two years later, his term of office to expire March 4 next. He attained considerable fame recently by running for United States senator on the populist-democratic ticket.

COL. YERGER IN GOTHAM

A Texas Gentleman's Experience in Modern Babylon.

He Meets a Man in Distress Who Shows His Gratitude in the Genuine New York Way by Robbing His Benefactor.

(Special New York Letter.)

Some years ago I witnessed a performance of "Col. Carter of Cartersville." It was a play written by a southerner, describing the tribulations of a chivalrous, high-minded old Virginian who was trying to float a railroad scheme. He was brought into contact with New York capitalists and



COL. YERGER MEETS AN OLD FRIEND.

business men, and, being as innocent as a child in regard to business methods, his sayings and doings bordered on imbecility.

Without intending to do so, the author wrote a satire on the old-time southern methods and customs which are now virtually obsolete. "Col. Carter of Cartersville" is a modern Don Quixote de la Mancha. There would be nothing ridiculous or peculiar about Don Quixote if he had not been a few centuries behind the times.

Just so with Col. Carter, of Cartersville. There was nothing in what he said and did on the stage that had provoked a smile before the war, but he has passed away along with the Fenimore Cooper Indian and that impossible African, the good old plantation dandy. The modern southerner has become Yankeeized. He wears a derby hat instead of a broad-brim slouch. There is speculation in his eyes, and it is becoming more difficult each succeeding year to pull the wool over his eyes.

However, when I said that Col. Carter had become extinct, I was perhaps a little premature. There are still a few last leaves lingering on the tree. I ran up against one of them, Col. Yerger, in front of the Astor house one day not long ago. I had not seen him since I left Texas for New York more than ten years ago. This was the first time he had been outside of Texas since the war.

To say that we were glad to see each other would be to use absurdly inadequate language, and our greetings were so hearty as to attract the attention of the passing pedestrians. In response to my inquiries as to how he liked New York the colonel was very far from being carried away with enthusiasm. The absence of corn bread and bacon from the menu struck him as a singular oversight. He had ridden on the elevated cars and almost had a personal difficulty with a gateman, who urged him to "step lively." He deprecated the great lack of courtesy, and the inferior quality of the cigars.

"But there are some things that please me mightily, Alex," he remarked.

"What are they, colonel?" "In the first place, I like to sit on a bench in the park, and watch the letter carriers come out of the post office. The first time I saw 'em I came mighty close to gettin' off the old rebel yell, as they call it. I'll be dog-goned if it didn't bring tears to my eyes; they looked so much like confederate soldiers with their gray coats. If they had only had slouch hats, I'd have sworn they belonged to my old regiment."

"I have noticed that resemblance myself. By the way, colonel, have you made any acquaintances in New York. You will find some very nice people living here. After you have got ac-

quainted with them they are very sociable. I'll take you around and introduce you to some of my friends."

"I've got some letters of introduction in my trunk," observed the colonel, meditatively, "but people here are so busy I don't like to pester 'em. But I did make the acquaintance of one gentleman. I want to introduce you to him, Alex."

"Who is he?"

"His name is Jones, and he belongs to a good family. I made his acquaintance over in the park. By the way, those gentlemen over there sitting on the benches seem to me to be the only people in New York who ain't in a sweat. They sit there all day long, engaged in conversation or reading the papers and taking life easy, like we do in Texas."

"But, colonel, those men are tramps."

"I don't see how they can be called tramps when they don't tramp at all," replied the colonel, somewhat miffed.

"How about Jones?"

"A policeman came up to him, and grossly insulted him—told him to 'move on.' I introduced myself to him, gave him my card, and told him I was an eye-witness to the outrage. I told him he could rely on me in case he made a personal matter of it. We had quite a chat. He had left his pocketbook at home, but fortunately I had mine, so I advanced him five dollars. I never saw a gentleman so appreciative in my life."

"Colonel, you want to be careful in New York. You'd make an interesting subject for a bunco steerer or a pick-pocket."

"That's just what Jones said. He told me in what pocket to keep my money, so it wouldn't be stolen. He showed me how these pickpockets rob their victims. By the way, there's one other thing at New York that's all right. I've found out where they keep some good whiskey," and before I could



IN CITY HALL PARK.

make any effectual resistance, the colonel had dragged me into a saloon.

"Yes, Alex, I must introduce you to Jones. I know you'll like him. I've got an appointment to meet him here. It must be about time now."

The colonel tried to look at his valuable gold watch, but did not succeed. It was gone; likewise his pocketbook. So I paid for the stimulants, and left the colonel in a very pensive mood. On calling at the hotel next day I was informed that he had left the night before for Texas.

As I have already intimated, my old friend, the colonel, is an exception to the rule. New York is full of southerners. Of the hundred thousand daily arrivals and departures in New York a very large percentage is from the south. At some of the large hotels the guests are almost exclusively from the south. Most of them are here on business, negotiating with capitalists to develop the many great natural resources of the south. Others are here for pleasure and recreation. After the cotton crop has been disposed of, thousands and tens of thousands of southerners pack up and come to New York to have a good time, and enjoy themselves on general principles.

ALEX E. SWEET.

Great Loss to Medicine. The late Prof. Hyrtl once at an examination asked the following question: "What can you tell me of the functions of the spleen?" The student, not wishing to confess his ignorance, replied, hesitatingly: "I used to know, but it has unfortunately escaped me." "Unhappy man," said Hyrtl; "you are the only one who ever knew anything about it and you have forgotten it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless 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.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 83, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARE SINGLE TAXERS SUCH BRIGHT FELLOWS?

Or Is It That Their Opponents Are Lazy?

"It is strange how this single tax foolishness is spreading," said a West Virginian. "It seems like when a man gets some of the Henry George poison into his mental make-up he will not be satisfied till he inoculates some one else with the same disease. They are the only class of reformers that seem to be exactly agreed as to what they want, and they reason so closely that the best way to get rid of them is to call them cranks and let them talk."—Pomeroy Democrat.

General Property Tax.

The characteristic feature of the present system of taxation in all the states in the United States is the taxing of all property, movable and unmovable, real and personal, at one uniform rate. This is known as the general property tax. The following extracts are made from a monograph, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College, New York, concerning the defects of this system of taxation. These, according to this eminent authority, may be discussed under five heads.

1st. "Lack of Uniformity, or Inequality of Assessment." In all the states it is expected that the valuation shall everywhere be made at a uniform rate. The official reports abound with complaints or open confessions, that property is assessed all the way from par to one twenty-fifth of the actual value. In one county the property is listed at its full worth, in the next county the assessment does not exceed a tithe of its value; * * * A tax rate of a given amount on one may be double, quintuple or decuple the nominally equivalent tax on another. The first constitutional injunction, that of uniformity of taxation is thus flagrantly violated.

2d. "Lack of Universality, or Failure to Reach Personal Property." Personal property nowhere bears its just proportion of the burdens, and it is precisely in those localities where its extent and importance are the greatest that its assessment is the least. The taxation of personal property is in inverse ratio to its quantity. The more it increases the less it pays. The tenth census of the United States asserts that from 1860 to 1880 the assessed valuation of real estate increased from \$6,973,006,000 to \$18,036,767,000 while that of personal property decreased from \$5,111,534,000 to \$3,866,237,000. These striking figures become ridiculous when it is remembered that in our modern civilization the value of personal property far exceeds that of real estate, as understood by the taxing power.

[The editor doubts if it does.] 3rd. "Incentive to Dishonesty." Any attempt to enforce the taxation of personal property by more rigid methods results in evasions and deceptions. The only result of more rigid execution of the law is a more systematic and universal system of deception, official documents tell us that "instead of being a tax upon personal property, it has in effect become a tax upon ignorance and honesty," and the West Virginia commission says that "the payment of the tax on personal property is almost as voluntary, and is considered pretty much in the same light as donations to the neighborhood church or Sunday-school."

4th. "Regressivity." The general property tax in its practical effects is regressive. For the tax on personal property is levied practically only on those who already stand on the assessor's book as liable to the tax on realty. Those who own no real estate are not taxed at all; those who possess realty bear the taxes for both.

[The editor does not believe this.] 5th. "Double Taxation." Perhaps the greatest weakness of our general property tax and the one which has given rise to the most interminable discussion is connected with the subject of debt exemption. To tax both lender and borrower for the same property is plainly double taxation, and therefore unjust. The fallacy of the contrary opinion consists in looking at the property rather than at the owner. What the state desires to reach is primarily the individual. It taxes his property simply because it considers this a test of his ability to pay. But his ability is manifestly reduced pro tanto by his debts. His true taxable property, therefore, consists in his surplus above indebtedness. On the other hand it is equally true, that deduction of debts is thoroughly pernicious in its operation. It is the universal testimony that no portion of the tax laws offers more temptations to fraud and perjury than this system of offsets. The creation of fictitious debts is thus a paying investment. * * * Both methods are unendurable, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the whole system is unsound."

Prof. Seligman then takes up the case where there is no general property tax, but simply a tax on real estate. There has been much sentimental advocacy of the exemption of mortgages under these conditions. However, "the taxation of mortgages will not produce any material change, as experience has shown, the mortgage will always shift the burden on to the borrower, in the shape of an increased rate of interest to compensate for the

tax. The remedy consists in exempting, not the lender, as our states sometimes do, but the borrower—not the credit of the mortgage, but the liability of the mortgagor. Tax the mortgagor on the amount of the mortgage, and the mortgagor on the value of the property minus the mortgage. This is the only rational system."

The author next develops, in an interesting sketch, the history of the property tax, and, in a general way, the natural evolution of all taxation. As in modern America, so in ancient Rome, we find the land tax merging into the general property tax, the fiscal theories attempting to keep pace with the industrial developments. As with us now, personality then became more and more difficult to reach, so that we read in Laocottius of torture being applied to a recalcitrant owner. Prof. Seligman thus sums up the experience of all ages. "History everywhere teaches the same lesson, as soon as the idea of direct taxation has forced itself into recognition, it assumes the practical shape of the land tax, soon developed into the general property tax. The general property tax long remains the index of ability to pay. But as soon as the mass of property splits up and differentiates, the property tax becomes an anachronism. It is not an American invention but a relic of mediævalism. In substance, although not in name, it has gone through every possible phase of its development. * * * As soon as commercial and industrial considerations come to the foreground, the property tax decayed and ultimately turned into a tax on real property while professing to be a tax on all property. America is today the only great nation deaf to the warnings of history. But it is fast nearing the stage when it, too, will have to submit to the inevitable. Practically the general property tax as actually administered to-day, is beyond peradventure the worst tax known in the civilized world. Even the derided income tax is, however defective, much superior in practice. The property tax to-day, because of its attempt to tax intangible as well as tangible things, sins against the cardinal rules of uniformity, of equality and of universality of taxation. It puts a premium on dishonesty and debauches the public conscience. It reduces deception to a system and makes a science of knavery. It presses hardest on those least able to pay. It imposes double taxation on one man, and grants immunity to the next. In short, the general property tax is so flagrantly inequitable that its retention can be explained only through ignorance or inertia. It is the cause of such crying injustice, that its abolition must become the battle cry of every statesman and reformer."—The Taxpayer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

An Analogy From Slavery. When West Indian slavery was abolished, many a planter who had bought a sugar estate found it worthless, and many widows and orphans were, for the public good, deprived of their incomes. This was much harder upon so-called rights of property than the appropriation of land values, for slavery, by the laws of all nations and the sanction of all religions, had been the law during historic time; but, by the laws of all nations, and by the commands of all religions, the land was the inalienable property of the people. No man can give perpetuity in land, for no man can have any more than a life interest in it. The practice that has grown up to the contrary of this is simply tolerated, as Feudalism was, so long as it appears to be for the general good; but every student of law is taught, as Joshua Williams, in his "Handbook of Real Property," says: "Land can not become private property as chattels can, and is not subject to the laws of chattels." We might therefore, fairly in the interests of the nation, and those whom the land theft has reduced to half their natural term of life, through taxation resume possession of the value their industry has created. A land court sits in Ireland and in the Highlands. By the will of the people it reduces the rents of estates sometimes to a figure that does not give one shilling of interest to a landlord who has paid many thousand pounds of his honest money for the supposed right to charge a rent that would give him ordinary interest for his capital. The court only considers the possibility of the peasant living—not whether it may be appropriating a part of all the purchase money paid by the rash or ignorant person who supposed land was a chattel and subject only to its laws. Even the English government will no longer allow the country to be depopulated and turned into a desert at the will of ignorant persons who did not consider the nature of the property they were buying, and the nation's interest in it.—John Ferguson.

The Rent of the Land Exceeds All Taxes. Arthur Withy, in Westminster Review: "The total rates and taxes of the United Kingdom amount to some \$640,000,000 per annum, the rental value of the land, as distinguished from buildings and other improvements, amounts to upwards of \$800,000,000—an estimate based on the income tax returns."

[We know the total of the taxes, but if the income tax returns in Great Britain and Ireland are as false as all ours have been, the rental value of the land must be at least double the sum estimated.—Ed.]

Half a Truth.

That degree of poverty which involves the inability to procure the necessities of life without the charitable assistance of the public is, moreover, an incurable evil; and it is rather irritated than alleviated by the remedies commonly applied to remove it.—Count Rumford, in "Fundamental Principles of Establishments for the Poor. Works Vol. IV.

(Why then should we spend our taxes on such charity?—Ed.)

Better Than Equal Taxation.

"Equal opportunity in a land of equal rights."

THE REASON OF GOLD EXPORTS

Republican Legislation the Cause of the Tremendous Outgo.

The Indianapolis Journal was boasting the other day of the large foreign investments made in America after the passage of the McKinley bill, and at the same time asserting that exports of gold at present are caused by the Carlisle currency bill. The Courier-Journal took occasion to show that these investments after the passage of the McKinley bill were mythical, so far as they were indicated by the gold movement, as the net exports of gold in the twelve months ended June 30, 1891, were the largest since 1864. The Journal admits the accuracy of the figures submitted, but tries to wriggle out in this way:

"The Courier-Journal points out that during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1891, the net export of gold was \$68,130,087, then the largest since 1864. That is true, but why was this large export of gold necessary in 1891? Because the net exports of merchandise amounted to but \$29,564,641. That balance in our favor was not much over one-third of the money necessary to pay foreign freights and interests on American securities held abroad. So the gold went. The Courier-Journal also calls attention to the fact that the net export of gold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was \$7,508,433. True; but turn to the records of exports and imports of merchandise for that year, and it appears that we bought \$18,735,278 more abroad than we sold. That is, we had to pay during the year not only the foreign freights and dividends on securities, but \$18,737,738 of adverse trade balance. That shows why the gold was needed.

"There are a few other interesting facts in connection with this matter. The net export of gold during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1894, was \$4,533,942. Why was the net export so small? Because the net export of merchandise during the same period was \$257,145,950."

Now, it will be observed that this is wholly irrelevant to the question whether the passage of the McKinley bill induced foreigners to invest large sums in American securities and to ship gold to this country to pay for them. The large net export of gold that year shows that they did not do it. The Journal admits this, but says the balance of trade, though in our favor, as the phrase is, was not so much in our favor as it might have been. Why was not the balance of trade more in our favor? Was not the McKinley bill passed to check importations? If it be said it was not yet in full operation, we pass on to the fiscal year 1888, when it was certainly getting in its work, and the balance of trade was what is called adverse. This year we exported \$37,506,483 in gold, the largest amount ever exported in a single year. This showed clearly enough that the McKinley bill was not bringing gold from Europe.

Now so far as the trade balance is concerned there is practically no dispute that it would be paid in gold if there were no other causes operating. But other causes are always operating. Hence, if we assume that an adverse balance of trade will necessarily cause an outflow, or a balance in our favor an inflow, of gold, we shall continually find statistics refuting our theory. In the fiscal year 1894, as above stated, we exported more than we imported by some \$237,000,000. This was an ideal year according to the republican theory, as the balance of trade was so largely "in our favor." Imports were really checked, as the republican platform of 1888 demanded. Still everybody knows it was a bad year for business. The simple reason why we did not import more was because we could not afford it, our resources having been crippled by the Sherman act panic. By republican logic we ought to have imported, net, \$237,000,000 of gold, but, in fact, our net exports were over four millions. No doubt the difference was made up by the return of our securities, and this was caused by the fear that we might not be able to maintain the gold standard.

The fact remains that the large outflow of gold was going on under the Harrison administration. All the conditions affecting the currency, with the exception of the Sherman act, which were operating under the Harrison administration, are still in force. To pretend, therefore, that the outflow of gold, which has been going on for years, whether the balance of trade was one way or the other, has been caused by the new currency bill is to disregard all the probabilities and the lessons of experience. Not a dollar of national bank currency, as it is now, or as it would be under the pending bill, would be available to settle international balances. The new currency bill might, and probably would, force the banks to furnish their share of the gold for export, and to that extent relieve the treasury. For that reason it is rather calculated to diminish than to increase the shipment of gold, as it gives an additional reason to expect that the gold standard can be retained.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The republican pretensions of wanting fair and honest elections are very shallow when such fair and honest elections fail to elect their candidates. A living example of this is the present situation in California. In spite of the manipulations of republican election officers in that state the returns show the election of Budd, democrat, for governor, by one thousand three hundred plurality. Now the republicans are threatening to steal the state outright for old man Estee, who was defeated at the polls. While the g. o. p. wears a very pious look it also carries an itching palm for other people's property.—Kansas City Times.

A staunch western republican paper, the Sioux City (Ia.) Journal, believes that the republican party in New York state will make a serious mistake if it does not "turn down" Tom Platt. "He did not win the late victory," it says; "he had nothing to do with it; the only contribution it was in his power to make was to keep out of sight. When he now comes forward to dictate the use of the victory he simply raises an issue within the party against himself. The party must purge itself of his bossism and of all machine dictation, if it hopes long to retain control in New York. The bosses must be drowned."—N. Y. Post.

M'KINLEYISM VS. PROTECTION.

Prohibitive Rates of the McKinley Bill and Their Results.

Hon. John A. Kasson, who will be favorably remembered as a republican member of congress a score of years ago, writes a letter to the Washington Post to protest against the use of the phrase "McKinleyism is dead." That is, Mr. Kasson objects to that phrase if it is to be understood that McKinleyism means "national protection," and inferentially he conveys the idea that if it doesn't mean that, but something else, then he doesn't care a continental cuss what becomes of it. Mr. Kasson is justified in feeling some anxiety on that point, and in order to relieve his mind the Times assures him that McKinleyism doesn't mean "national protection." What it means is the robbery of the many to enrich the few, impoverishing the millions to add to the plunder of the trusts, and reimbursing the manufacturing barons for the millions of dollars they contributed to the republican corruption fund in 1888 and 1892 in order to debauch the ballot and corrupt the voters of the country in the interest of the republican plunderers.

That is what McKinleyism means, as distinguished from national protection. When Mr. Kasson represented an Iowa constituency in congress the government was under the policy of national protection, and he was among those republicans who were protested against the increase of the tariff taxes for the reason as they then said that higher duties would be burdensome and unjust. Subsequently such presidents of his party as Grant and Arthur recommended a reduction of the duties. But McKinleyism doubled them in nearly every particular, and established not protective but prohibitive rates.

The consequence of the substitution of McKinleyism for national protection was the formation of a sugar trust, a steel trust, a cordage trust, a barbed wire trust and various other trusts, the business of which was to plunder the people, and they did business with great earnestness and assiduity until the election of 1893 knocked them silly. Then the new tariff bill was enacted, and, though the advocates of McKinleyism denounce it as a free trade measure, it provides for duties a trifle higher than those which existed when Mr. Kasson was in congress.—Kansas City Times.

DON'T WANT HIGH TARIFF.

The People of the West Not in Favor of Higher Taxes.

A republican politician in the far-off territory of Oklahoma expressed a popular truth when, a few days ago, he said: "The west is not stuck on a high tariff."

Nobody is "stuck on" a high tariff, except its beneficiaries. Nobody wants to pay any more taxes than he can help and everybody wants the necessities of life at such a price that they can be readily obtained without too much toil and effort. Not only the west, but the east, is not "stuck on" a high tariff. A high tariff is high taxation. The taxation is borne by the people, and as it is impossible that everybody should profit by taxing himself so it is equally impossible that everybody should profit by high tariff which means high taxation.

The days of a high tariff are over. No one of authority in the republican party pretends to favor a return to the McKinley tariff. No party will go before the people on the issue that the people shall pay more taxes and that everybody is better off by being taxed. Whether the democratic party elects its candidates or not, its principles are winning a stronger hold on the people, and if the republican party continues to reform, it will soon be practicing the real truths of democracy.—Albany Argus.

It Will Show.

Mr. Wilson's bill repealing the ten per cent. discriminating duty on sugar is the least that congress can do to carry out the recommendations of the president's message. This duty is levied on the products of the German refineries and beet sugar farms. These form the chief competition of the trust. The discriminating duty added to what it was under the McKinley act. It is one of the most shameful features of a shameful and corrupt deal. Moreover, it disturbs our relations with Germany and adds burdens on the American farmers, whose breadstuffs and meats go to Germany. The republicans will not prevent the passage of this bill, as they prevented the passage of the bill repealing the differential of an eighth of a cent, unless their alliance with the trust is of a general and permanent character.—N. Y. World.

Shrewd republicans must realize that the republicans of the senate committed an irremediable blunder in voting down the proposition to consider the bill depriving the sugar trust of the privileges accruing to it from the differential and discriminating duties. There can be no doubt that the degrading influence and the insatiable greed of the sugar trust will figure conspicuously in the campaign of 1896. That monstrous monopoly is a product of republican legislation, and the republican party must now go on record as defending its progeny against the attack of all but three of the democrats of the senate.—Rochester Herald.

William McKinley and Benjamin Harrison will note the fact that it was Senator Quay who introduced the bill for a new presidential mansion. Of course Senator Quay doesn't expect McKinley or Harrison to ever exceed his new million dollar white house, as he had an eye on Tom Reed when he proposed to fix up the next president so handsomely at public expense.—Kansas City Times.

Mr. McKinley has discovered that the tariff barons have no use for the lemon if they can get the juice without it. Tom Reed is very juicy without.—St. Louis Republic.

Senator Martin has introduced a bill in Congress to allow those soldiers who have failed to perfect homestead claims under former settlements to be allowed another filing and entry. This is just and right.

A country grocer in this State received lately this encouraging reply from an old lady whose bill had long remained unpaid: "Don't worry about my bill Mr. —, I'll owe you forever before I'll cheat you out of it."

The tidal wave of depression and disaster that set in under the Harrison administration, and that reached its climax in the panic last year, has been checked by the Democratic party, and prosperity is coming in spite of the Republican opposition. The fact that Republicans will not come into Congress for a year, and the further fact that a Republican Congress can do no mischief so long as Grover Cleveland is president, has given confidence to the public, and in a great measure averted the calamity of a Republican success.—Beatrice (Neb.) Democrat.

The old saws that it takes a thief to catch a thief and that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues, may have a modern exemplification in the proposed battle between the packing house kings and the sugar trust. At first glance it would seem strange that these two interests could clash; but the Big Four combine, representing a capital of over \$500,000,000, demands free sugar, not because it gives a rap about the American consumer of sugar but because the European nations are retaliating upon American meats. The meat exporters will therefore make a fight to remove the duty on sugar. As money is more powerful in this country than public sentiment it would not be surprising if beef won over sugar.—Lawrence Gazette.

If there was one thing that was reiterated by Republicans more than another during the recent campaign, it was the charge that the Democratic tariff law was made in the interest of the sugar trust, notwithstanding the fact that the McKinley law gave the trust one-half cent while the present law only gives one-eighth of a cent a pound. Since the election they have re-echoed this charge whenever they thought by so doing they could gain a point. And yet, when Senator Gray moved just before the holidays to take up a bill to repeal the section of the tariff law giving this one-eighth of a cent protection to the trust not a Republican voted with him. The vote was 23 to 27 and three Republicans could have changed the result. Was there ever greater hypocrisy on the part of a political party.

YOU NEED A VACATION.
Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balmy 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 railroads, in secluded nooks.
Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the coast 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.

NAIL UP YOUR DOOR.
When you have fully decided to discontinue advertising, purchase a hammer and a few strong nails, close your doors, nail them securely and in your window hang a placard to inform the public that you no longer desire their trade, that you have ceased to advertise and will guarantee protection to all spiders spinning their webs on your goods. To advertise and make announcements concerning your goods, is merely informing your friends and those whom you desire as friends and customers, of what you have not the time to tell them personally. You talk to the public and you may rest assured it will respond.

BEST MAN AT THE WEDDING.
An undersized son of the Emerald Isle walked into a saloon one day with his hat knocked over his ears, his clothes torn and his collar hanging on to his shirt by a slender thread.
"What happened ye?" asked the bartender.
"I've been at a weddin'," said Mulcahey.
"At a weddin'?" exclaimed the bartender, "yez mane a wake."
"No, I mane a weddin'; I tink I ought to know; I was there."
"Well, what happened ye?"
"I went to the weddin', and the furest man I met was a little bit av a Jude in lavender pants, a long tailed coat, and a white waistcoat."
"Who're ye?" says I.
"I'm the best man," sez he, and he was.—Washington Post.

GOING 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 on time. The line is run as straight 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 vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.
Inquire of nearest agent.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.
It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you?
If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address
CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.
A good habit is a true friend.
A hypocrite never fools anybody but himself.

We punish ourselves when we hate other people.

No man is pure who is not filled with love of purity.

A civil tongue will protect us where a revolver wouldn't.
The faultfinder works at least ten hours a day for the devil for nothing. It means something when a cheerful giver puts his hand in his pocket. The man who is satisfied with himself is much disappointed with other folks.

Preaching that is aimed altogether at the head is pretty sure to miss the heart.

We need more preaching that will keep sinners from going to sleep in church.

You can't tell anything about a man's religion by the way he behaves when he knows he is watched.

The devil probably felt that he could sit down and rest a little while on the day the cigarette was invented.

The world is full of people who are anxious to die happy, who are not trying very hard to help anybody to live happy.

IN DANGER.
An Atchison woman has had a cruel truth told her by a heartless doctor. He said her husband would not live unless he gets some rest. Last night as she sat in an easy chair and watched him take off his coat on coming from the office, put on a gingham apron, and go to work cheerfully washing potatoes for supper and pounding steak, occasionally stopping to care for the baby, her heart smote her. She noticed he looked thin and careworn and that he brought the bucket only half full of water from the well. She spoke to him kindly, and her heart smote her a second lash when he looked up surprised.

Was it true that in the rush and worry of stirring the country up to political truths she had forgotten to be kind to him? She kissed him tenderly when he handed her a cup of tea at the table, and his eyes filled with tears; it was so long since he had heard a tender word. She praised his biscuits, then he broke down and cried.
The result of this tender little scene was that this morning the woman cancelled all lecture engagements and resigned from all committees. She realizes that since it would not do to hire a strong girl to assist him with the heavy housework, it will be better for her to stay at home and aid him by tender sympathy and loving words. Oh, wives take warning from this little tale. Speak gently to your husbands ere the cold nod comes over them, and it is too late. Praise their coffee and biscuits.—A kind word costs so little, and never gets through traveling.—Atchison Globe.

WHEN WILL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE.
When the lion eat grass like an ox.
And the fishing worm swallows the whale.
When the terrapin knit wollen socks.
And the hare is outrun by the snail.
When serpents walk upright like men.
And doodle bugs travel like frogs.
When the grasshopper feeds on the hen.
And feathers are found on hogs.
When Thomas cats swim in the air.
And elephants roost upon trees.
When insects in summer are rare.
And snuff never makes people sneeze.
When fishes creep over dry land.
And mules on velocipedes ride.
When foxes lay eggs in the sand.
And women in dress take no pride.
When Dutchmen no lager beer drink.
And girls get to preching on time.
When billy goats butt from the rear.
And treason no longer is crime.
When the humming bird brays like an ass.
And limburger smells like cologne.
When plowshares are made out of glass.
And the hearts of true Texans of stone.
When ideas grow in Populists beads.
And wool on the hydraulic ram.
Then the Democratic party will be dead.
And the country won't be worth a cent.
—Bannockburn in San Antonio Express, Cuero, Texas, Nov. 12.

CHRISTMAS.
The following from the Kansas City Star is worthy of a place in the family scrap book:

In this uncertain world there are still some few things that may be predicted and looked forward to with certainty. One of these is Christmas. Nothing since mankind began to take note of the great anniversary has prevented its kindly, generous heart-warming observance. There have been wars, pestilences, famines; but no darkness has ever yet extinguished the lights of Christmas; no malignant power of the air stifled the sound of its bells; no voice forbade its good cheer. This present Christmas, now with us, is the worthy successor of its joyous predecessor. Even the weather took a turn in the night and changed from what many people thought an unseasonable warmth to the real, regular Christmas temperature; with a dark sky, and an "eager and a nipping air," to brighten and emphasize the light and warmth of Christmas fires within. We live on the memories of Christmas past and enjoy the Christmas present, and look forward with absolute confidence to Christmas future, because we know that whatever crook there may be in our own individual lot, for the world, the best part of the world, Christmas will bring the same message of peace and good will. The world ceases to cavil the dispute as to whether actual angels audibly sang that message in human ears, and rejoices in believing that the message has come.

MRS. CARNEGIE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburgh, New York or Scotland paid a visit to his steel works at Braddock and Homestead, Pa., the other day, and was astonished to find that eight men with the assistance of electrical appliances were doing the work which required the labor of 300 men to accomplish at his last previous visit. The previous visit occurred two years ago, but during that time a wonderful revolution in methods and processes has taken place. As a result of these improvements Mr. Carnegie now claims that he will be able to underbid all competitors, which is no doubt true.

But while Mr. Carnegie is now able to underbid all competitors it must not be expected that he will reduce the prices of the products of his mill in proportion to the reduction in their cost. There is no other mill in the United States able to introduce the new processes, and Mr. Carnegie will, therefore, only cut down prices materially when he comes into competition with operators abroad, with a tariff tax of from \$30 to \$60 a ton, he will still be able, therefore to make the American consumers of his products pay a good round sum into his coffers as the fruit of the labor of the eight men and the electrical contrivance discovered by another. Under the McKinley law he would have been able to rob the consumers of about twice the amount.

It is worthy of notice that there is a good deal of difference between the number of employees required to prosecute the business under the new methods as compared with the old. The proportion is as eight to three hundred. This difference accounts for a good deal of idleness among the artisans in that branch of industry. It is gratifying to learn that a reduction of the wages of the eight men is not contemplated. Mr. Carnegie's experience of a little more than two years ago has probably cured him of that folly. But what seemed to him "wonderful" will reconcile the public to the reduction of tariff taxation something like one hundred per cent, without impairing his ability to "underbid all competitors."—Kansas City Times.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.
The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

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FOR THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES,
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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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Notice of Condemnation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners, therefore duly appointed by the Hon. Lucien Earl, Judge of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, and of the 25th Judicial District of said State, will, on the 21st day of January, 1895, proceed to lay off, according to law, for E. D. Jones and J. E. Duchesne, a partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Chase County Stone Company, and for said firm, a route and right of way over, upon, across and through the south half (1/2) of southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-seven (27), and the southwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), of township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, in Chase County, Kansas, and belonging to Mrs. A. M. 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The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favors sway; New to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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TIME TABLE

Table with columns for EAST, A.L.K., COL., CH.I., CH.X, K.G., X. and rows for Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, Strong, Ellinor, Saffordville, etc.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, Pass, Frt., Mixed and rows for Hymor, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. P. Martin is on the sick list. Note the close prices in Smith Bros. ad. Mrs. Barbara Gillett is visiting at Plymouth. The Rev. Thos. Lidzy was down to Emporia, Friday. Wm. Forney was out to Newton, last week, on business. Mrs. T. H. Grisham is at home, from her visit in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee are visiting at Washington, D. C. Dr. E. P. Brown will return to Kansas City, to-morrow. Mrs. J. S. Stanley was quite sick, the fore part of the week. S. C. Adare, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. C. C. McDowell will ship cattle and hogs to Kansas City, to night. W. W. Sanders has moved into his new and commodious residence. Postmaster E. Martin, at Rural, is confined to his home, by sickness. At the Gun Club shoot, last Monday, J. B. Smith was the best shot. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Miss Mamie Vernon, of Emporia, visited friends at Strong City, this week. Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office. Geo. A. Seiker, of Hillsboro, Marion county, was in town, last week, on business. Miss Cora Carroll returned, Tuesday, from her holidays' visit in Shawnee county. Wm. M. Kyser returned, Monday, from his holiday visit to his home, at Grenola. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robinson, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Monday. Miss Katie Kerwin, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit in the west. Tuesday night there was about an inch and one-half of snow fell in this vicinity. Riley Funk has gone to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, for medical treatment. Smith Bros. can save you from 10 to 20 per cent, on your grocery bill. See their ad. St. Anthony's Catholic school, in Strong City, will re-open, to-day, after the holidays. Miss Ollie Fish, of Strong City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Ferrer, at Topeka. Miss Lizzie Clay, of Emporia, is visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, this week. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. Mrs. Maryatte Kellogg is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Brockett, at Topeka, for the winter. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son Dudley, have returned home, from their visit at Guthrie, Oklahoma. Ed. Rockwood got one of his eyes badly hurt, the other day, while playing "shinney" on the ice. Cal. Pendergraft was down to Kansas City, Monday, with cattle and hogs, and struck a good market. Quincy E. Childs and family have returned home, from an extended visit at their old home in Vermont. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, who was visiting at her old home, at Strong City, returned home, last Friday. Chas. Rockwood, Jerry Madden and John Dancer returned, Monday, from their hunt, in the Territory. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. Born, at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, January 3, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. John Duering, of this city a daughter. The railroads will make a one fare rate to Topeka for those wishing to attend the inauguration of Governor Morrill.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

There was a most enjoyable dance at J. D. Ludy's, Tuesday night, with Ed. Grogan and John Browning as musicians.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran was down to Topeka, Wednesday of last week, attending to business before the Board of Pardons.

Wm. Bonewell, of Kansas City, who spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bonewell, of this city, returned home, yesterday.

Married, on Monday, December 24, 1894, in this city, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Wm. J. Davis, of Osage City, and Miss Maggie Slack, of Emporia.

Married, in this city, on Tuesday, December 25, 1894, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. James Richards and Miss Lizzie Calvert, both of Matfield Green.

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 see.

The old year went out calm and serene, and the New Year came in with nothing, in these parts, to mar the pleasure of his entrance on the stage of time.

T. J. Perry will teach the school at Clements, vice T. G. Allen, the County School Superintendent elect, who will assume the duties of his office, January 14.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Hewitt, of Emporia, will preach in the Presbyterian church, this city, both morning and evening, next Sunday. All are cordially invited.

A. S. Howard is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Alice Howard, from Vermont, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Q. E. Child's home from their Eastern visit.

Leo Holz has returned home, from his visit at Topeka and Lansing. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Matta Majerl, who will visit with her grandmother for awhile.

The Board County Commissioners will meet, in regular session, next Monday, and wind up the business of the year; and on the following Monday, the new Board will meet and organize.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. E. Romigh, of Valley Center, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Romigh, last week, while on their way home from a visit to Mrs. J. M. Flowers, at St. Joseph, Mo.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

Next Saturday, J. E. Perry will sever his connection with the Patten school, as teacher thereof, to assume the duties of District Court Clerk, and Geo. Swainhart will succeed him as teacher of said school.

Married, at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, December 24, 1894, Mr. Frank P. Strail, formerly of this city, and Miss Agnes Hughes, both of Kansas City. The COURANT extends them its congratulations.

The dance and social of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W., at Strong City, Tuesday night, was a most enjoyable affair, with some fifty couples in attendance, and the best of music by which to trip the light fantastic toe.

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.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$550; \$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.

Christmas morning was quite cloudy, and about 1 o'clock, p. m., snow began to fall and it kept snowing until about midnight, when the ground was covered with about two inches of snow, which was the first snow of the season to amount to what might be called a snow-fall.

At a regular meeting of A. McDonald Post, G. A. R., Strong City, held, Dec. 24, 1894, the following officers were elected: Commander, Thos. McDonald; S. V., Jos. Livery; J. V., B. Carlo; Q. M., C. I. Maule; O. G., J. A. Mailen; Chaplain, W. J. C. Hansen; O. D., M. C. Newton.

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 line 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 Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant 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.

A NEW MILLINER STORE. By the first of March, I will open up a new and complete line of Millinery goods in the building now occupied by A. J. Robertson, and kindly solicit a liberal share of your patronage. Mrs. H. A. ROSE.

FEBRUARY JURY.

Charles Winters, J. M. Warren, Jacob North, W. G. McCandless, E. Regle, G. W. Hays, Timothy Murphy, A. J. Klugh, E. Humbert, Geo. Stuenhoffer, E. H. Beck, Fred Pracht, John Atkinson, Wm. McManus, John T. Patten, Frank Hungerford, J. G. Winters, George Mealey, R. B. Harris, John Easter, Frank Arnold, J. H. McCoy, Solomon Varner and Henry Kaulder.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Chase County Agricultural 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 28, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m. C. M. GREGORY, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, OLD SETTLERS!

There will be a meeting of the Old Settlers, held in the office of S. A. Breese, on January 5, 1895, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for our annual celebration. J. S. DOOLITTLE, Pres. MATT McDONALD, Sec'y.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 2, 1895: Miss Pauline Everts, Ben Osborn. All the above remaining uncalled for, January 16, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

GREAT 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.

PROGRAM.

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.

Recitation, Miss Minnie Duehn. Debate, Resolved that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union expect too much work from the teachers on the subject of temperance; Affirmative, O. S. Wiley, W. W. Austin, B. F. Martin; Negative, M. S. Gilmore, Mrs. Sitts and Miss Jessie Shaft.

Adjourn until 7:30 p. m. Song, Clements school. Roll call, response by quotations from Scott.

Paper, should the teacher play with her pupils at intermissions, Miss Rena Swope.

General discussion. Recess, during which time, everybody is requested by order of the President to shake the hand of everybody else.

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

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of School District No. 33: Total number enrolled for term, 58. Average attendance for term, 49. Average standing for the month ending December 21, 1894.

GRAMMAR GRADE. Willie Moffatt, 93. Beth Bailey, 96. Orla Crooke, 91. May Crooke, 92. Jennie Jones, 90. Bessie Allen, 90. Nina Perry, 93. Lizzie Hanson, 94. Tacy Stone, 92. Jacob Stanley, 83. Mark Lyles, 90. James Crouch, 92. Maggie Lyles, 91. Martin Hanson, 82. Charley Crooke, 87. Alice Shoat, 96.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE. Peter Hanson, 94. Eliza Lyles, 97. Kate Stanley, 94. Walter Harris, 95. Frank Crooke, 93. Myrtle Stewart, 96. Elsie Frasier, 90. Maud Frasier, 84. Flor. Riegenberg, 90. Ellen Stanley, 89. Willie Lewis, 91. Guy Crooke, 93. Arthur Crouch, 83. Kar Allen, 95.

Walter Stewart, 96. Lester Crouch, 90. Bert Allen, 90. Curt Allen, 90. Lester Ringenb'rg, 92. Ray Harris, 84. Thomas Lyles, 88. Cleve Hanson, 90.

PRIMARY GRADE. Chester Jones, 95. Deborah Perry, 95. Clifford Jones, 93. John Lind, 96. Winnie Fiasier, 91. Bessie Harris, 90. M't Ringenb'rg, 92. Nellie Lind, 94. Lilly Perry, 92. Grace Crouch, 92. Mabel Stewart, 96. Harris Stewart, 96. Rosa Lewis, 94. Carl Hanson, 90. Ira Stanley, 84. Walter Keener, 84. JOSEPHINE MAKEMSON, Tr. Saffordville, Kans.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The trip is so interesting that every Texan may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 123 Popular Songs, words and music, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher, Sallier, La Boom de la, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madril, and 155 others. Bear in mind you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$106.00. A lady has just cleared \$210.00 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., CHICAGO.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1868. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs 15 cents per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of 100 cents worth of seed, and call at the office and subscribe to the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$3.25.



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty—"Down in town to get fine oysters at Baner'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 oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach." Leany—"What difference is there in it?" Fatty—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec 6

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 162-4

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN. CRISHAM & GREEN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTHINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday - each week for the practice 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 teeth, etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency, Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 162-4

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City,

STARDARD LIQUOR CO., 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, \$2.25, \$3.45, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. P. O. R., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

AN EVERGREEN TREE!

WITHOUT COST.

We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adapted 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 guarantee you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent stamps ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 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 GOOD.

The Texas Coast county view with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who used nearly \$6,000 worth of peaches from 15 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. E. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public with the greatest rapidity. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 3 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

THERE IS ECONOMY IN THIS AD TO YOU.

Such GOOD GOODS never sold as CHEAP as we are now selling them. Look over our prices; they will convince you that it pays to trade with a CASH Store. We will save you from 10 to 20 per cent, on your GROCERY BILLS; give us a trial and we will be sure to PLEASE YOU.

Table listing various grocery items and their prices: 23 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar, \$1.00; 24 lbs Best L. B. Sugar, 1.00; 26 lbs New Orleans Sugar, 1.00; All Package Coffees, per lb., .20; Early Breakfast Coffee, (Java Blend) " " .25; 7 bars Lenox Soap, .25; 7 " Ibox Soap, .25; 7 " Water Queen Soap, .25; 7 " Silk Soap, .25; 5 " Tar Soap, (Grandpa's Wonder) .25; Soda Crackers, per pound, .05; Soda Crackers, 25 lb. box, \$1.00; Good Raisins, per pound, .05; California Prunes, " " .05; Good Jap Tea, " " .20; Good Guaranteed Flour, per sack, 70c; per cwt., \$1.35; Best Full Patent Flour, " " 80c; " " \$1.55

We have no trash to sell, we make a specialty of Carrying the FINEST OF GOODS. Our terms are SPOT CASH TO ALL.

SMITH BROS., THE CASH GROCERS, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

Ripans Tabules.

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES. INDIGESTION. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDERED LIVER. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISTRESS AFTER EATING. For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. THE STOMACH.

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 TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, crizziness, 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 to do so.

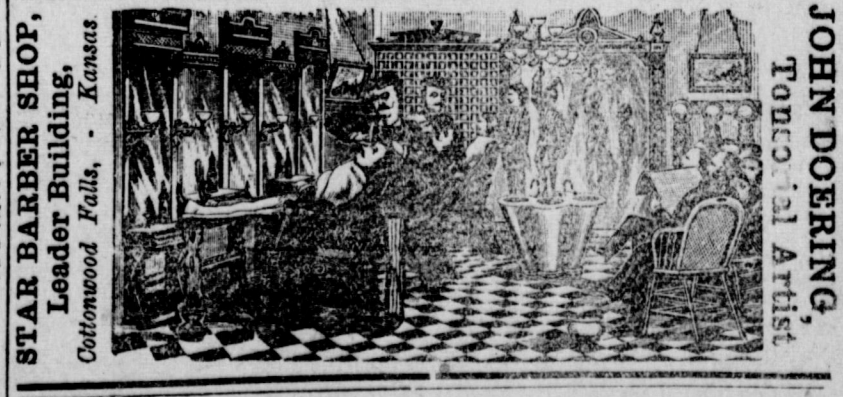
They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill. SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Wind Mills, Stoves, Pumps, Tinware, Pipe, Farm Machinery, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY and ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners 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 neighbors 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, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Refer or mail on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

The fire upon the hearth is low,
And there is stillness everywhere;
Like troubled spirits, here and there
The twilight shadows flitting go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish trouble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a farther room
Comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."
And, somehow, with that little prayer
And that sweet trouble in my ears,
My thoughts go back to distant years
And linger with a dear one there.
And, as I hear the child's amen,
My mother's faith comes back to me,
Crouched at her side I seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.
O for an hour in that dear place!
O for the peace of that dear time!
O for that childish trust sublime!
O for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that trouble tone—
And "now I lay me down to sleep."
—Eugene Field, in Chicago News.



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CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

The bartender did as he was requested.

"Can you disguise a little of that fluid in any way so that it may be taken internally without a man suspecting what he is swallowing?"

The bartender smiled. "How would a cocktail fill the vacancy?"

"I can suggest nothing better," replied Yates. "If you are sure you know how to make it."

The man did not resent this imputation of ignorance. He merely said, with the air of one who gives an incontrovertible answer:

"I am a Kentucky man myself."

"Shake," cried Yates, briefly, as he reached his hand across the bar. "How is it you happen to be here?"

"Well, I got into a little trouble in Louisville, and here I am where I can at least look at God's country."

"Hold on," protested Yates. "You're making only one cocktail."

"Didn't you say one?" asked the man, pausing in the compounding.

"Bless you, I never saw one cocktail made in my life. You are with me on this."

"Just as you say," replied the other, as he prepared enough for two.

"Now, I'll tell you my fix," said Yates, confidentially. "I've got a tent and some camp things down below at the custom-house shanty, and I want to get them taken into the woods where I can camp out with a friend. I want a place where we can have absolute rest and quiet. Do you know the country around here? Perhaps you could recommend a spot."

"Well, for all the time I've been here I know precious little about the backwoods. I suppose you want some place by the lake or the river?"

"No, I don't. I want to get clear back into the forest—if there is a forest."

"Well, there's a man in to-day from somewhere near Ridgeview, I think. He's got a hayrack with him, and that would be just the thing to take your tent and poles. Wouldn't it be very comfortable traveling for you, but it would be all right for the tent, if it's a big one."

"That will suit us exactly. We don't care a cent about the comfort. Roughing it is what we came for. Where will I find him?"

"Oh, he'll be along here soon. That's his team tied there on the side street. If he happens to be in good humor he'll take your things, and as like as not give you a place to camp in his woods. Hiram Bartlett's his name. And, talking of the old Nick himself, here he is. I say, Mr. Bartlett, this gentleman was wondering if you couldn't tote out some of his belongings. He's going out your way."

Bartlett was a somewhat unorthodox and wiry specimen of the Canadian farmer, who evidently paid little attention to the subject of dress. He said nothing, but looked in a lowering way at Yates with something of contempt and suspicion in his glance.

Yates had one receipt for making the acquaintance of all mankind. "Come in, Mr. Bartlett," he said, cheerfully, "and try one of my friend's excellent cocktails."

"I take mine straight," growled Bartlett, gruffly, although he stepped inside the open door. "I don't want no Yankee mixtures in mine. Plain whiskey's good enough for any man, if he is a man. I don't take no water, neither. I've got trouble enough."

The bartender winked at Yates as he shoved the decanter over to the newcomer.

"Right you are," assented Yates, cordially.

The farmer did not thaw out in the least because of this prompt agreement with him, but sipped his whiskey gloomily, as if it were a most disagreeable medicine.

"What did you want me to take out?" he said, at last.

"A friend and a tent, a jug of whiskey and a lot of jolly good tobacco."

"How much are you willing to pay?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'm always willing to do what's right. How would five dollars strike you?"

The farmer scowled and shook his head.

"Too much," he said, as Yates was about to offer more. "Tain't worth it. Two and a half would be about the right figure. Don't no but that's too much. I'll think on it going home and charge you what it's worth. I'll be ready to leave in about an hour, if that suits you. That's my team on the other side of the road. If it's gone when you come back I'm gone, an' you'll have to get somebody else."

With this Bartlett drew his coat-sleeve across his mouth and departed.

"That's him exactly," said the bartender. "He's the most cantankerous crank in the township. And say, let me give you a pointer. If the subject of 1812 comes up—the war, you know—you'd better admit that we got thrashed

out of our boots; that is, if you want to get along with Hiram. He hates Yankees like poison."

"And did we get thrashed in 1812?" asked Yates, who was more familiar with current topics than with the history of the past.

"Blest if I know. Hiram says we did. I told him once that we got what we wanted from old England, and he nearly hauled me over the bar. So I give you the warning, if you want to get along with him."

"Thank you. I'll remember it. So long."

This friendly hint from the man in the tavern offers a key to the solution of the problem of Yates' success on the New York press. He could get news when no other man could. Flippant and shallow as he undoubtedly was, he somehow got into the inner confidences of all sorts of men in a way that made them give him an inkling of anything that was going on for the mere love of him, and Yates often got valuable assistance from his acquaintances which other reporters could not get for money.

The New Yorker found the professor sitting on a bench by the custom-house chatting with the officer, and gazing at the rapidly-flowing broad blue river in front of them.

"I have got a man," said Yates, "who will take us out into the wilderness in about an hour's time. Suppose we explore the town. I expect nobody will run away with the tent till we come back."

"I'll look after that," said the officer; and, thanking him, the two friends strolled up the street. They were a trifle late in getting back, and when they reached the tavern they found Bartlett just on the point of driving home. He gruffly consented to take them if they did not keep him more than five minutes loading up. The tent and appurtenances were speedily loaded on the hay rack, and then Bartlett drove up to the tavern and waited, saying nothing, although he had been in such a hurry a few moments before. Yates did not like to ask the cause of delay; so the three sat there silently. After awhile Yates said, as mildly as he could:

"Are you waiting for anyone, Mr. Bartlett?"

"Yes," answered the driver in a surly tone. "I'm waiting for you to go in fur that jug. I don't suppose you filled it to leave it on the counter."

"By Jove!" cried Yates, springing off; "I had forgotten all about it, which shows the extraordinary effect this country has on me already." The professor frowned, but Yates came out merrily with the jug in his hand, and Bartlett started his team. They drove out of the village and up a slight hill, going for a mile or two along a straight and somewhat sandy road. Then they turned to what Bartlett said in answer to a question by the professor was the Ridge road, and there was no need to ask why it was so termed. It was a good highway, but rather stony, the road being, in places, on the bare rock. It paid not the slightest attention to Euclid's definition of a straight line, and in this respect was rather a welcome change from the average American road. Sometimes they passed along avenues of overhanging trees, which were evidently relics of the forest that once covered all the district. The road followed the ridge, and on each side were frequently to be seen wide vistas of lower lying country. All along the road were comfortable farmhouses; and it was evident that a prosperous community flourished along the ridge.

Bartlett spoke only once, and then to the professor, who sat next to him.

"You a Canadian?"

"Yes."

"Where's he from?"

"My friend is from New York," answered the innocent professor.

"Humph!" grunted Bartlett, scowling deeper than ever, after which he became silent again. The team was not going very fast, although neither the load nor the roads were heavy. Bartlett was muttering a good deal to himself, and now and then brought down his whip savagely on one or the other of the horses, but the moment the unfortunate animals quivered their pace he hauled them in roughly. Nevertheless they were going quickly enough to be overtaking a young woman who was walking on alone. Although she must have heard them coming over the rocky road, she did not turn her head, but walked along with the free and springy step of one who is not only accustomed to walking, but who likes it. Bartlett paid no attention to the girl; the professor was endeavoring to read his thin book as well as a man might who is being jolted frequently; but Yates, as soon as he recognized that the pedestrian was young, pulled up his collar, adjusted his necktie with care, and placed his hat in a somewhat more jaunty and fetching position.

"Are you going to offer that girl a ride?" he said to Bartlett.

"No, I'm not."

"I think that is rather unwell," he added, forgetting the warning he had had.

"You do, eh? Well, you offer her a ride. You hired the team."

"By Jove, I will," said Yates, placing his hand on the outside of the rack and springing lightly to the ground.

"Likely thing," growled Bartlett to the professor, "that she's going to ride with the like of him."

The professor looked for a moment at Yates politely taking off his hat to the apparently astonished young woman, but he said nothing.

"For two cents," continued Bartlett, gathering up the reins, "I'd whip up the horses and let him walk the rest of the way."

"From what I know of my friend," answered the professor, slowly, "I think he would not object in the slightest."

Bartlett muttered something to himself, and seemed to change his mind about galloping his horses.

Meanwhile, Yates, as has been said, took off his hat with great politeness to the fair pedestrian, and as he did so he noticed with a thrill of admiration that she was very handsome. Yates always had an eye for the beautiful.

"Our conveyance," he began, "is not as comfortable as it might be, yet I shall be very happy if you will accept its hospitality."

The young woman flashed a brief glance at him from her dark eyes, and for a moment Yates feared that his language had been rather too choice for her rural understanding, but before he could amend his phrase she answered, briefly:

"Thank you. I prefer to walk."

"Well, I don't know that I blame you. Might I ask if you have come all the way from the village?"

"Yes."

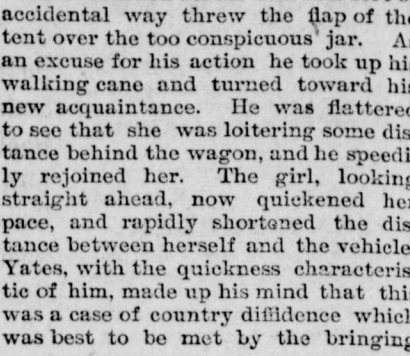
"That is a long distance, and you must be very tired." There was no reply; so Yates continued; "At least I thought it a long distance; but perhaps that was because I was riding on Bartlett's hay-rack. There is no 'downy bed of ease' about his vehicle."

As he spoke of the wagon he looked at it, and, striding forward to its side, said in a husky whisper to the professor:

"Say, Stilly, cover up that jug with a flap of the tent."

"Cover it up yourself," briefly replied the other; "it isn't mine."

Yates reached across and in a sort of accidental way threw the flap of the tent over the too conspicuous jar. As an excuse for his action he took up his walking cane and turned toward his new acquaintance. He was flattered to see that she was loitering some distance behind the wagon, and he speedily rejoined her. The girl, looking straight ahead, now quickened her pace, and rapidly shortened the distance between herself and the vehicle. Yates, with the quickness characteristic of him, made up his mind that this was a case of country diffidence which was best to be met by the bringing



"THANK YOU. I PREFER TO WALK."

down of his conversation to the level of his hearer's intelligence.

"Have you been marketing?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Butter and eggs, and that sort of thing?"

"We are farmers," she answered, "and we sell butter and eggs—a pause—and that sort of thing."

Yates laughed in his light and cheery way. As he twirled his cane he looked at his pretty companion. She was gazing anxiously ahead towards a turn in the road. Her comely face was slightly flushed, doubtless with the exercise of walking.

"Now, in my country," continued the New Yorker, "we idolize our women. Pretty girls don't travel miles to market with butter and eggs."

"Aren't the girls pretty—in your country?"

Yates made a mental note that there was not as much rurality about this girl as he had thought at first. There was a piquancy about the conversation which he liked. That she shared his enjoyment was doubtful, for a slight line of resentment was noticeable on her smooth brow.

"You bet they're pretty. I think all American girls are pretty. It seems their birthright. When I say American I mean the whole continent, of course. I'm from the states myself—from New York." He gave an extra twirl to his cane as he said this, and bore himself with that air of conscious superiority which naturally pertains to a citizen of the metropolis. "But over in the states we think the men should do all the work and that the women should—well, spend the money. I must do our ladies the justice to say that they attend strictly to their share of the arrangement."

"It should be a delightful country to live in, for the women."

"They all say so. We used to have an adage to the effect that America was paradise for women—paradise for men—and, well, an entirely different sort of place for oxen."

There was no doubt that Yates had a way of getting along with people. As he looked at his companion he was gratified to note just the faintest suspicion of a smile hovering about her lips. Before she could answer, if she had intended to do so, there was a quick clatter of hoofs on the hard road ahead and next instant an elegant buggy, whose slender jet-black polished spokes flashed and twinkled in the sunlight, came dashing past the wagon. On seeing the two walking together the driver hauled up his team with a suddenness that was evidently not relished by the spirited dapple span he drove.

"Hello, Margaret," he cried; "am I late? Have you walked in all the way?"

"You are just in good time," answered the girl, without looking towards Yates, who stood aimlessly twirling his cane. The young woman put her foot on the buggy step and sprang lightly in beside the driver. It needed no second glance to see that he was her brother, not only on account of the family resemblance between them, but also because he allowed her to get into the buggy without offering the slightest assistance, which, indeed, was not needed, and graciously permitted her to place the duster that covered his knees over her own lap as well. The restive team trotted rapidly down the road for a few rods until they came to a wide place in the highway, and then whirled around seemingly within an ace of upsetting the buggy,

but the young man evidently knew his business and held them in with a firm hand. The wagon was joggling along where the road was very narrow, and Bartlett kept his team stolidly in the center of the way.

"Hello there, Bartlett," shouted the young man in the buggy; "half the road, you know—half the road."

"Take it!" cried Bartlett, over his shoulder.

"Come, come, Bartlett, get out of the way, or I'll run you down."

"You just try it." Bartlett either had no sense of humor or his resentment against his young neighbor smothered it, since otherwise he would have recognized that a heavy wagon was in no danger of being run into by a light and expensive buggy. The young man kept his tongue admirably, but he knew just where to touch the elder on the raw. His sister's hand was placed appealingly on his arm. He smiled, and took no notice of her.

"Come, now, you move out, or I'll have the law on you."

"The law!" raged Bartlett; "you just try it on."

"Should think you'd had enough of it by this time."

"Oh! don't, don't, Henry," protested the girl, in distress.

"There ain't no law!" yelled Bartlett, "that kin make a man with a load move out for anything."

"You haven't any load, unless it's in that jug."

Yates saw with consternation that the jug had been jolted out from under its covering, but the happy consolation came to him that the two in the buggy would believe it belonged to Bartlett. He thought, however, that this dog-in-the-manger policy had gone far enough. He stepped briskly forward and said to Bartlett:

"Better drive aside a little and let them pass."

"You tend to your own business!" cried the thoroughly enraged farmer.

"I will," said Yates, shortly, striding to the horses' heads. He took them by the bits, and in spite of Bartlett's maledictions and pulling at the lines he drew them to one side so that the buggy got by.

"Thank you!" cried the young man. The light and glittering carriage rapidly disappeared up the Ridge road.

Bartlett sat there for one moment the picture of baffled rage. Then he threw the reins down on the backs of his patient horses and descended. "You take my horses by the head, do you, you good-for-nothin' Yankee? You do, eh? I like your cheek. Touch my horses an' me-a-holdin' the lines! Now, you hear me? Your traps come right off here on the road. You hear me?"

"Oh, anybody within a mile can hear you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GORGEOUS UNIFORMS.

Worn by Drum Major Jorgensen of the U. S. Engineer Corps.

The drum major's uniform is usually the gayest in the regiment. A striking bit of color, and aiguillettes, combine with the bearskin hat to make him one of the most picturesque features of a parade, especially if he has been selected for his height and his soldierly bearing. Drum Major Ludwig Jorgensen, of the battalion of engineers at Willet's Point, is among the most striking-looking drum majors in the regular army. With his bearskin hat he stands seven feet eight inches, or within four inches of eight feet. He carries a heavy staff about four and a half feet long, with a large head and long ferrule. This staff is considerably longer than the usual short bamboo loaded in the center, and hence is better adapted for signaling commands to the band and field music, though the shorter stick is easier to twirl. A clever trick with these short sticks is for two drum majors to stand some distance apart, twirl their sticks in front of them, and then let go, each drum major catching the other's stick and returning it to him in the same way.

The drum major's uniform is so gorgeous because his imagination is not fettered by the United States army regulations, which he is allowed to wear any uniform which his colonel considers appropriate. He will usually have three or four uniforms, changing them according to his fancy. You see he is the artist of the regiment, and so is allowed some freedom in dress. The drum major ranks as a sergeant, but no regular sergeant in the United States army could get himself up as Drum Major Jorgensen does, with a red breast-piece of Prussian Uhlan (Lancer) pattern, a broad gold and white band, gold epaulets, and aiguillettes, to say nothing of the towering bearskin hat.—Gustav Kobbe, in St. Nicholas.

Raising Pigs on the Bottle.

Farmer Schuette, of Chester, Ill., who recently took unto himself a charming wife, thought he could not afford to lose a litter of fine pigs, whose mother died last week and left them helpless orphans, so the two young economists constructed a pig feeder—a trough with ten holes in it, one for each little grunter, and bottles, with nipples attached, to fit, nipple down, through the openings. It required but little coaxing to teach the piggies where and how to obtain their lactal nourishment almost as naturally as before the demise of their maternal parent. It is quite an amusing sight to watch the porcine babies when feeding time comes fighting over the choice of position, and grunting with satisfaction when their sides puff out as they imbibe their dinner.

The Admiral's Wise Reply.

A statement which certainly ought to be true, whether it is so under all circumstances or not, is said to have been made on one occasion by Admiral Foote. When in Siam the admiral invited the royal dignitaries to a dinner on his vessel. As soon as the guests were seated at the table, he, as was his invariable custom, asked a blessing upon the food. The king, in surprise, said he thought only missionaries asked blessings. "True," replied the admiral, quietly, but every Christian is a missionary."

WHAT THEY WANT.

The American Protective Tariff League After the Earth.

The organ of the American Protective Tariff league (the American Economist) published an article on wool, designed in part to show that there ought to be a high duty on the cheap and coarse wools which are used in making carpets, and which are imported for the good reason that they are not produced in this country. More than 75 per cent. of the wool imported in 1903 was of this class, the carpet-maker's raw material, and the imposition of a duty on such wool has been one of the greatest absurdities of American tariff legislation. The old duty was even increased by the McKinley act, and in 1893 the McKinley law on this raw material was equivalent to almost 33 per cent.

The American Economist asserts that our climate is "adapted to the growing of superior carpet wools." "What a country may be able to do climatically," it continues, "is of little importance, however, if the financial side of the problem is not advantageous. The fact seems to be plain that we do not produce our own carpet wools, and the reason seems to be plain also, viz., that there has been less money for the producer in growing the cheap, coarse grades than in growing the fine ones," and by its comments upon a letter from a wool dealer it leads the reader to infer that there has been "less money" in growing carpet wool simply because the duty has not been high enough.

No tariff that the American people could be induced to impose could make an intelligent American wool grower use his time and labor in keeping a sheep whose coarse fleece, suitable for carpets, must always and everywhere be worth much less than a fleece of fine clothing or combing wool, so long as he should not be forbidden by law to use the same time and labor in keeping a sheep whose fleece must be worth at least twice as much. But if there are people in Asia who are willing to grow that kind of wool, this country may fairly buy their wool and derive benefit from their willingness to supply it. Does the league believe that any practicable tariff could enable the wool grower in this country to sell coarse carpet wool at the price of fine clothing wool?

Has the American Protective Tariff league forgotten what it said not long ago in this same weekly organ about the tariff on carpet wool? If so, we will refresh its memory by directing its attention to the following, its own utterance:

"The assertion is again advanced that the United States is capable of producing the bulk of the carpet wools used in the country. We think this is an unfortunate position for the wool growers to take; for it is very far from an undisputed truth that the lower grades of carpet wool can be produced in this country except under such conditions of protection as would make the business an absurdity. It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wools are from wild sheep, and could never be produced in this country at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection. It would be far better to concede this truth, and endeavor to reach a combination with the carpet manufacturers based upon a reasonable and fair statement of facts."

Will the tariff league now, using its own estimate, recommend the imposition of a duty of "from 500 to 1,000 per cent." upon carpet wool, in order that domestic wool growers may be encouraged to produce carpet wool "under such conditions of protection as would make the business an absurdity?"

The McKinley tax on the coarse carpet wools of Asia has been cut off, and it will never be restored.—N. Y. Times.

THE SUGAR COMBINE.

Exposure of the Secret Connections Between the Sugar Trust and Wholesale Grocers' Associations.

There is one phase of the sugar trust which the public is but little familiar. Most people know something of the trust's ability to dictate prices of both raw and refined sugars; to close refineries and throw men out of work; to manipulate its stocks in Wall street, by means of false rumors as to prospective dividends or profits; to defy laws and courts by refusing to give statistics to the census department; or to allow senate committees to examine its books; and to bribe enough senators to procure favorable legislation. But few people, however, know that during the last four years the trust has built up nearly forty wholesale grocers' associations which now cover all parts of this country and has so planned them that their most important function is to serve the base interests of the trust. Yet such is the case. By an ingeniously devised system of rebates to the grocers who are members of wholesale associations and who sell only the trust's sugars (or sugars of refiners allied with the trust—as practically all now are) at prices fixed daily by the trust, the grocers' associations become the instruments of the trust in sustaining prices so that no person in this country can obtain sugar except at trust prices. More than that; the profits from the rebates have been large enough to make allies and defenders of these natural enemies of the trust. Several times, when called upon, these grocers have sent in hundreds of telegrams to congressmen from all parts of the country begging or threatening them not to favor legislation which would destroy some or all of the unholy profits of the sugar trust.

Congressman John DeWitt Warner, who secured the passage of the free sugar bill through the house, and who is, perhaps, the best posted on sugar trust matters of any man not connected with the sugar business, has written a very interesting pamphlet, printed by the Reform club of New York, entitled, "The Sugar Distributing Combine." He has made a great collection of original documents, correspondence, etc., upon the subject and gives the most accurate details of the heretofore secret history of this gigantic trust and

its powerful allies in every state. At the end of his 24-page pamphlet Mr. Warner thus summarizes the startling details of this wonderful trust:

"With the Spreckels in control of Hawaii, and the Havemeyers extending their plantations in Cuba, the trust dictates to every branch of sugar production and distribution in the United States, taking under its wing every one concerned—except those who consume concerned—except those who consume sugar. From its office, at 117 Wall street, cable messages fly daily to its agents in Cuba, fixing the price of raw sugars there; to San Francisco announcing Hawaiian sugars are to be valued; to Louisiana telling her planters what—in view of Cuban and Hawaiian prices—the trust consents to offer for American sugar; and to its representatives all over the world, giving the limit—based on Cuban parity—at which they can pick up Austrian, Javan, Philippine, Brazilian and other sugars, when these are temporarily depressed in price. In an adjoining room the quotations at or above which the subservient dealers throughout the country are permitted to sell sugars, are daily settled, and through the four great sugar brokers who stand nearest the throne these are passed to the forty others who await the sugar trust's nod at New York and telegraphed to the waiting hundreds in other cities of the land. These in turn so promptly notify their patrons, the thousands of wholesale grocers of the country, that before their doors are opened all danger of any purchaser getting his sugar below trust prices is over for the day. By discount from this bill or periodical remittance, as the case may be, each faithful wholesaler is promptly and liberally paid for his loyalty; and whenever, in the crisis of legislation, he hears the bugle call of the trust, he instantly steps into line, ready to bombard his congressman with telegrams or fight him with ballots at short range until the sugar trust cause is triumphant."

Such is the grandest trade organization the world has ever seen.

The sugar trust dictates the tribute that shall be rendered it by the American people.

The wholesale grocers are rewarded by whatever of largess the trust thinks necessary to insure their loyalty.

And the public?—"the public be damned"—and it is. B. W. H.

VERY LUCID.

A Protectionist Organ Has an Explanation That Does Not Explain.

Among the score or more of wage advances, in large mills, reported since the new tariff bill took effect is one by the Whiting Manufacturing Co., of New York. The New York Press of November 18, in reporting this advance makes an interesting comment and admission. It says: "The restoration of wages to the former standard is believed to be the direct result of the recent overwhelming republican victories. In this particular case some four hundred men are benefited thereby. The assurance of a republican congress leads the firm to believe there will be no further reduction in tariff duties, and they therefore look for a speedy revival in business." The heading over the article removes all doubt and says the restoration is "directly due to the recent republican victories."

It is probable that a majority of the glib readers of this high protectionist paper will believe the explanations of the Press. But there must be a considerable minority who ask themselves: "Why should this company advance wages on the strength of higher duties three or four years hence?" O, I see; wages are not advanced in anticipation of higher duties but on the belief that "there will be no further reduction in tariff duties." "But," says this intelligent minority, "isn't that a queer explanation to find in my protectionist paper? With a 45 per cent. duty on silverware wages were reduced; now with a 35 per cent. duty wages are advanced. My protection logic may be out of repair but it seems to me that it would be proper and honest to credit such wage advances to tariff reductions and to say that it is probable that a still greater reduction would have caused a still greater advance. The people are not all fools even though the republicans did have a big majority at the last election. They cannot be caught with such thin sophistry and cheap buncombe as this is. TARIFF REFORMER.

The Duty of Congress.

As a rule but little is expected from congress in its short session, and especially when its majority party has been defeated at the previous election. But the democratic leaders at Washington should remember that their party was not beaten because its policy had been carried out, but because its promises to the people had not been fulfilled. If those leaders are wise, therefore, they will do their utmost to show the country that they understand and will heed the lesson of the late election.—N. Y. World.

Worse than Highway Robbery.

President Havemeyer has changed his mind about closing all the refineries and now says that one-half the men employed by the trust will be permitted to return to work. The most serious thing about it all is that it should be in the power of a single man to stop the operation of a whole great industry on which every family in the United States depends for its supply of a practical necessity of life.—Buffalo Express, Rep.

At Its Old Tricks.

The action of the sugar trust in shutting down its refineries and depriving thousands of men of employment at the opening of winter is the ordinary trust plan of stopping production as a means of extorting higher prices.

Got Muech!

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer receives a salary of \$75,000 a year as president of the sugar trust and \$25,000 a year as trustee. Do his salaries stop with the shutting down, like the wages of his laborers?—N. Y. World.

Proof Positive.
 "That boy of Flatter's must be a genius."
 "What makes you think that?"
 "Why, I've been in the same office with Flatter three years, and he's never told me a story yet about his kid's smartness."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Wise Thief.
 Judge—"When you broke into the library and stole a lot of books why did you take only the works of classic authors?"
 Thief—"Because, your honor, modern books fetch hardly any price in the market."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Cottolene as a Trade-Mark.
 An important and interesting trade-mark suit, which has been before the courts for some time, has recently reached a decision in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The suit was for an injunction against the infringement of complainant's (The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago) trade-mark "Cottolene" by the use of the word "Cottolene" on the validity of Cottolene as a trade-mark was made permanent by an injunction, the case being summarized by the court as follows: "It seems to be the law that when manufacturers have educated the public to ask for a certain article by its trade-mark name, they have acquired the right to insist that products manufactured by others shall not be given to the public under that name. It is just that it should be so for the benefit derived from such name can only be obtained by faithful service in furnishing articles of recognized value. Moreover, if the trade-mark name might be adopted by others, inferior articles might then be produced and sold under it, and thereby the value to manufacturers of the reputation of the name used by them as a trade-mark would be destroyed."

CLARA—"Mercy! how very expensive this gift must have been." Edit—"What makes you think so?" Clara—"The price mark has been erased."—*Inter-Ocean.*

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
 FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of P. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1894.
 A. W. GLEASON,
 Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

She (severely)—"How many more times are you going to ask me to marry you?" He (calmly)—"How many more times are you going to refuse me?"—*Truth.*

Obstructions in a Great Harbor.
 Are less easily removed than obstructions of the bowels by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, infinitely more effectual than violent purgatives, and which never gripes, convulses and weakens as they do. The Bitters also removes malarial and rheumatic complaints, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness and dyspepsia. Give this deserving remedy a fair trial and expect the best and most complete results.

Mrs. Hicks—"How should you like me to stink you to sleep, as I do the baby?" Hicks—"I'd go to sleep if I possibly could."—*Credit Lost.*

\$5.00 to California.
 Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Kansas City on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Express." Through cars on fast trains leave Kansas City Wednesdays via Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Fridays via Seaside Route. Write for particulars to H. MORFEY, G. S. W. F. A., Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICAN STUDENT—"You don't have football in Germany?" German Student—"No; the professors draw the line at dueling."—*Puck.*

The True Laxative Principle.
 Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co.

"Was there a party here to look at the house?" Snapp—"Well, I don't know what you might think, but he seemed to me to be regular picnic."

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"I would die for you!" insisted the rich old suitor. "Go!" said the girl, "I rejoined the maiden skeptically."—*Judge.*

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Apothecary, Ills., April 11, 1894.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,
 cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, perniciolous habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softening of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but classic language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

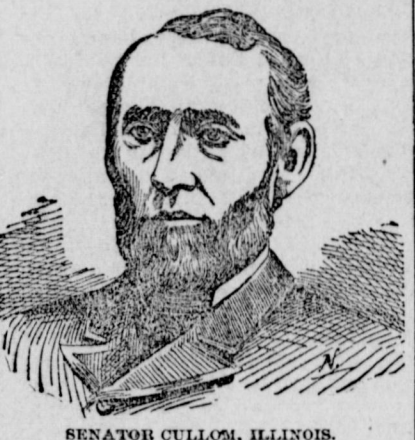
Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

HIRSUTE ADORNMENT.

A Number of Our Statesmen Are Proud of Their Whiskers.

Ex-Speaker Reed Has a Mustache Which Never Would Be Missed—Senator Harris' Fierce Mustachio—Populism and Beards.

[Special Washington Letter.]
 "When I was a comparatively young man and engaged to be married," said Col. Fred D. Mussey, "I went on a business and pleasure trip to Mexico and was absent about two months. During my absence I had my upper lip shaved and deprived myself of a long blonde mustache. The change in my appearance was so remarkable that upon my return to Cincinnati a number of my friends passed me upon the streets and in the hotel corridors without recognizing me. I did not realize that any



SENATOR CULLOM, ILLINOIS.

particular change had been made in my personal appearance until my return home. I realized the fact quite forcibly, however, when I called upon the young lady to whom I had been engaged to be married. She received me with a look of surprise, incredulity and aversion. She could not realize that I was really the same young man, and she never felt satisfied nor acted naturally and at ease with me until that mustache had grown again. I have never dispensed with my mustache since that time. Men do not generally realize what a difference can be made by their appearance by shaving or by wearing mustaches and whiskers."

While the latter statement of Col. Mussey is undoubtedly true, there are a great many men who may readily dispense with their mustaches or their whiskers, and yet not be very much changed in their personal appearance. There is Tom Reed, of Maine, for example. He has a little bit of a blonde mustache which would scarcely be creditable to an ambitious sophomore at college or a high school cadet. If it were taken off it would never be missed. He would be the same baby-faced, moon-faced, jolly-looking czar, of whom so much has been said and so much written and printed.

I once saw Speaker Crisp without his mustache and it was with difficulty that I recognized him as the able member from Georgia. That was before he was elected to the speakership and about the time when, upon the floor of the house, in opposition to the arbitrary rulings of Speaker Reed, he quoted a speech which Mr. Reed had made twelve years before, and then said: "I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." Since his elevation to the position of presiding officer and legislative director of the house of representatives, Speaker Crisp has kept his iron-gray hirsute labial covering and adornment, and it is always closely cropped.

If Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, who sometimes divides the honors of leadership on the republican side of the house with Tom Reed, would dispose of the dark-brown beard, now rapidly turning gray, which covers his entire handsome face, he would look more like a man of thirty or thirty-five years of age, than a mature statesman of fifty-seven.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, wears an iron-gray mustache and a goatee of the "imperial" brand, and looks more like



SENATOR PEFFER, KANSAS.

a well-cared-for society swell than the solid statesman that he is. His hair, mustache and goatee are rapidly becoming whitened and glistening under the artistic, inimitable and skillful touch of the brush of time.

Col. Dave Henderson, of Iowa, the leading member of the committee on appropriations, one year ago wore a very dark brown mustache which curled down beautifully over his shapely and eloquent mouth, but to-day it is almost as white as the driven snow. During the civil war Col. Henderson lost a leg in battle, and within the past year it has been necessary for surgeons to make five operations upon the old wound in order to preserve his life. His sufferings have been so intense that his hair as well as his mustache has been whitened and silvered with remarkable rapidity.

Mr. Catehings, of Mississippi, has the most beautiful beard to be seen in the house of representatives. It is not exactly the color that Titan loved to paint, but is of such a very light brown shade that it approximates the fiery

It is long, extending nearly to the waistband, and is as fine as the finest silk ever made by the finest silkworm even when engaged in spinning for the looms of the Olympian myths.

Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts, although his dome of thought is scantily covered, is blest with the most luxuriant, flowing, black side whiskers in the house. His mustache is like unto it, and no man can tell where the dividing line between the mustache and the chop whiskers can be found. Mr. Morse comes from the hand of the barber in the cloak room every day, with his whiskers carefully combed and beautifully glossed. He makes many speeches, all of them beautifully dressed, but none of his words or works are as beautiful as his whiskers.

Col. William H. Hatch, of Missouri, the chairman of the committee on agriculture, the author of the oleomargarine bill and generally known as the "farmers' friend," is a very handsome man whose good looks are largely enhanced by a beard which is almost a fac-simile of that which is worn by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, except that it is a great deal longer. It was once dark brown and almost black, but now the touch of time has silvered it to a marked degree.

There are many other pretty, peculiar and picturesque whiskers worn by statesmen in the house, but the most remarkable mustache in congress is that of Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. It is a long, stiff, curling, iron-gray mustache and looks at different times like a rapier, a claymore and a battle-axe. It is an aggressive, fighting mustache, and is worn by a senator in whose nature there is a wonderful admixture of learning, oratory, impatience, dogmatism, generosity and intolerance. There has not been a hair upon the head of Senator Harris for a score of years or more, except a little fringe about the base of the skull between the ears. But his mustache has been there for probably more than one generation, and without it Senator Harris would be as unknown and lost to his friends as are the lost arts of which Wendell Phillips used to speak so eloquently.

Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who is much talked of as the next candidate of his party for the presidency, once wore a red mustache, but now it is almost as white as the mustache of Senator Harris. The Pennsylvania senator is a tall, slender man, possibly a little taller than Senator Harris, and his mustache is almost a match for that of the distinguished Tennessean in its indications of a masterful, dominating spirit on



REPRESENTATIVE HATCH, MISSOURI.

the part of its possessor. Senator Harris is often heard in debate, however; but Senator Cameron speaks so seldom that his voice is scarcely known in the senate chamber. Whenever he does address the body, however, his remarks are those of a man of as dominating and aggressive a nature as the potential senator from Tennessee. They are very much alike, and yet remarkable political opposites.

Senator Gibson, of Maryland, looks very much like Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, but is a larger man and much more athletic in appearance. He wears a mustache and imperial goatee, and is regarded by many, particularly by the ladies, as the handsomest man in the senate; a distinction once held by ex-Senator Hiseock, of New York.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, wears a full beard, but no mustache; and it is universally conceded that in appearance and manner he bears a remarkable resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, the former short, rotund and stout, the latter tall, broad-shouldered and aggressive, are both advanced in years, are both interested in silver, are both known as silver kings, and both wear long silvery beards. They are populists now, too, and all of their waking and sleeping thoughts seem to be concerning the white metal which so abounds in the everlasting hills of their mountainous state.

The student of physiognomy, as well as the casual observer in the galleries of congress, would have much food for thought, not only in viewing the peculiarities of the facial appearances of the different statesmen, but in studying the characteristics of the men who are thus distinguished by their external appearances. Every one of them is the possessor of more than ordinary ability, because no man of mediocre talents can secure such popular favor as to attain the honor of a position in either house of congress.

SMITH D. FRY.

The Sun's Three Motions.

The sun has three known motions: 1. An axial rotation, which is plainly shown by the appearance and disappearance of well-known spots upon his surface. The mean period of this axial motion is 23 1/2 of our days. 2. A motion around the center of gravity of the whole solar system—a motion which can only be ascertained by the use of very delicate instruments on account of his great mass, which is greater than the total of all the other bodies of the system combined. 3. A progressive motion through space in the direction of the constellation of Hercules. The rate of speed of this last-named motion is not known, but is estimated to be 150,000,000 miles per year, and some investigators even think it possible that the rate will exceed the above estimate by at least half.

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Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

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UNCLE SAM'S FLAGS.

Where the Bunting is Made Up Into Stars and Stripes.

Before a man-o-war is completely equipped she must be supplied with a varied assortment of the flags of all nations. The flag lockers of a cruiser like the New York will contain more than two hundred different ensigns. All the flags for our navy are made in the equipment building at the Brooklyn navy yard. The floor on the flag room is covered with lines representing the exact measurements of the various designs, and it is no easy matter to turn out a flag which will be exactly according to pattern, both as to design and measurement. There are eight colors used in flags—red, white, blue, orange, yellow, green, brown, black and canary yellow. The canary yellow is used instead of white in flags used for signaling. This is because it is found that, when signaling at a distance, a white flag or a device on a white ground blends with the horizon and becomes almost invisible. The largest American flag made is called No. 1. It measures 34.85 feet in length and 15.12 feet in breadth, and is very rarely used. The size called No. 2, which is considerably smaller, is the one generally used by war ships. Cruisers carry the stars and stripes in seven different sizes, but only the Minneapolis and Detroit fly the gigantic No. 1 size.

The most difficult flag to make is that of San Salvador. The flag requires all the colors, and Costa Rica runs it close, requiring all but brown. Our own flag is by no means an easy one to make. The forty-four stars in their blue field have to be accurately arranged, and the stripes mathematically exact according to the official pattern. The stars are made of muslin, folded twenty-five times and punched out by a steel punch, which cuts a dozen or more stars at each operation. There are used in the navy yard 50,000 yards of bunting annually, which is all made in the United States. Before being made up into flags the bunting is put to a very severe test. From each lot a sample is taken and steeped in fresh water for twenty-four hours. After that it is thoroughly scrubbed with strong soap and then rinsed and dried. It is then exposed to the direct sunlight for eighteen hours, and if it shows no fading in color it is accepted. The industry gives employment to a great many men and women.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Put Salt on Coal.

At this time of the year, when the coal begins to develop such extraordinary possibilities in the way of rapid consumption, housekeepers are eagerly on the lookout for something that will, at least, prevent waste, if it cannot by any other means make a ton "go further." There are several preparations for this purpose sold under fanciful names, but the basis of most of them is ordinary salt. If the latter is sprinkled liberally over the coal, either in the bin or as it is put into the furnace, it will make it burn more evenly to a clean ash, and will also prevent clinkers. Of course, there is some chemical explanation for this, but the ordinary housewife does not care much about the reason. She is satisfied that it is so.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Bread in Pompeii cost one and a half cents a loaf. The loaf weighed about six ounces.

—Housatonic is a corruption of Wasatonic, "Bright Stream Flowing through Rocks."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.
 CATTLE—Best heaves..... \$ 3 70 @ 4 05
 Steers..... 2 00 @ 3 00
 Natives..... 2 20 @ 3 40
 HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 4 00 @ 4 45
 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 51 @ 52
 No. 2 hard..... 49 1/2 @ 50
 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
 OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
 RYE—No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 50
 FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 40 @ 1 50
 Choice timothy..... 1 00 @ 1 05
 HAY—Choice timothy..... 7 00 @ 8 00
 Fancy prairie..... 7 00 @ 8 00
 BRAN—(sacked)..... 68 @ 69
 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 17 @ 22
 CHEESE—Full cream..... 10 @ 11
 EGGS—Choice..... 10 1/2 @ 11
 POTATOES..... 45 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.
 CATTLE—Native and shipping. 3 00 @ 4 45
 Texas..... 3 00 @ 3 70
 HOGS—Heavy..... 4 00 @ 4 50
 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 2 75
 FLOUR—Choice..... 2 00 @ 3 20
 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 51 1/2 @ 51 3/4
 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 34
 OATS—No. 2..... 30 1/2 @ 31
 RYE—No. 2..... 49 @ 50
 BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 23
 LARD—Western steam..... 6 65 @ 6 72 1/2
 PORK..... 11 00 @ 11 62 1/2

CHICAGO.
 CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 75 @ 4 75
 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 00 @ 4 55
 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 00
 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 2 20 @ 4 25
 Choice..... 53 1/2 @ 54
 CORN—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2
 OATS—No. 2..... 39 @ 39 1/2
 RYE..... 50 @ 51
 BUTTER—Creamery..... 13 @ 25 1/2
 LARD..... 6 70 @ 6 75
 PORK..... 11 27 1/2 @ 11 50

NEW YORK.
 CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 00 @ 5 40
 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 5 00
 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 2 50 @ 4 50
 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 51 1/2 @ 51
 CORN—No. 2..... 51 @ 51 1/2
 OATS—Western mixed..... 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
 BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 25 1/2
 PORK—Mess..... 12 50 @ 14 00

AT A GERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.—Captain (presiding).—"Then I am to understand that the accused offered you a cigar when you were doing sentry duty?" "Yes, your honor." "And you declined?" "Yes, to command, your honor." "And what reply did he make?" "You are an ass, your honor!"—*Kölnische Volkszeitung.*

A COUPLE of deputies belonging to different shades of politics meet in the lobby of the French Chamber. "The prime minister is about to give Mr. Untel an appointment in the diplomatic service." "What! that fellow?" "Why, certainly, he is a very capable man." "Yes, capable of anything."—*LaCroix.*

UNITED THEY STAND.—Mrs. Jones—"How does your husband get along with your mother?" Mrs. Smith—"Whenever there is the slightest sign of trouble I get them to talk about the baby."—*Brooklyn Life.*

UNSHACKLED.—"I deduct from the census report that two can live as cheaply as one." Shackled.—"When you add to the census report you will see the difference."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"When I grow up, mom, I want you to make a minister of me." "Why, Johnny, I am glad that such is your desire. I will speak to your father about it." "Yes'm; I want to go to Europe every summer."

ONE—"What is the use of having a vote anyway?" Another—"Why papa says that any quantity of men would come to see us before each election."—*Life.*

AUTHOR'S WIFE.—"Children, you must not be so noisy. Your father is writing his collected works." "I am writing his collected works."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

MAN may dismiss compassion from his heart, but God will never.—*Cowper.*

It is the nudity of the live wire that makes it shocking.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A PARVENU was giving a large dinner party to show off his new dining-room. The ceiling was gorgeously painted, the wallpaper had cost a small fortune, but the dinner was execrable. "What do you think of it all?" he asked the wit beside him. "I prefer less gilding and more carving."—*Tit-Bits.*

"Were you left much in your uncle's will?" "Yes, confound it, completely."—*Brooklyn Life.*

S S S

HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON—In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obsolete sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. Valuable treatment of the disease and its treatment method from SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—D 1533

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

For twenty years folks all over the world have cured rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains and aches by using St. Jacobs Oil. There must be something in it, for you couldn't fool all the people for so many years.

STOP AND THINK

HOW YOU CAN REDUCE LABOR AND THE WEAR OF CLOTHES BY USING

CLAIRETTE SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.

MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Take Measures

to make life easier by taking Pearline to do your washing and cleaning. It does away with half the labor, and with all the dirt. It does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Nothing in the way of household work is too hard for it; nothing washable is too delicate. All things washable are safe with Pearline. It saves from wear, and it keeps from harm.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

255 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Blood Diseases

such as Scrofula and Anemia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

Thin, Emaciated Persons and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.

Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Address by the St. Louis Conference—The Paramount Question at Issue. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The conference of the national committee of the people's party with the leading members of the rank and file Saturday resulted in an address to the people as follows: The national committee of the people's party send greeting to its constituency throughout the United States. The rapid increase of our vote in every part of the union, and the startling events of the past two years, vividly justify both the existence of, and necessity for the people's party. The contention of the party that one of the great needs of this country has been and is an enlarged volume of circulating medium is now practically conceded by all parties and by the government. The gold power and banking interests are insisting through the president and his secretary that the enlarged issue of our money supply shall be given exclusively into the hands of the banks; that silver shall be excluded, all treasury notes retired, and that gold alone shall be a legal tender, thus making the monetary question an issue which must be met at once.

Within the present year the corporations, grown arrogant because of the vast possessions of wealth, and the exercise of unconstitutional powers, have made war upon the people and induced the federal courts to exercise in their interest unusual and arbitrary powers, induced the invasion of the states by federal troops without the requests of either the executives of said states or the legislatures thereof, and are at this time through a recent administration, and a truculent congress, attempting to clothe the railroad corporations, by means of a pooling bill, with power to further and more systematically rob, oppress and plunder the people; and having already denied the people access to the silver mines of the country as an independent source of money supply, are now, in the interest of banking oligarchy, endeavoring to deprive them of the right to have their government, in the exercise of its constitutional power, issue the money of the nation and control its volume. In the opinion of your committee these events are startling, subversive of the liberties of the citizen and destructive of business and social security; and adhering to the Omaha platform in all its integrity, your committee insists upon the restoration of the volume of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873—at the ratio of 16 to 1—without regard to the action of any other nation, and that all paper money shall be issued by the general government without the restriction of banks of issue, the same to be a full legal tender.

We also declare our implacable hostility to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds. We denounce the pooling bill as a more toward the restoration of the monopoly of transportation and demand that instead congress proceed to bring the railroads under government ownership. The power given by congress by the constitution to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of the public and their employees. When freemen unsheathe the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism nor to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the people.

We ask the people to forget all past political difficulties and unite with us in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolies and concentrate our efforts to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges and to secure the rights of free speech, a free press and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by a free people.

We recommend the immediate organization of an educational campaign by the national, state and local committees.

In addition to this address the national committee adopted the following resolution: In view of the fact that the state of Alabama and other southern states are without a republican form of government, because of the rule of a political oligarchy, which is perpetuated by monstrous frauds at the ballot box, the imperative necessity of a free ballot and honest count is a constitutional right, and we demand that it be given, and move that the chairman of the national executive committee appoint a committee of three to submit evidence to the press of the country and to congress to substantiate this alarming and revolutionary condition that they may be awakened to the threatenings of peril caused by this existing autocratic anarchy in the south.

The following were appointed as such committee: J. C. Manning, of Alabama, chairman; Henry D. Lloyd, of Illinois, and Lee Crandall, of Alabama.

AN ABLE WOMAN.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the President of the National Council of Women.



INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall, recently made president of the National Council of Women, is a very active member of a number of other women's clubs and organizations. She was born in Milwaukee, and in 1866 graduated from the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. She taught for a few years and was then married to Edwin W. Thompson, of Paw Paw, Mich., who died in 1875. In 1880 she married Theodore L. Sewall, of this city, which has since been her home and where she has a large training school for girls. She is an able speaker, writer and organizer, and has been called to preside over many meetings and conventions.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Reports the Number 18 Per Cent. Less Than in 1893. NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Bradstreet's reports that mercantile failures in the United States for the calendar year (December 27, 1893, to December 26, 1894) aggregate 12,731, or 18 per cent. less than in the p'anic year, 1893, when the total, 15,560, was 51 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Liabilities of failing traders this year aggregate \$149,500,000, a reduction of 63 per cent. from 1893, and assets of \$79,000,000, a falling off of 70 per cent. Returns to Bradstreet's show a net decrease within the year of about 3,000 individuals, firms and corporations established in business throughout the country. Seventy-eight banks are reported suspended this year, compared with 508 the year before, owing \$15,482,000, as contrasted with \$170,000,000 the year before.

CARNegie WAGES OUT.

Skilled Workmen in Some Mills Must Accept Half Their Present Pay. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—The scale for the ensuing year has been presented to the workmen at the upper and lower Union mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. in this city. It involves a general reduction in skilled labor—in some instances amounting to 50 per cent. Tonnage men have been reduced 5 and 10 cents per ton. Some of the workmen claim that the cut will equal 50 per cent. or \$2 per day. The capacity of the two mills averages from twenty to sixty tons per day.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Two Appointed by the Chinese Government on Their Way to Japan—Tonghaks Defeated. SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Peace Commissioner Chang Yin Huen has left Tien Tsin for Chee-Foo and is expected here January 6, when he will join Peace Commissioner Shao Yao Lien, and go to Tokio. Chang Yin Huen is president of the board of the revenue and a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, and was formerly minister to the United States. Shao Yao Lien was formerly governor of Formosa, and while occupying that post he offered rewards of about \$10,000 for the destruction of a big Japanese warship, and about \$6,000 for the destruction or capture of a small Japanese warship, for each head of a Japanese soldier or sailor 200 taels, and for each head of a Japanese officer 500 taels. It is stated that the Japanese government will refuse to recognize him as a peace commissioner. December 23, after four hours' fighting, the Japanese defeated 6,000 rebellious Tonghaks of Corea, suppressed the rebellion in Haido and restored order. Other bodies of rebels have been dispersed.

A LOUISVILLE BLAZE.

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars Worth of Property Burned. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in the five-story building of Stucky-Brent & Co., general merchandise, on Sixth street, between Main and Water. The fire spread rapidly, soon gutting the Stucky-Brent & Co. building and communicating to the rear of the five-story building occupied by J. H. Quast & Co., boots and shoes, and Bareford, Lawson & Co., millinery, and burned its way through to main street. In a short time this building was also completely gutted and the firemen endeavored to save the adjoining buildings. The losses are: Stucky, Brent & Co., \$82,000; J. H. Quast & Co., \$100,000; Bareford, Lawson & Co., \$40,000, all fully insured. The weather was bitter cold and the firemen suffered considerably, being compelled to stand in pools of water while fighting the flames.

THE DEADLY WIRE.

Six Horses and Two Males Killed by Contact with Electric Light Wires. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Six horses and two males were killed yesterday by coming in contact with the deadly electric light wires, which were blown down by the storm. The first accident occurred at Broad and Sansom streets, when a horse attached to a coupe stepped on an electric light wire. He was killed instantly. Later, two horses attached to a coupe came in contact with an electric wire which had fallen across a trolley feeder at Twentieth and Masters streets. Both were killed. Two horses attached to an ice wagon stepped on a wire at Third and Walnut streets and dropped dead. Two males drawing an oyster wagon ran against an electric light wire and were killed. About the same time a horse driven by Philip Schwartz, a milk dealer, came in contact with an electric light wire and was killed.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Rivals Meet at Their Sweetheart's Home and Kill One Another. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—Alexander Williamson and William Perry, young men residing near Coalburg, were both suitors for the hand and heart of Nannie Bell. Both were persistent in their attentions and each lavished costly presents on her. It seems she was engaged to both, each thinking he was the favorite suitor. Yesterday, when Williamson went to call upon the girl, he found Perry with her. Both men were somewhat intoxicated and a quarrel ensued. Perry pulled a pistol and despite the efforts of the girl to take it from him he fired on Williamson. The latter by this time had his revolver out and returned the fire, Williamson's first shot killed Perry instantly. Williamson was shot through the lungs and died a few hours later.

GOLD FIELDS.

The Gold Belt at Keystone, S. D., Said to Be a Mile Wide and Four Miles Long. CUSTER CITY, S. D., Dec. 29.—Just now Keystone seems to be the coming gold camp of the west. People are flocking in from all directions, until every house in town, stables and sheds are filled to overflowing. No such rush has been witnessed in the hills since the palmy days of 1887. Many are compelled to sleep out under trees. There is now thought to be ore enough in sight to insure an output of 2,000 tons daily for the next twenty years. The average value of the ores in all the mines is about \$15 per ton. The gold belt at Keystone is 1 mile in width by 4 miles in length.

Negroes Punish a Brutal Husband.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—One hundred negroes caught Jim Chockley at Tullahoma last night, took him to the woods during a blinding snowstorm, stripped him, whipped him nearly to death and ordered him to leave the country before dawn. While drunk Chockley left his wife last Monday night while she was sick at her home, and when he returned Tuesday evening she was dead. Then he left home, got drunk and went to a negro dance.

For Destitute Farmers.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 29.—The Congregational church members here shipped three car loads of provisions, clothing and fuel to Curtis, Frontier county, yesterday for the relief of the destitute farmers there.

Young Indians Improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The annual report of the superintendents of Indian schools received at the interior department indicate a growing interest in education by the Indians, and testify to the good work accomplished by these institutions. Will Boycott Breckinridge. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—The Women's Council and the Nineteenth Century club, embracing a membership of 4,000 women, have passed a resolution to boycott Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge when he appears here to lecture next week.

THE RATION POLICY.

Indian Agents Believe Generally That the Present System is Harmful. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—General complaint against the issuance of government rations to Indians is made in the annual reports of the agents. Lieut. Mercier, of the La Pointe, Wis., agency, officially characterizes the practice as a most potent factor in retarding the development of the Indians, and Capt. P. H. Ray, of the Shoshone agency in Wyoming says: "They will never become self-supporting as long as the government gives them a semblance of support; neither can they begin to accumulate property so long as the supply of the necessities of life is solely in the hands of the white traders." Another factor in retarding development complained of by Capt. Ray is the domination of chiefs who have been allowed to dictate to agents as to the issue of annuities and affairs of the agency, thereby fostering and perpetuating their influence. They have been allowed to levy a tax on their own people for farming and grazing privileges and have collected tribute from owners of trespassing stock, the money being spent in feasting an idle and dissolute following. The removal of such troublesome chiefs is recommended. The Shoshones are regarded as communists, who are loath to take up any untrodden pursuit. Their agent recommends that their ration issue, except to the indigent and helpless, be discontinued and the money now used for that purpose be devoted to the payment of Indian labor.

WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Howe Sacrifices Her Own Life in an Effort to Save a Servant. MELROSE, Mass., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Sydney Howe, one of the most popular young married women in the place, was fatally burned yesterday in an attempt to extinguish the flames which accidentally caught the clothing of her faithful domestic, Maggie Callahan. The latter died from her injuries soon afterward. Mrs. Howe died this evening. The servant was at work in the kitchen when, in some unexplained manner, a portion of her apparel became ignited. She rushed into the hall, screaming, and by the time her mistress reached her the domestic was wrapped in flames. Mrs. Howe made a heroic attempt to put out the fire, but in doing so her own dress caught and blazed up furiously. The women then tried to get to the door, but both fell unconscious before being able to reach it. The flames were communicated to the furnishings of the house and the attention of the neighbors was attracted. They hastened to the scene. The women were found on the floor near the door, where they had sunk down. Miss Callahan never regained consciousness, and died soon after being taken to the hospital. Mrs. Howe revived later, but her injuries terminated fatally early this evening.

A FRENCH ARTIST.

Carolus Duran, the Portrait Painter, Gives an Opinion on the American Tariff. PARIS, Dec. 27.—Among French artists none are more popular than Carolus Duran, the great portraitist. He has recently expressed it as his opinion that the change in the American tariff means bread to many young artists on the banks of the Seine who are entirely dependent on Transatlantic trade for a living. Duran's first Salon picture dates back to 1859.

THE FATAL LAMP.

Forty-one Persons Perish at a Christmas Festival in Oregon. KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Dec. 29.—News has just reached here that at Silver Lake, Ore., on Christmas evening, while a large party was attending a Christmas tree, a lamp exploded and, setting fire to the building, forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured. While the festivities were at their height someone climbed on a bench, from which point he expected to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his head struck the lamphanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire and everything in the room being dry and of an inflammable nature, the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can be put out." By this time the confusion was so great that people began scrambling to reach the door. Women and children were trampled under foot and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door many rushed headlong into the flames. Silver Lake is a small village of about 100 inhabitants and it is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

DELIBERATELY WALKED OUT.

Murderer Terrell, Thrice Convicted, Gains His Freedom While the Jailer Slept. PERRY, Ok., Dec. 27.—Ira M. Terrell, who has been thrice convicted of the murder of William Embree, and who is under sentence to the penitentiary for twelve years, last night obtained access to the corridor of the jail ostensibly to write a Christmas letter to his wife at Chandler. The jailer falling asleep he opened the door and walked away. He was a member of the first legislature of Oklahoma and killed William Embree in Guthrie, January 6, 1891, as the result of a land contest. He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, but obtained a new trial.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

An Engineer Caught in the Crash and Horribly Mangled. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 27.—At an early hour yesterday morning, 3 miles south of this city, two rapidly running freight trains on the Big Four railway met in head-end collision. Both locomotives were dismantled, a dozen freight cars totally wrecked and the track completely blocked. Engineer Elijah Campbell, of Indianapolis, a veteran in the service, was the only train man who failed to escape by jumping. He was caught in the crash and killed, being horribly mangled. A Canadian tramp named Spence was fatally crushed under a box car.

Walked Off with the Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The postmaster-general was informed that one of his postmasters in Oklahoma had picked up a post office and run off with it, and the citizens ask that they be provided with another office and postmaster. They state that Postmaster Cole, at Cedar, in Washita county, moved the office three miles out of town and located it on his farm, where it would be handy to his business. The citizens petition that John King be appointed postmaster to take the place held by Cole, and also ask that they be provided with an office in town.

THE CIRCULATION SECURITY.

Mr. Springer Explains a Feature of the Carlisle Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Representative Springer said today in partial explanation of the currency bill as modified by the Carlisle amendments: "In the first place the Carlisle bill proposes a radical change in the manner of securing the bank note circulation. The rapid payment of the public debt, the limited number of bonds now outstanding and the further fact that many of them are held in trust capacities in this country and as permanent investments by persons residing abroad, have rendered the kind of security now required impracticable. The Carlisle bill proposes for security for the circulating notes of the national banks, instead of United State bonds a guarantee fund consisting of legal tender notes or currency certificates to the amount of 30 per cent. of the circulation applied for; also a safety fund to be raised by a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the circulating notes until it reaches 5 per cent. of the whole circulation, and as a further security a first lien upon all the assets of the bank and upon the amount which may be realized by the double liability feature of the national banking law. The guarantee fund of 30 per cent., the assets of the bank and the personal liability of the stockholders can only go to the payment of the circulating notes of the bank, which is the custom; but the 5 per cent. guarantee fund raised by a tax upon all the circulation of the country is a common fund out of which the notes of any failed bank may be paid, if the guarantee fund, the assets and personal liabilities of the stockholders are not sufficient. Thus, on a circulation of \$200,000,000, the present national bank circulation, the safety fund would amount to \$10,000,000, and this whole fund could be drawn upon to pay the notes of any bank that failed. This security is considered ample by the safest financiers and bankers of the country. The currency bill as amended does not compel national banks to enter into the new system. They may continue under the old law, but it is thought that banking officials will soon see the advantage of the new plan and adopt it."

AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.

Dr. Emil Holub, a Man Who Has Traveled Considerably in the Dark Continent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Dr. Emil Holub and his plucky wife, who have together explored a large portion of the darkest Africa, have recently come to this country at the invitation of the Smithsonian institution and National Geographical society. Dr. Holub is an Austro-Hungarian. He went to Africa at the age of 25 and located at Kimberly, where he practiced medicine and studied English, Dutch and native languages. In 1880 he returned to Austria, where Emperor Franz Joseph invited him to Vienna and contributed a large sum toward the expenses of another exploration. The remainder of the sum necessary, about \$25,000, the doctor raised by lecturing. In 1883 Dr. Holub married Fraulein Rosa Hoff, a girl of 18. She accompanied him on a long trip to the interior, and during eight months when the party was laid up with a fever, which she alone escaped, her services were invaluable. The tour occupied four years.



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COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN IN.

Two Leaders of the Oklahoma Gang Arrested in Cushing. PERRY, Ok., Dec. 29.—In the past month twenty counterfeiters have been sentenced to Sing Sing or Brooklyn, N. Y., for counterfeiting in Oklahoma, and yesterday Marshal Will M. Nix arrested the leaders of all the gangs in Cushing, Payne county, and they are man and wife. Mr. Nix says they are the slickest offenders in the territory. John and Sarah Bittell are the counterfeiters' names. Marshal Nix says the arrest of Bittell and wife will wipe out the gang in Oklahoma.

COURTHOUSE DESTROYED.

One at Stillwater, Ok., Together with All Contents, Burns. PERRY, Ok., Dec. 29.—News was received here Thursday that the courthouse of Payne county, at Stillwater, twenty-five miles southeast of here, was burned last night about 10 o'clock, together with all the county records and furniture. No insurance. The origin of the fire is due, it is said, to an incendiary, and the news is that the old Dalton gang set the house on fire to save a member of their gang who is being tried in the court of Payne county for his life.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Concessions to Be Made to Cuba—The State Department Perfecting Retaliatory Measures. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The government of Spain, in an earnest desire to evade the threatened tariff wars between Cuba and the United States, has under serious and favorable consideration the cession to Cuba of the privilege of arranging her own revenue budget, including tariffs with the United States. This Cuban budget is to be subject to the approval of Spain. The negotiations now progressing at Madrid are partly on these lines, but the state department authorities are proceeding nevertheless with their retaliatory plans, as they do not believe Spain's concessions to Cuba can be carried out and made beneficial to us for some months to come. The significance of the matter in its commercial and political aspects is fully realized.

It is said Spain will be careful not to relinquish her sovereignty over the island nor to permit this to become the first step toward Cuban independence. For that reason the contemplated privilege will not include full "home rule." There will be no Cuban parliament, with independent authority to make laws, similar to Canada's colonial system under Great Britain. On the contrary the general purpose is to give Cuba advisory powers. Her local officials will take up the economic necessities of the island, estimate the needed revenue from tariff duties and advise the Spanish government of duties that should be levied and of other measures which ought to be taken in order to secure the best results for the island. While Spain would thus retain complete sovereignty over Cuba, both commercial and political, it is suggested that the home government would as a rule approve Cuba's revenue budget with the United States.

In the present contention between Spain and the United States the Cubans are solicitous of retaining their American markets for sugar, and it is urged for this reason the local officials would undoubtedly advise a lowering of tariff duties with the United States, and it is probable Spain's approval would follow being largely a formality desired to show her purpose of retaining sovereignty over her land.

While it is recognized in official circles here that this change doubtless would be beneficial to the United States, it is feared such extensive changes in the relations between Spain and Cuba cannot be made within a reasonable time and that before the United States can thus secure a reduction of tariffs our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico will be irreparably injured. The great importing houses of the Atlantic cities are clamoring at the doors of the state department and threaten to appeal to congress for some speedy action to protect their business. They represent that at present the United States is losing a trade of 700,000 barrels of flour per annum, all of our commerce in machinery formerly purchased by the Cubans exclusively in the United States, all of the hardware and a large proportion of our exports to the West Indies. The total reduction in our exports to Cuba for the year since the lapse of the reciprocity agreement will amount to not less than 50 per cent.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Reported Foundering of the British Steamer Aveydo Off the Isle of Man. LONDON, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Aveydo, Capt. True, from Valencia for Liverpool, which put into Almeria on December 2 with her circulating pump out of order, subsequently reversing her voyage, is believed to have foundered off the coast of the Isle of Man. Several life buoys with the name of the steamship Aveydo on them have been washed ashore on the Isle of Man. All of the crew, about 200 men, are supposed to have been drowned.

It transpires that the majority of the crew of the steamer Oswald, wrecked off the Mull of Galloway, was also drowned. Some of the crew were saved. A steamer which arrived at London yesterday reports that she passed off the Mull of Cantyre a large capsized bark, floating bottom upward. All her crew are believed to have perished.

BIG PENSION SWINDLE.

A Blind Man Is Convicted of Drawing \$18,000 Pension Fraudulently. FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 28.—In the federal court yesterday Judge Parker sentenced John M. Taylor to five years in the house of correction at Detroit, for perjury and presenting false claims against the government. Taylor is white-headed, more than 60 years old and blind. For twenty years he has drawn a pension of \$72 a month for total blindness, caused by a gunshot wound in the army. He never was wounded, and blindness was the result of sickness two years after the war. He drew \$18,000 fraudulently as a pensioner. He pleaded guilty, and claimed that the fraud was planned by pension attorneys. He had a wound on the breast caused by a blister applied in the army, and five examining boards passed it for a gunshot wound.

Burglars Raid an Illinois Bank.

ATOKA, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Sandwich bank was broken open last night and the burglars escaped with their plunder. The bank is a private institution, owned by M. B. Castle, editor and owner of the Sandwich Argus, and a well known equal suffragist. The capital stock is given at \$75,000; surplus, \$25,000.

Colored Literati in Session.

ATCHESON, Kan., Dec. 28.—The fourth annual convention of the Interstate Literary association is in session here. Two hundred delegates are in attendance from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The society is one of the largest colored literary associations in the United States, its president being James A. Page, of Topeka. The papers are intelligently written and the discussions are attracting considerable attention, even among the white people. Among the papers read yesterday was one by Tildred Davis, of Kansas City.

STARTING BUSINESS.

Conference of People's Party Leaders Before the Meeting of the St. Louis Convention. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The conference of the national committee of the people's party, with its invited friends, began yesterday at the Lixwell hotel in this city with an attendance of something over 200. The meeting was called to order by National Chairman Taubeneck and immediately proceeded to discuss the advisability of holding sessions in secret. The debate developed something of a tangle out of which the gathering pulled itself, after nearly two hours' discussion, by resolving itself into an informal conference, with Mr. Taubeneck in the chair, the committee proper being declared adjourned until 2 p. m. Secretary Turner, of the national committee was made secretary of the conference. Chairman Taubeneck then stated the purpose of the conference as indicated in the call. Upon motion of Gen. Weaver the chair was directed to appoint a committee of five upon credentials and another of ten members upon address, the latter to prepare a summary of the advice of the conference. A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the national executive committee having retired for the purpose of consultation, the conference proceeded, after making a committee on order of business, informally to listen to addresses by J. S. Coxe upon his non-interest bearing bond plan; Delegates Howard, Manning and Adams upon the recent election in Alabama, and others upon the general purposes of the conference. Delegate Adams in his closing sentences created some excitement by stating that though the populists of Alabama were long suffering in their refusal to resort to revolution, that patience might soon cease to be a virtue; that they would not stand by much longer and see their rights taken away.

A report upon rules and order of business was presented, providing a regular form of procedure in consonance with the resolution of the executive committee. After some debate both reports were accepted and the conference proceeded to elect Gen. J. B. Weaver temporary presiding officer of the conference, with W. D. Vincent, of Kansas, and Milton Park, of Texas, as secretary and assistant secretary. After a short recess to permit state delegations to confer upon the matters to be presented by each, the roll of seats was called for the introduction of such resolutions, etc.

By Alabama (Delegate Adams), a resolution requesting the United States senate to adopt Senator W. V. Allen's resolution of December 19, 1894, for the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether Alabama's people are living under a republican form of government. Rules suspended and the resolution adopted unanimously.

Illinois' spokesman, Mr. Lord, of Chicago, in addition to an insistence upon the principles of the Omaha platform, presented resolutions adopted by the populist city central committee of Chicago denouncing the recent imprisonment of E. V. Debs and others in Chicago as an invasion of the right of trial by jury; also a series of resolutions prepared by Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, denouncing the use of regular troops in the Chicago labor disturbances last summer as a military invasion; declaring the use of regular troops forcing of freemen to oppress others in behalf of monopoly; denouncing the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and insisting that monopolies bearing upon public rights should be owned and operated by the government. A recess until 7 p. m. was then taken.

After the evening recess the conference resumed the call of states for expressions of opinions with regard to the best policy for the party to pursue. For Iowa Gen. Weaver responded, urging his well-known financial views and asking that the fight of the next two years, until the national election, be made upon the Omaha platform in its entirety with financial reform well to the front.

Recurring to the resolutions introduced on behalf of the central people's party committee, of Chicago, the conference suspended the rules and passed unanimously the denunciation against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard and others, as an invasion of the rights of freemen to a trial by jury.

For the Knights of Labor, Grand Master Workman Sovereign pleaded for the Omaha platform and pledged the knights' support of populist principles. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, of Kansas, demanded adherence to that platform also.

BIG PRINTING COMBINE.

Project to Get the Large Houses of the Country in a Pool. AKRON, O., Dec. 29.—It is stated here that there is a project on foot to combine all of the larger printing houses of the country. If the deal is consummated many millions of dollars will be involved, the money coming not only from this country, but from Europe. The information comes from one of the directors of the mammoth Werner printing concerns of this city. He stated that the matter would be fully discussed at the annual meeting of the Werner company during the early part of January.

Assessors 'Not All Right.

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 29.—It is probable that the recent indictments of some twenty-five assessors in Bay county will result in a crusade against most of the assessing officers throughout the state, as Bay City is not alone by any means in the practice of juggling with real estate valuations. A letter from the auditor-general's office says there is scarcely an assessing officer in Michigan who is not in the same boat as those in Bay county and as soon as these officers are safely tagged a crusade against others may be looked for.