

# Chase County Courier.

V. C. COMBES, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

NO. 10.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

In his annual report Mr. Drummond, chief of the secret service, states that section 5209 of the revised statutes, which relates to the unlawful acts of bank officials, is so worded that crimes not specifically reached by it cannot be reached by law.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND has prepared a free coinage bill. It is similar to the law of 1837.

GUZMAN, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, has been instructed by the government of Nicaragua to immediately enter suit against the Nicaragua Canal Co. The basis for the suit is failure to complete the canal between the two lakes within the time specified.

It was stated at the war department after Secretary Lamont had returned from the White house, that none of the reports of the cabinet officers would be given out to the public until after congress meets and the message of the president comes.

COMMISSIONER LAMOREAUX says that no assessment for payment of expenses of surveying and platting town-sites in the Cherokee strip is necessary, as the expenses are defrayed from a congressional appropriation.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a number of belated annual reports of Indian agents. The majority of them indicate general prosperity among the tribes and a gradual advancement.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY has asked Sattoli to excuse him from hearing the case of Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb., under accusation by his priests.

The Swiss minister at Washington, Dr. A. de Claparede, has been transferred to Vienna.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HAMLIN says the statement that the inhabitants of the seal islands of Alaska are in danger of starving is unfounded.

PRESIDENT PRATO, of Brazil, has requested the Washington government to reinstate Adm. Stanton, who was relieved for saluting Adm. Mello.

It is stated that there is no truth in the report that the marquis of Dufferin would succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington.

#### THE EAST.

At Merrill station, Pa., on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, the three-story hotel owned by Bradley & Keenock was destroyed by fire in half an hour. Seven of the boarders were burned to death.

The tug Charles R. Stone sank at pier 1, North river, New York city. Two men were drowned.

DIRECTUM easily defeated Alis in all of the three heats at New York.

T. V. POWDERLY was re-elected general master workman, Knights of Labor.

The threatened strike in the sheet mill industry at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been averted and a settlement effected, by which thirty mills, employing over 17,000, will continue in operation during the winter.

GRAND island, in the Niagara river, a short distance below Buffalo, has been thrown into a great state of excitement over the discovery of a large amount of dynamite which was found buried near the head of the island.

EIGHT hundred thousand dollars damage was done by a fire at Springfield, Mass., breaking out in the Dickinson block.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE, of the insurance department of New York, took possession of the American Casualty Insurance & Security Co. The company officers had themselves determined to apply for a receiver.

JOHN McEVERY, of Buffalo, was probably fatally shot while robbing the hardware store of George H. Cutter & Bro., at Meadville, Pa. The noise awakened Mr. Cutter, who fired a revolver at the burglar, the bullet taking effect in McEVERY's stomach.

HENRY S. COCHRANE, the late chief weigher of the Philadelphia mint, who stole a number of gold bars, has been convicted.

The big stock barn on the estate of Col. Edward Morrell, at Torresvala, near Philadelphia, was burned. Nine valuable blooded mares were lost.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT's beautiful yacht, the Valiant, has left New York on her trip around the world. Before she sailed Mr. Vanderbilt held a reception.

A HOTEL and five business blocks were burned at Wayland, N. Y. The loss reached \$50,000.

The Lehigh offices at Buffalo, N. Y., have received information that engine 604 blew up. Engineer Cooley, Conductor Bender and fireman, name unknown, were seriously injured.

FIRE in a tenement house in New York city caused serious injury to two women, two children and a man.

#### THE WEST.

A FISHING tug owned in Sandusky, O., and its crew of six men were seized by Canadian authorities on the charge of fishing in Canadian waters.

The police of Cincinnati arrested four Chinamen charged with entering the United States illegally.

The western lines are struggling to reach an agreement on the immigration question.

The Missouri board of railroad commissioners fixed the reduction of express rates on "general specials" at 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. as heretofore proposed.

JUDGE BURNET appointed George Hilton, of Oshkosh, receiver of the Northwestern Car & Machinery Co., established last summer. This company built an extensive plant on a promise of a \$25,000 bonus, which was never paid.

R. L. BROOKS, a Chicago traveling man, well known throughout the northwest, committed suicide at his home, in Manchester, Ia., by taking strychnine. Continued ill health was the cause.

THREE young ladies of Xenia, O., Misses Sallie and Sophia Kelso and Miss Lella Dill, were killed by a west-bound train, at the edge of the city, while on their way home from a visit to a sick girl.

At the dinner table Adam Smith, a few miles north of Cincinnati, quarreled with his wife. He then shot her, causing instant death. Threats are made to lynch him, but so far he has eluded capture.

CLARENCE M. OVERMAN, late president of the Citizens' national bank of Hillsboro, O., pleaded guilty to embezzlement of the bank's funds and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The suit for the forfeiture of the charter of the Atchison & Nebraska line and the annulment of the Burlington lease on the same road has been dismissed by the Nebraska supreme court.

EIGHTY persons have been admitted to the bar by the Illinois supreme court.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, a pioneer merchant, died at San Francisco, aged 69 years. He was born in Kentucky, and was a prominent figure in connection with "The Vigilants" a number of years ago.

It is estimated that the coal output for Colorado for 1893 will reach 10,000,000; for Wyoming, \$5,000,000; New Mexico, \$4,000,000.

SEVEN lives were lost by the burning of a large dry goods store at Detroit, Mich., occupied by Edson, Moore & Co. The damage amounted to \$800,000.

THE People's savings bank, of Denver, will resume business at an early day. The plan has been arranged and an agreement placed before the depositors for their signatures. The bank is to be reopened under a new management.

THE health commissioner declares that small-pox is epidemic in Chicago. There are now eighteen cases of the disease in the city pest house.

ALTHOUGH the 23d was designated as a day of thanksgiving by the governor of Oregon, it was not observed as such by the state office and commercial institutions.

A MEETING of the leading manufacturers of redwood lumber was held in San Francisco, the object being to control the output of the redwood mills. They propose to reduce the annual output to about 200,000,000 feet and effect a general increase in the price.

LOUIS HILLIARD, the cashier who embezzled about \$15,000 from the Chicago Tribune Co., was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

The cruiser Olympia averaged 23.2 knots on her trial at Santa Barbara, Cal.

THE Henrietta theater and adjoining buildings at Columbus, O., were destroyed by fire. The damage amounted to \$1,000,000. One man lost his life.

FRED TUCKER was acquitted at Lyndon, Kan., for train wrecking at Barclay, Kan., by which three or four Santa Fe trainmen were killed.

THE St. Joseph, Mo., labor unions have boycotted St. Louis beers because of the strike.

ANDREW JOY, of Chicago, is suspected of complicity in the Cronin murder.

AN unknown disease is reported to be raging among the young calves in Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

ONE hundred feet of the great ore docks at Fairport, O., were destroyed by fire and the ore and two hoisting machines went into the lake.

D. R. DIX, alias J. Fosborn, formerly manager of the Armour Packing Co., at Ashland, Wis., has been arrested at San Francisco. It is charged that he disappeared leaving a shortage of \$3,000 in his accounts. Gambling was the cause.

JESSE D. O. SMITH, formerly a merchant of Kankakee, Ill., murdered his divorced wife and a Mrs. Graybell, and then shot himself. Both women were shot through the heart.

#### THE SOUTH.

WHILE Miss Lulu Edmondson was waiting, with invited guests at Oakwood, Tenn., for Orrin Rollins to come and marry her he ran off with and married one of the bridesmaids.

The Masons and Odd Fellows building and the Watts opera house were destroyed by fire at Starville, Miss. Loss, \$100,000.

Two men lost their lives and three others were seriously hurt at a fire in Newbern, Tenn. Property loss, \$40,000.

The passenger steamer Courier, which plies between Parkersburg, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, when near the mouth of the Little Muskingum struck a rock or snag and sank at once. A hole six feet long was torn in the vessel's bottom. No lives were lost.

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., of Baltimore, Md., and Edward Austin have been appointed receivers of the American Casualty Insurance Co., of Baltimore.

EX-GOV. JOHN JACOB, of West Virginia, fell dead in Wheeling while on his way to hold a consultation with his attorneys. Heart failure was the cause.

T. B. RIFE, the wealthy distiller of Lawrenceburg, Ky., has submitted a proposition to his creditors. His assets were \$1,197,000; liabilities, \$714,000.

#### GENERAL.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE and Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, accompanied by Countess Spencer, have been on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor castle.

It is reported from South Africa that King Lobengula has been captured. BRITISH military circles are agitated over assertions that British soldiers are inadequately clothed. Two soldiers perished in the recent gale while crossing a hill to their barracks.

THERE has been no actual disturbance of the peace in Samoa, but the natives are far from quiet. Fear alone, apparently, prevents a new outbreak.

THE steamer Miowera, which has been ashore at Honolulu since October 2, has been floated. She was but slightly damaged, although fifty-one days on the reef.

THE Egyptian budget for 1894 shows a surplus of 500,000 Egyptian pounds. It proposed to further reduce the tax by 90,000 Egyptian pounds.

THE police of Lubeck, Germany, are inquiring into the death of a rich New Yorker named Nicholas Plohn. Mr. Plohn's body has been found in the forest near Lubeck and it is evident that he has been murdered.

COUNT POTOCKI, the Russian imperial cup bearer, is dead.

AN anarchist bomb has been exploded in the machinery of a factory in the village of Piefenbach, near Gabsloz, Bavaria. Considerable damage was done to the machinery, but nobody was injured.

ARRESTS of anarchists continue to be made throughout Spain. An important arrest, the police think, was made at Barcelona in the person of a woman, Teresa Claramunt. Fifteen thousand inflammatory pamphlets and books were seized in her rooms.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific to secure the removal of Russell Sage as trustee and to appoint two new trustees. Since Jay Gould's death Mr. Sage has been the sole trustee.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended November 23 showed an average decrease of 13.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 17.3; outside, 8.1. The crisis over the bank scandals in Italy has caused the retirement of the ministry.

JOHN MORLEY, chief secretary of Ireland, is confined to his home by illness.

The sultan of Morocco's brother has assured Gen. Marcias that he will answer for the complete submission of the Arabs.

MR. GLADSTONE says the government has no present intention of providing a residence in Ireland for the duke of York.

THE Austrian government has resolved to make a large increase in the Austrian military forces, and forty-two new regiments will be added.

FRENCH alarmists are much excited because of the reported intention of Germany to establish a vast entrenched camp at Malmédy, near the frontier of Belgium.

#### THE LATEST.

A DISPATCH from Teheran says that 12,000 persons were killed in Kushan, Persia, by the earthquake. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle were killed. Shocks were still being felt.

The spread of influenza is increasing in Berlin, and several deaths from the epidemic are reported.

THE new Clyde four-master, Bahama, on her first voyage to New York, was abandoned during the recent gales. The steamship State of Nebraska rescued the crew.

The major portion of the new Wilson tariff bill was made public on the 27th. LAST rumors about the Mexican revolutionists are that the rebels have had a skirmish with a number of Mormon colonists.

The workhouse at Badajoz, Spain, was burned recently. The inmates were rescued with difficulty. No lives were reported lost, but sixty persons were injured.

It was thought that seven tramps were killed by a bridge breaking down on the R. & O. road near Hyndman, Pa.

A CHARGE that one of the jurors had been bribed by the defense brought the Conghlin trial at Chicago to an abrupt end.

OFFICIALS of the administration are at a loss to know what the Chinese intend to do about registering under the Geary act as amended.

GOV. JONES, of the Choctaw nation, has appealed to the government for protection from the lobby sharks who are making such inroads on the funds of the nation.

The resignation of T. V. Powderly, as grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, was accepted, and Sovereign, of Iowa, was elected to succeed him.

It is reported that a fight has taken place between Mexican soldiers and revolutionists at Boca Grande pass and that the federal troops were beaten.

JOHN SIMMONS, a young pilferer, was publicly whipped with a rawhide by his mother at Clarksville, Tenn., the punishment being in lieu of a prosecution.

At the preliminary trial of the alleged Peoria, Deatur & Evansville train robbers Howd and Van Meter were discharged. Woodward was hanged.

REV. DR. BROWN, of Macomb, Ill., formerly editor of the Observer, in St. Louis, died suddenly at his home.

GEN. SCHOFIELD talks enthusiastically of the fortifications at Sandy Hook and other coast defense.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Three coal shafts have been sunk south of Atchison for the purpose of mining a thirty-inch vein of coal which lies at a depth of about forty feet.

Kansas City (Kan.) lottery men are having a rough road. The ministerial alliance, the city council and the attorney-general are all making war on them.

Mayor Willard, of Argentine, who was recently tried on the charge of malfeasance in office by neglecting to report certain liquor joints to the county attorney, was acquitted by a jury.

James Beal, a merchant, was recently killed at Bentley, Sedgewick county, by Alvin Wilson, a railroad employe. The men quarreled a day or two before and were separated. When they met again Wilson drew a pistol and shot Beal dead.

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, is credited with the belief that the coming industry for Kansas farmers is to be found in raising sugar beets. Experiments have already been tried which proved successful to a high degree.

Postmaster Thomas, of Topeka, who was appointed by President Cleveland last spring, has been summarily "bounced" and Andrew J. Arnold appointed in his place. The charges against Thomas were that he had violated the civil-service law.

C. C. BURNS, formerly mayor of Atchison and democratic candidate for congress in 1880, died recently in Chicago of Bright's disease, at the age of 38 years. He leaves a wife and daughter. He was a son of the late congressman and brother of the present Congressman Burns, of the St. Joseph, Mo., district.

It is now stated that M. F. Campbell, the Larned harness dealer who claimed to have been shot through the hand and robbed by two men unknown, in his store the other morning, committed the act and shot off his own hand in order to secure \$10,000 on an accident policy. It is stated that he was considerably worried over financial embarrassment, which had made him very despondent and probably affected his mind.

Pension Agent Glick has made the following appointments in his office at Topeka: James P. Howe, of Macon City, Mo., chief clerk. Other clerks: Henry G. Doneyson, of Fort Scott; Lyman N. Vedder, of Washington; G. A. Taylor, of Seneca; J. D. Hunsberger, of Meriden; E. A. Mikesell, of Atwood; C. D. Nichols, of Columbus; L. H. Morgan, of Grainfield; H. H. Tracy, of Pueblo, Col.; Barney Law, of Westphalia; O. E. Martin, of Eureka; J. H. McCleary, of Atchison; John Havender, of Topeka; John Branner, of Topeka; W. T. Pateman, of Abilene; D. A. McDonald, of Lansing and Patrick Hickey, of Emporia.

Chairman Breidenthal, of the people's party, has completed the tabulation of the returns from the recent county elections. His totals are as follows: Republican vote 125,929; people's party vote, 97,914; democratic vote (estimated), 24,500. Total vote, 248,343. The democrats had no ticket in the field in twenty-six counties. The republican committee has also completed its table of the returns from the 105 counties as follows: Republican vote, 126,698; populist vote, 95,905; democratic vote, 37,747; total, 250,435. The figures of the two committees are practically the same, the only difference being that the populists claim about 2,000 of the votes which the republican table gives to the democrats.

The irrigation convention that met at Wichita on the 23d was largely attended. Chief Powell, of the United States geological survey, delivered an address on the conditions, so far as known, and as to what must be done in the way of topographical and geographical surveys before any valuable opinions could be advanced as to the best methods of overcoming the drought of western Kansas. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, D. M. Frost, of Garden City; vice presidents, G. W. Clement, of Wichita, and Martin Mohler, of Topeka; secretary, J. F. Greenlee, of Hutchinson; consulting engineer, H. V. Hineckley, of Topeka; executive committee, J. E. Frost, H. D. Lee, J. E. Emery, A. W. Oliver, G. G. Gilbert, J. Q. Shoup, W. W. Cook, L. H. Fisher, E. R. Moses, W. C. Edwards and W. A. Smith.

The state bank commissioner has reports from 418 of the 421 state and private banks of Kansas at the close of business October 3, from which he makes the following statement: Deposits, January 3, \$21,139,913.13; October 3, \$14,996,812.99; decrease, \$6,143,100.14; legal reserve January 3, \$7,401,205.23, being 35.4-10 of deposits; October 3, \$6,181,613.36, being 41.2-10 of deposits; due from other banks January 3, \$4,418,438.33; October 3, \$3,037,181.09, decrease, \$1,381,257.24; borrowed money January 3, \$1,719,530.02; October 3, \$989,047.61, decrease \$730,482.41; loans and discounts January 3, \$23,920,718.95; October 3, \$17,732,866.07, decrease, \$6,187,852.88; overdrafts, January 3, \$790,027.89; October 3, \$400,195.15, decrease, \$389,832.74; total decreased indebtedness, \$6,299,177.03. Including national banks, the commissioner estimates the aggregate decrease of banking indebtedness at \$13,000,000. He also says that the state and private banks can pay every dollar they owe out of money due them and still have over \$2,000,000 due them in addition to the legal reserve.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The secretary of agriculture, in his report just submitted to the president, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says "offers opportunitites for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture.

Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of state experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures."

He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department, and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursement so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of this same.

In reference to expenditures, the secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of the depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of tax-payers for economy in the administration of the government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department."

He gives the number of employees when he took charge as 2,497, and states that there are now on the pay rolls only 1,994, a reduction of 503; and the 1,994 he says that eleven are on duty in the office of the civil service commission, to which they were assigned by request of the commission.

He has, during the first quarter of the fiscal year, reduced expenditures in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year by over \$56,000.

The classified service is defective, largely owing to the inadequate compensation with reference to the services rendered. These inequalities he attributes largely to the appropriation acts making statutory provisions for the clerical force. He argues the appropriations should be made in gross for the clerical force, and that full discretion should be given to the head of the department in the matter of remuneration, affirming that "there can be no good reason urged against the government of the United States securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business interests of the country."

The distribution of seeds at the public expense is reviewed at length, and its growth traced from the year 1859, when Commissioner of Patents Ellsworth obtained an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare varieties of seeds and for other purposes. He shows considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and distribution of the seed this year.

The work of the bureau of animal industry is reviewed in detail. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory, but, to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of 1 per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country, and an amendment in this respect is suggested. As regards meat inspection the microscopic inspection has been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same.

Promiscuous free distribution of publications is condemned, and the suggestion made that after supplying copies free to libraries and educational institutions, a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies.

Of the weather bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent. being effected, and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced. A reorganization of the bureau has been partially effected, designed to modify expenses and magnify the value of the services to agriculture, commerce and the people at large.

"A year from this time, it is hoped, after consultation with the congressional committees and other representative forces which are endeavoring to educationally develop and define duties for this department, that useful progress in the right paths may be truthfully reported."

Concluding his report, Secretary Morton says: "That there are in the United States more than 6,000,000 farms, on which dwell more than 30,000,000 people, furnish more than 74 per cent. of the value of exports of this country. The department is, therefore, he argues, intended to be charged with responsibility and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people."

Promises of improved service by the department in the future and recommendations of useful innovations relating to the work indicated, withheld in view of the indefinite character of the duties, forces and responsibilities of the department, are made.

## THE TREASURY.

### Report of United States Treasurer Morgan.

Condition of Uncle Sam's Cash Box. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. D. N. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury.

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year were \$355,819,628.78, an increase of \$30,881,844.54 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,477,554.49, an increase of \$38,454,023.91. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$27,657,729.37 in the surplus revenues, reducing them to \$2,341,674.29. Including the public debt, the total receipts were \$732,871,214.78, and the total expenditures \$773,007,908.99.

The business of the treasury has been conducted through the main office at Washington, nine sub-treasuries, five mints, five assay offices and about 100 national banks designated to act as United States depositories. Each of these institutions held part of the public funds, which amounted on June 30, 1893, to \$786,351,895.71, and on June 30, 1893, to \$746,538,655.58. After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and United States notes which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, there was left a reserve or general fund of \$187,012,740.71 in 1892, and \$168,167,391.58 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons, which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the treasurer's account, and which, if cancelled, would have left an actual available working balance of \$165,945,486.60 and \$156,395,698.84 on the two dates respectively. By September 30 this balance had been diminished to \$149,250,268.73 owing, of course, to a deficiency in the revenues.

At the end of September, 1888, the treasury held \$332,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever reported. The largest amount of free gold ever held was \$218,818,253, in March of the same year. The lowest points touched since then were \$160,763,584 of total holdings and \$81,551,385 of free gold on October 19. In April, for the first time since the gold reserve reached the sum of \$100,000,000, it fell below that figure, and on the 14th of that month the issue of gold certificates was suspended, as required by law. The loss of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of legal tender notes for redemption in coin.

For the seven months beginning with last December, upwards of \$81,000,000 was drawn out of the treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemption and a deficiency of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in any like period, being upwards of \$108,000,000, and it is noted that \$102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the treasury by the presentation of legal tender notes. Most of the gold exported in former years was supplied by the treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and it is the first time that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal.

With the exception of an increase of \$45,500,000 in the amount of treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of \$80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been no important change in the public debt.

According to the revised estimates the total stock money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,323,547,977, or nearly \$51,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place, notwithstanding the addition of \$45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of \$6,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused, of course, by the exports of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid extension of the bank note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no less than \$65,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever before reached. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by the currency.

The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is outside of the treasury, on June 30, place it at \$1,596,846,829, or about \$6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ending with October there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The aggregate of money in the hands of the people and the average per capita were thus brought to a higher figure than had ever before been reached.

The redemptions of United States paper currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the fifteen months ended with October.

During the past two fiscal years there was recouped nearly one-fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency.



## INGRATITUDE.

An Incident in the Life of a Popular Minister.



**D**URING the summer of 1877, Mr. Charles Bell, the son of a New England millionaire, reached Vienna on his homeward way after a three years' trip around the world. He had been an only child, and the death of his mother, to whom he had been most tenderly attached, had been the reason for his departure and long absence from his native land. He was thirty-three, a well-built and handsome man, and unmarried. Partly because he was by nature noble and high-minded and partly because he had had an exceptional home training, he was singularly upright and whole-hearted—frank, social, unselfish. He was in perfect health, and had enjoyed a glorious trip. Wandering one day in a public garden of Vienna, Mr. Charles Bell's attention was attracted by the figure of a man who, in an attitude of listless dejection, reclined upon one of the benches. He was tall and fair, and bore traces of refinement about him, in spite of the rugged squalor of his clothing and the discolored and dissipated appearance of his face.

"Poor wretch!" thought Charles Bell. "He is either an Englishman or an American, and he has had hard luck." He sat down beside the man and fell into conversation with him.

"I beg your pardon," he began, "but I am an American, and a trifle lonely in this big city. My party have just gone off without me. I think you must be a fellow countryman of mine, and maybe you feel as homesick as I do." The man brightened up and said that he was an Englishman. His name was Rawson Forrester. His accent and language denoted that he was well born and well educated, and Mr. Bell was not surprised to learn that he was a graduate of an English university. Little by little, in return for similar confidences from his companion, he told his whole story. He was the son of an English gentleman of some fortune, and was educated for the church. Then he fell into bad ways, gave up the idea of following any profession, broke his father's and mother's hearts, and squandered all of his fortune.

"Here I am," he concluded, "at twenty-eight, without a friend or a penny in the world, and in an hour more, if you had not spoken to me, I should have been at the bottom of the river. It is where I belong—the only place that is left for me. There is nobody to care what has become of me."

Charles Bell's heart was profoundly touched.

"See here," he exclaimed, impulsively. "I like you, and I wish that we might be friends. These thoughts are wicked and unworthy of you. You are half sick. When you get well you will regret them. Come home to my hotel with me and we'll have a good dinner, and then you will feel like taking hold of life again."

The young man hesitated and looked down at his clothes.

"That's all right," said Charles Bell. "I don't care if you don't."

So they walked off together. They had a good dinner. Rawson Forrester tried to restrain himself and eat like other people, but it was impossible to conceal the fact that he was half starved.

After dinner Charles Bell took his new friend to a tailor and had him fitted to a suit of clothes. Then he engaged a room for him near his own at the hotel.

"I'm lonely," he explained, "and I enjoy your company. Is there any reason why you shouldn't stay with me awhile?"

Rawson Forrester said that there was no reason on earth why he should stay in one place more than another, and for three weeks they lived on together.



"HOW ARE YOU, OLD FELLOW?"

In Vienna, Bell keeping his new friend constantly under his eye, and taking him everywhere with him so far as he possibly could. When absolutely obliged to go away from him for a few hours he piled up books around him and advised him not to leave his room until he returned. This injunction Charles Bell had no reason to think Forrester ever disregarded. He became sincerely attached to his protegee.

"He is too fine a fellow to be allowed to go to the dogs," thought the princely missionary, "and I will keep him from it if I can—God helping me."

The time approached when Charles Bell must leave Vienna. He had arranged some weeks before to spend a

month in traveling through Switzerland with a party of friends. Then he was going to England and thence home. "Now, Forrester," he said, "I've got to leave you. I wish I could take you with me through Switzerland, but the party was made up before I came to Vienna, and it can't be changed. Now, I don't want to lose you; I like you, and I hope you like me a little. How will this plan suit you? I will pay your board ahead at the hotel here for four weeks, and leave you with money enough to get to England. You will find me on the 6th of September at the Adelphi hotel in London. Will you join me there at that time?"

Rawson Forrester promised to follow this programme, and Charles Bell started for Switzerland.

The 6th of September arrived and found him at the Adelphi in London, anxiously awaiting the appearance of his Vienna friend, from whom he had heard nothing since they parted. He had not expected to hear, for his itinerary was uncertain, and he could furnish no address; but now he wished, especially as the days passed by, and no Rawson Forrester appeared, that he had made some arrangement for letters to pass between them. Ten days fled by. Charles Bell feared that his little experiment in reformation was never to be heard of again.

One evening he had gone to his room and was just about to retire for the night when a knock came at his door. He opened it, and there stood Rawson Forrester; but he was not the fair and handsome man from whom Charles Bell had parted a few short weeks before. His face had the old swollen, sodden look, his eyes were bloodshot, his clothing was filthy and torn. He looked even more disreputable than on that memorable day in the Vienna garden; but Charles Bell took no apparent notice of his plight.

"How are you, old fellow?" he cried, cordially. "I've been looking for you. Something detained you, I suppose. Your room is engaged. I had a fine time in Switzerland, but I wished every day that you were with me."

Rawson Forrester congratulated him. Charles Bell ordered up a little supper in honor of his friend's arrival. It was obviously needed. Then they separated for the night, Charles Bell taking care to see that his friend was safe in his room before he left him.

The next morning Bell was up very early. He had not slept much. Forrester's case was on his mind. He strolled into the street thinking hard as he walked along. He was terribly worried about the young man in whose reformation he had invested so much love and money. It was evident that the poor wretch could not be trusted for a single day alone. His moral nature was too weak, but there was something in his look as he had stood at Charles Bell's door last evening which had plainly told his benefactor that he was penitent, and that his pride was on fire to do better.

He was at this moment passing a modest residence on a quiet street, and a man was coming out of it whose garb indicated that he was a clergyman of the Church of England. His face was open to inspire confidence. Without stopping for more than a good look at him, Charles Bell accosted him and asked permission to walk along beside him, and tell him a story. The clergyman, surprised, but evidently glad to be of help to anyone, assented cordially, and Charles Bell told him all that he knew of Rawson Forrester's sad history. The clergyman, whose name proved to be Branch, listened with sympathy, and approved the vague project which his companion had in mind.

"Come around to my church this evening," he said when they parted, and showing him how to reach the place. "I will have some friends there, and I will devise a little service which may accomplish your purpose. I will think about it during the day."

Charles Bell thought of Forrester's appearance, and suggested a somewhat later date, which the clergyman fixed.

Upon his return to the hotel he found his friend dressed and waiting for him. After breakfast they visited tailors and bootmakers and by a few days more the backslider was transformed again, and again at Bell's expense, into the model of a handsome, young English gentleman.

Upon the appointed evening, Charles Bell proposed a stroll to his friend, and they soon approached the little chapel where the clergyman had promised to await them.

"What a pretty place!" remarked Bell. "Let's look into it, Forrester."

"All right," assented the young man, and they walked in. True to his promise, there was Mr. Branch, with a young man, whom he introduced as his brother, and two beautiful and refined women—his wife and her sister, he said as he brought them forward.

"It is delightful to see you again, Mr. Branch," said Charles Bell, as though he and the rector were the oldest of friends. "I had never seen your chapel, you know. What a charming little place it is! I am glad to have run into it, for I would like nothing better than to have you and Mr. Forrester become acquainted."

"I don't know what it is about these beautiful little English churches," said Charles Bell, "but there is something very solemn to me in them all. It makes me want to be better. Now I am not an irreligious man, though I have never joined a church. I have always tried to do the best I could, and I have tried to be such a man as I think my mother would like to have me be—to-night I feel as though I ought to take a more distinct pledge than I ever have taken before, to lead a better life. Have you any such pledge, that you administer to your poor people around here, Mr. Branch? It would give me great pleasure to take it at your hands—here among these few friends who, I am sure, sympathize with me—and amid these very poetic and uplifting surroundings. Do you feel like joining me in such a service, Forrester?"

The young man assented, and the rector said: "Let us pray." They fell upon their knees and joined fervently in the earnest petition which fell from

the clergyman's lips. Every eye was wet when they rose, and the young men were asked to present themselves before the altar. There they promised in the most solemn terms henceforth to devote themselves to God's work in the world, to abstain from all intoxicants and gambling, and to keep themselves pure and holy, as awaiting the coming of the Lord Jesus. It was a full and explicit pledge to a better life.

A day or two later Charles Bell, accompanied still by Rawson Forrester, whose hotel bills and passage he had paid, sailed for America.

On reaching New York disastrous news awaited him. His father's affairs, which he had known to be somewhat involved for several months past, had now reached a critical point. The old man himself was ill, and as soon as his son arrived, he succumbed entirely. In a few weeks he died, leaving Charles Bell overpowered with grief, and with all sorts of law suits and other complications on his hands.

In the meantime, in spite of his own cares, he did not forget Rawson Forrester. A place was secured for him as clerk in an office, where his associations would be somewhat looked after, and he would receive a good salary. When Charles Bell was obliged to start for California, a few weeks after his father's death, he bade Forrester goodbye. It was many years before he returned to New York. When the estate was finally settled only a remnant was left of the enormous fortune which Charles Bell had expected to inherit.

He sought a foreign land, and for many years he roamed among strangers. The time came when he found himself again in New York. Picking up a newspaper, he read in it a notice of a service to be held that evening in a



"DELIGHTED, I AM SUAH, YOU KNOW."

well-known Episcopal church not far from his hotel. It was announced that there would be preaching by the rector, "the Rev. Rawson Forrester."

"That name could hardly belong to anybody but my old friend," thought Charles Bell. "I must go around to that service."

The appointed hour found him among the worshippers in the large and fashionable church which had been designated in the paper. He secured a good seat and waited anxiously for the appearance of the rector. Stately, elegant, dignified, he at last advanced from the vestry. He was indeed none other than the young misanthrope of the Vienna garden.

"What an interesting tale he will have to tell!" thought Charles Bell with a quickening pulse, and he could hardly wait for the conclusion of the service to hear that story.

"What a meeting they must have had!" you exclaim. "I can imagine how Rawson Forrester threw himself into the arms of his benefactor and acknowledged with streaming eyes the debt of gratitude he owed him. He told him that all his success under God was due to the disinterested efforts of that benefactor. He told him how constantly he had watched for him through all those years—how he had longed to share with him each new hope and joy that had come to him—he took him home to his wife and children and declared that henceforth his home should be Charles Bell's home; he said to his wife: 'This is the best friend I have ever had!'"

But you are going too fast for the facts in the case.

Two or three parishioners had preceded Charles Bell into the vestry, and he waited for them to finish their interviews. At last his turn came, and he approached Rawson Forrester with a confident smile and an outstretched hand. The rector accepted this civilly at first with a trifle of doubt, then more cordially as a look of recognition crept over his face. He had always had a slight lisp, and time had increased it.

"Wy, Mr. Bell!" he exclaimed, calling his name without difficulty. "How do you do? This is weally, you know, a great pleazha, you know. It is a long time since we met, indeed, you know. I hope you have been—ah—well all this time. Delighted, I am suah, you know. I wish I could talk with you for awhile, you know—I weally do—ah—but my family are not vewy well—ah—and then I have already been detained, you know, and I must beg to be excused, you know. Vewy glad to have seen you, I am suah, you know. Good night." And Mr. Charles Bell found himself standing alone in the midst of the luxurious little vestry, while the smiling rector was vanishing within the door of an inner apartment.

He returned to his hotel. He had seen a good deal of life and of human nature, but he had learned to-night more than he had ever known before, and considerably more than is probably understood by the elegant congregation to which Rev. Rawson Forrester ministers.

This meeting occurred during the winter of 1891. In the fall of 1893 Charles Bell died. It will probably be a relief to Rev. Rawson Forrester, if he reads this story, as it is devoutly hoped that he will, to know that he will not be in danger of meeting his old friend again on earth, and a human and finite understanding can hardly see how they can ever meet elsewhere.—Kate Upson Clark, in Leslie's Weekly.

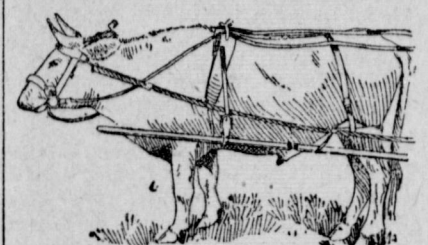
## THE FARMING WORLD.

## OXEN IN HARNESS.

Experience of a Farmer Who Does His Work with Steers.

"I don't pretend," said Mr. Gottwald, "that there is anything remarkable about my farming. It is just like hundreds of others do. But my steers are the unique things about it. You will not find a little place run entirely by steer power anywhere else, I think. I can use them singly or double—wherever horses can be used."

Suiting the action to the word, he took one steer and put on a single harness like the one shown in the cut, and hitched to a cultivator. The steer walked off like a horse at a smart walk, pulling the cultivator as well as need be. He also hitched one to a light



A SINGLE STEER IN HARNESS.

plow and showed me how it worked with that. Apparently anywhere that a horse could work the steer would follow.

"What arguments do you give for oxen over horses for your farming?"

"A pair of well-trained oxen are, in their way, as well worthy of an admiring crowd as nice horses. Every muscle indicates strength, and the beasts move with a deliberation and dignity that convey the idea of immense power. In stumping, logging and clearing they very often are better than horses, and on marshy ground they are incomparably superior. For certain heavy labor the ox has been and will be the favorite. He has the great advantage that when the time of his utility is past, he can be converted into beef. Again, to keep an ox costs far less than to keep a horse. The old-fashioned yoke is a disgrace to our country, 'the land of progress.' In Germany people claim for their harnesses that steers in them pull more, go faster and are more easily handled, using reins. My harness is an improvement on the German, and a pair of my harnesses do not cost so much as a yoke. With a well-broken steer it is an easy matter to train a pair of oxen so that they will plow in a short time."

On our way back to the train we were a little late and Mr. Gottwald gave us a little exhibition of an ox trot. I liked the way those steers did their work and I would like to see the head band take the place of the yoke on many farms. The cattle move quicker and will, as I believe, pull more. They are also under perfect control. A single harness of this type would be first-rate for the bull on farms where his work services are needed. He could pull the hay rake or even a cultivator just as well as an extra horse and on the hayfork or in pulling loads off soft ground he would make himself very valuable. The head band is cheap and simple and ordinary chains will make up the balance of the harness. This is really worth trying, you people who are keeping an idle bull and yet have to keep a horse to do "chores." Some enterprising man could make a hit by securing Mr. Gottwald's steers for exhibition. They would attract as much attention as a circus when hitched to some machine that the owner wished to advertise.—Rural New Yorker.

## Pasture and Soling.

Solling is that system in which the cows are confined and the green food supplied them, instead of turning them out on the pasture. In two years both pasturing during a dry season and soling were tested, one lot of cows receiving the same ration of grain during both seasons. The result was that the increased product of butter was sufficient to pay for the grain and at a period when pasturage was not plentiful the result was the same. In all cases the increased product of butter simply paid for the grain. The largest yield of milk was from the use of pasturage alone, and as the milk is also valuable as well as the butter, this is an important point in favor of grass, and especially as the grass-fed cows gave not only more milk, but fully as much butter as the others. This leaves the question open for discussion, the cost of the land used as pasturage being a factor for consideration.

## Drawing Water from the Well.

The cheapest and easiest method of drawing water from a well one hundred feet deep is by a force pump and a windmill. To convey the water to a house on an elevation, a pipe may be attached to the pump, and to keep up a constant supply there should be a cistern near the house which would hold a stock for use in case of failure of the wind at any time. Where the cold is intense in the winter the pump may be placed in the cellar well protected by a bank over it and a double door, and the discharge pipe should be laid in the ground below the reach of the frost. It will be a help to fill the ditch in which the pipe is laid with sawdust or chaff, and to lay the pipe in a wooden box, so as to have air around it.—Rural World.

## Clean Up Backy Pastures.

The pasture that is overrun with briches, dwarf pines, sheep laurel and other shrubs and low-growing trees should receive attention in hot, dry seasons. Cut them at once. The tops will soon wilt and the roots die for want of moisture and loss of sap. If the pasture is not to be used permanently as a wood lot a few days' attention will now pay. Shade always interferes with the healthy and strong growth of the choicest meadow grasses. Give them a chance. Clear the pasture, rake up the brush, turn in sheep, and when possible plow or dig out the roots. Now is the time, and a day's work faithfully performed will be worth two in the winter.—Farm and Home.

## DUCKS ON THE FARM.

In Some Respects They Are More Profitable Than Hens.

We have said before that we had a soft side for the toothsome and hardy duck, but this is one of the things that cannot be too often impressed on the minds of those who desire to get good profits from the time they spend in caring for poultry. The Pekin duck seems to have more friends than all other varieties put together, and they are the kind we grow, though we have had some experience with other varieties, notably the White Crested, which we raised because they were always in demand on account of their beauty. This year we have tried raising ducks without allowing them to have water to run to all the time, giving them water only when they were fed, and the experiment has been a perfect success so far.

Our Pekins at ten weeks of age weighed a little over ten pounds to the pair. These ducks were fed on oat meal, mostly, from the time they were hatched until two months old, and never in all that time have they had more water than enough to drink with their feed. These ducks have grown as well as it would have been possible if they had had a lake to run to, and from anything we can see they are just as happy and as healthy as they can be. Duck eggs, as a rule, hatch well, and, once hatched, the ducklings are hardy and free from any of the troubles that are so much to be dreaded with young chicks. There is always a good demand for them at high prices as soon as they are fully feathered, and, if kept for layers, a good Pekin duck will lay as many or more eggs from two to five cents a dozen more than hen eggs. We are in favor of more ducks.—Miller Purvis, in American Farmer.

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

TURKEYS need plenty of fresh air. SORGHUM seeds are good for the poultry.

GRAIN should not be fed exclusively to laying hens.

THE smaller a bantam chicken the greater its value.

GROUND bone and oyster shells are indispensable.

DON'T forget to supply green food for the poultry.

WHY not give the poultry house a coat of whitewash?

THE legs and bill of the Pekin duck are orange-colored.

THE best tonic for poultry is a constant change of diet.

GIVE the fowls their medicine in their drinking water.

HOUDAN eggs are said to be superior in flavor to all others.

VARIETY is the spice of life for chickens as well as for human beings.

IT is estimated that the droppings of each hen are worth fifty cents a year.

THE kind of food given poultry affects the flavor of the eggs.

HENS will not lay during the winter unless they are comfortably housed.

THE English and French regard the Houdan as one of the best table fowls.

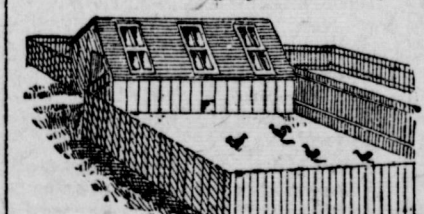
BE careful not to feed the Brahmas too well or they will take on too much fat.

RATS and poultry will never thrive together. It is the earthen and the iron pot all over again.

## CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

It Will Easily Accommodate Forty or Fifty Laying Hens.

Our illustration, which we reengrave from Poultry Topics, represents a cheap poultry house. It is 12x16 feet, has 5-foot posts and the highest part of the roof is 9 feet. The house faces the south and is intended for three breeding pens, though it can be turned into one house. The roosts and nests are movable and easily cleaned. The windows are 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, and



A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

each pen has a window. The walls are made two boards thick with paper between, and the pens lean as shown in the illustration. The windows have a slant of 2½ feet from top to bottom, and on that account admit more heat. Chickens kept in this kind of a house in sections where the temperature runs 30 to 40 degrees below zero will not have frozen combs. This house will easily accommodate 40 to 50 laying hens.

## The Time to Do Odd Jobs.

No good man wants to loaf, be his occupation or his income what it may. There is always something to do that ought to be done, and the sooner it is done the better. It is not a money-making venture, the repairing of barns, fences, gates, etc., etc., but it is a money-saving business; and so is the grading necessary every once in a while to be done in the yard and around the house. Perhaps at no season of the year can such odd jobs be better done than now, or to more advantage. There are, indeed, scores of jobs of this character that should be noted down for attention in their order, some indoors on rainy days and others outside when the weather is fine. The methodical man and woman always keep a memorandum of these things.—Rural World.

## Where the Difference Comes In.

In feeding wheat is it to be fed to pigs or hogs? Is it to be used for building the frame or fattening and finishing? Will not corn do the one vastly better than the other? And then will not wheat do the other infinitely better than corn? As we understand this whole wheat feeding question, milk and wheat, and grass and clover, are all admirably adapted to the wants of the growing animal, whilst corn is not, and to be of most value must be used only for finishing.—Rural World.

## How Many People It Bothers—

This dyspepsia, with its abominable symptoms, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals and oppression there afterwards, nervousness, insomnia and its general discomfort! Put these to speedy flight with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which remedies, also, liver complaint, kidney and rheumatic trouble and malarial disorders.

DINKS—"Blamed if I can understand why so much of this Chicago beef should be tough." DANKS—"Humph! Guess you were never in Chicago."—Buffalo Courier.

THE trouble with the love of a bonnet is the hate of the bill.—Puck.

## Hood's Cures



## More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

**Stronger and Better in Every Way.** "I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and O, it has done me so much good that I have the utmost faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNE ANKER, Augusta, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNE ANKER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

## "German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. ©

## A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arresting waste—assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.



## Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Borne, N. Y. All druggists.

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Or Debilitated Women, should use

## BRADFELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

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J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.



## CARLISLE ON FINANCE.

### The Secretary of the Treasury Talks About the Currency.

#### The Gold Standard and Bimetallism—An International Money Needed—The True Friends of Silver Defined.

At the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, given recently in New York, Secretary Carlisle was present and in a speech discussed the financial and currency question as follows:

Money and its representatives constitute the tools with which the merchant and the banker perform their parts in the numerous and complicated transactions necessarily occurring in the growth and development of our trade at home and abroad. It is a subject of great importance, and one which touches the life of every citizen. It is a subject which has been discussed in every part of the world, and it is a subject which will continue to be discussed as long as there is any commerce. The question of the currency is one of the most important of the day. It is a question which touches the life of every citizen. It is a question which has been discussed in every part of the world, and it is a question which will continue to be discussed as long as there is any commerce. The question of the currency is one of the most important of the day. It is a question which touches the life of every citizen. It is a question which has been discussed in every part of the world, and it is a question which will continue to be discussed as long as there is any commerce.

There can be no international legal tender without an international agreement; but there must, from the very necessities of the case, always be a common basis upon which bargains are made and a common currency in which balances are settled. No one nation can determine for the others what shall be the value of its money. It is a subject which has been discussed in every part of the world, and it is a question which will continue to be discussed as long as there is any commerce. The question of the currency is one of the most important of the day. It is a question which touches the life of every citizen. It is a question which has been discussed in every part of the world, and it is a question which will continue to be discussed as long as there is any commerce.

No matter, therefore, what our monetary system may be, it must be established by our own laws, we must either relinquish a large part of our share in the commerce of the world or conduct our international trade upon such basis as is determined by the judgment of the nations with which we trade. We cannot possibly change this situation, and consequently, the only practical question is whether it is better to establish by law an inferior kind of money for use in our domestic trade, or to have the laws of the world for use abroad, or to have all our money good enough for use in every market where our people trade. I believe the people of the United States are entitled to have for use in their domestic trade just as good money as any other people in the world have, and that they are entitled to have just as much of it as they may need to carry on their business regularly and profitably. Whether it be gold or silver, or both, or paper based upon the coins of the two metals, the people have a right to demand that it shall be in fact what it purports to be—a just and true measure of value, or the representative of a just and true measure of value.

Gold is the only international money, and all trade balances are settled in gold, or which is the same thing, on a gold basis, all other forms of currency being subject to the fluctuations of the market. It is useless for the advocates of a different system to insist that this ought not to be so. It is so, and we cannot change the fact. But the gold and silver coins are not accepted at a particular value in the settlements simply because the United States of America have declared by law that they shall be legal tender at their nominal value, but solely because the public contained in them, if uncirculated, would be worth everywhere the same amount. This is a great and powerful government, but there is one thing it cannot do—it cannot create money. There are some things, however, which the government can do for the establishment and preservation of a sound and stable currency. In the exercise of its constitutional authority to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," it can suspend or limit the coinage of either metal, whenever it is ascertained that the coins of the two metals, of the same denomination, are of unequal value; or it can change their legal ratio so as to make them nearly equal in value as possible; or it can maintain the parity of its coins by receiving them and their paper representatives in payment of all public dues and discharge of its own obligations in whatever kind of money its creditors may demand.

The principle or rule of law that the option as to the kind of legal tender with which an obligation shall be discharged belongs to the debtor, and not to the creditor, has no just application in a case where the government issues its notes to circulate as a currency among the people, and by making them legal tender compels the people to receive them. The private citizen may very properly avail himself of the lawful right to discharge his private obligations, held by voluntary creditors, in any kind of legal tender money, because he has only his own personal interest to protect and owes no public duty in the premises. But when the government of the United States issues its notes to supply the country with a currency, and has issued its obligations in the form of notes to circulate among the people in the transaction of their private business, and has received for every dollar of such notes a dollar's worth of the people's services or a dollar's worth of the people's property, its honor, as well as sound public policy, demands that they shall be redeemed upon presentation in money current in all the markets of the world. No government can honorably disparage or depreciate its own obligations, and especially obligations which it has forced its people to accept; nor can any government honorably discriminate between the different kinds of money or currency which it put in circulation. Whatever may be the difference in the forms and qualities of the currency while it remains in circulation, when the time for ultimate redemption comes all must be treated alike.

The country has recently heard a great deal about bimetallism and a double standard, and it is possible that these subjects will continue to be discussed to some extent in the future.

For my part, I have never been able to understand what is meant by a double standard, or double measure of value, and I have never found anyone who could tell me. To my mind it seems as absurd to contend that there should be two different standards or measures of value as it would be to insist upon having two different lengths or two different weights of different dimensions. If there were two standards, or measures not equal in value, it is evident that one of them must be a false measure; and if they were equal in value, it is evident that there would be no matter what the law might declare there would be in fact but one measure, although composed of two different kinds of material. For instance, the silver dollar and the gold dollar would be precisely of the same value and could be so kept at all times, there would be, in fact, but one standard, one unit for the measurement of values. Whatever that actual standard may be established by the laws of trade and finance, whether it be so many grains of fine gold or so many grains of fine silver, it is the duty of the government to conform to it in the payment of its obligations and in all its dealings with the people.

It does not follow from anything I have said that nothing shall circulate or be recognized as money or currency except gold or paper issued against gold, nor that the prices of commodities ought to be, or will be, fixed upon the hypothesis that gold is the only money in the world; but it does follow that no part of our currency, whether it be silver or paper, should be permitted to depreciate below the established and recognized standard. Any financial policy which would encourage or permit such depreciation, or create a reasonable apprehension of such depreciation, would unsettle the business, paralyze industry, arrest the growth and expansion of our industries and ultimately bring almost universal bankruptcy and ruin upon the country. It must be remembered, however, that it is the function and duty of the legislative department to establish the policy of the government upon this and all other subjects, and to clothe the executive with the necessary authority and means to carry it out. When the authority and means are granted, the executive department is responsible for the manner in which the law is executed, but beyond this it has no power to act, and, consequently, no duty to perform.

Gentlemen, the question whether the obligations of the United States will be paid in coin current in all the markets in the world has already been settled, and it has, in my opinion, been settled for all time to come. It has been settled, not by any specific act of Congress, but by the entire mode of payment, but by the spirit and obvious purpose of the whole body of existing legislation upon the subject, and by the deliberate judgment of the American people and the declared purpose of those who have been entrusted with the execution of the laws.

This does not imply that silver is to have no place in our monetary system. What is to be the ultimate fate of that metal is one of the problems which time and events alone can solve. It is not impossible, under existing circumstances, for any one government to establish and maintain a stable relation between the two metals, and for this reason alone, if there were no other, we are bound to leave some reasonable limitations upon the coinage and use of silver. How much of it can be safely used, and upon what conditions it can be safely used, are questions upon which there are wide differences of opinion, but all that can be said on both sides, they will be finally determined by circumstances which cannot now be foreseen, and by the natural increase of our population and the natural growth of our industries and trade.

It is enough to say at present that we have already on hand a stock of silver, coined and uncoined, sufficient to meet all the probable requirements of the country for many years to come. The mints of the United States have now 419,332,550 standard silver dollars, and we have 140,699,761 fine ounces of silver bullion, which, at the rate of 16 to 1, would make 8,791,241, or 8,791,241 in the aggregate. Besides this we have \$75,977,992 in subsidiary silver coin, which is legal tender to the amount of 10 cents, and is by law redeemable in full tender money on presentation. Our total stock of gold coin and gold bullion is \$509,167,919.

The five countries constituting the Latin monetary union, with a combined population of more than 80,000,000, exclusive of their colonial possessions have 175,000,000 in gold, \$725,000,000 of full legal tender silver and \$93,000,000 of subsidiary silver coins, and yet they found it necessary several years ago to discontinue the coinage of legal tender silver and enter into an arrangement by which each country agreed to redeem in gold its own legal tender silver coins presently in circulation, and to convert the remainder of its stock of silver into subsidiary silver coin. Thus gold is a better basis to support a limited quantity of silver coin at par in France, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Switzerland, as it has been required to do in the United States since 1878, and as it must continue to do hereafter, here and elsewhere, unless a great change shall occur in the relative values of the two metals.

Being the greatest silver-producing country in the world, and having on hand a large amount of silver coin and bullion, the United States cannot be otherwise than deeply interested in every measure designed to enhance its value and increase its use as money upon a safe and sound basis, but we cannot alone maintain its unlimited coinage as full legal tender in opposition to the policies of the other great nations of the world, and the course of the world is to be determined upon the fact that we have at last placed ourselves in a position which enables us to preserve our own monetary system intact and exercise a potent influence in any movement that may be for the better or permanent adjustment of this very important and difficult question.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the supporters of our recent legislation upon this subject were animated by any feelings of hostility to the continued use of silver as money to the largest possible extent consistent with the stability of our currency and the preservation of the public faith. The wisest and safest friends of that metal are those who have had the sagacity to foresee the inevitable effect of a continuous accumulation in the form of bullion in the vaults of the treasury, and the courage to remove the people from the time of its enactment was a constant menace to the welfare of the whole country.

In conclusion, Mr. Carlisle said: That it is needed to insure a parity in the augmentation of the gold and silver coins in circulation throughout the country as well as to inspire confidence and revive the spirit of enterprise among the people, that our credit has been greatly strengthened and our currency made more stable and secure an opportunity is afforded those who control our commercial and industrial interests to resume operations upon more favorable conditions than have existed for many years, and I am sure you will cheerfully co-operate in any effort they may make in that direction.

#### PAYMENT OBJECTED TO.

North American Commercial Company Replies to the Treasury's Demand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Some time ago the treasury department made a demand upon the North American Commercial Co. for \$250,000, being the abatement of taxes, etc., authorized by Secretary Foster because the company was not allowed, owing to the operation of the modus vivendi, to take its stipulated quota of seals on the islands during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

This demand took the company somewhat by surprise, as it did not expect the arrangement made by Secretary Foster would be changed by the present administration. A reply has been made in the form of a long brief protesting against being compelled to pay the money demanded. The treasury department has referred the brief to the attorney-general, who now has the matter under consideration.

Two men lost their lives and three others were seriously hurt at a fire in Newburn, Tenn. Property loss, \$50,000.

## REPUBLICAN ROT.

Admiral G. O. P. Driven on the Hawaiian Matter.

"A Nation's Shame" is the title of the New York Press' leader on the Hawaiian affair; "Our National Shame" is the way the Philadelphia Press put it; and so it goes all along the line of the thick-and-thin brigade of the G. O. P. bazooks. "Every American who believes in the immortal principles of the declaration of independence," blows the New York bazooker, "every American who holds that the tyranny of a monarch is treason against the inalienable sovereignty of the people, every American by whom the starry symbol of the republic is held in reverence and honor, and to whom the dignity and authority of the republic are sacred, will regard the outrageous purpose of the Cleveland administration to restore the Hawaiian monarchy with intense indignation and profound shame. Grover Cleveland and the republican renegade whom he has rewarded for party treachery with a seat in his cabinet have gone about their infamous task"—and so on and so on to the extent of a column of hysterics, exclamation points and language of such a character that it would have been more in accordance with common usage if it had been represented by—"s" instead of spelled out in the full exposure of type.

Of course, none of this sort of fustian has anything to do with the case. There is no question of the Americans' preference for republicanism to monarchy. Even as bold, bad villains as the press lords Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham would not be stupid enough to make such an issue as that before the American people. The simple and only question which confronted the administration in this Hawaiian matter was, not one as to the form of government which the United States would prefer to see in the islands, but whether the provisions of the constitution had been established with or without the illegitimate action of our own officials and forces.

The evidence which the administration has taken the pains to gather and weigh for the last seven or eight months shows clearly, according to Secretary Gresham's report, that the Hawaiian government was overthrown and the provisional government set up through the complicity of the United States minister at Honolulu and his unjustifiable use of our naval forces at that station. That being the case, we violated our national policy and did the Hawaiian government a wrong which can only be righted by restoring the status which existed before our interference. The fact that the government which we pulled down, and which we are, therefore, in duty bound to set up again, was a monarchy, and a very shabby and disreputable specimen of one at that, has no bearing whatever upon the ethics of the case. We cannot not our ideas of justice by our own special fashion-plate of government.

We cannot claim to keep our flag unsullied by dealing honorably and justly, and in practice deal honorably and justly only with republics. We had nothing to do with the original selection of Hawaii's form of government, and unless we annex Hawaii and become responsible for its government, we certainly have no right to change that government. Least of all have we the right to change that government, through an intrigue with a few aliens, in order that we may annex the country irrespectively of the wishes of the great body of its citizens. That is just what our former minister did, and that is what we must undo if we are to continue to boast of our national integrity, and to keep "the starry symbol of the republic" worthy of "reverence and honor."

It has never been our policy to go about the world overthrowing monarchies because we think a republic is the only true form of government. On the contrary, it has been our announced and observed purpose to maintain our own sovereignty, to interfere with nobody and to prevent foreign interference in the Americas. When we proclaim our intention to abandon that policy, which has been the source of so much of our national pride and honor, it will be time enough to forsake our own affairs and enter upon the militant work of republicanizing the nations of the earth, whether they wish to be republicanized or not.

"Our national shame" would be, not in rectifying the wrong we have done a puny power, as the administration proposes to rectify it, but in condoning it, persisting in it, and even profiting by it, as the republican bazookers demand that we should do.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—Let Brother McKinley enjoy his presidential boom while it lasts. It is three years till the next presidential election, and in those three years many a boom-tara will become a boom-tarant.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The democratic congress has been specially commissioned to reform the tariff, and the most violent opposition from the specially protected and subsidized interests cannot turn it aside. McKinleyism must go.—Buffalo Courier.

—The McKinley presidential boom is now at its zenith. When it comes to spreading the advocate of high tariff over the entire country he will flatten out considerably. This was clearly demonstrated in 1890 and 1892.—N. Y. World.

—While the tariff will be revised with a view to lessening the burden of taxation, especially upon the materials of manufacture, the policy does not contemplate a reduction of the customs revenue, but rather a more equitable distribution.—Philadelphia Times.

—Let no democrat be deceived. The duty of the hour for the democratic party is tariff reform. The country has a right to expect a prompt settlement of this question in the line of the promises of the democratic platform, and the failure of the party to understand its duty and perform its mission at this time will be its ruin. No party caucuses are needed to hatch compromises and evasions. Let the work be open and thorough and be promptly done.—Kansas City Times.

## A SOUND COMMITTEE.

The "Panic" Election Will Have No Effect on Tariff Reform Measures.

According to the most trustworthy information from Washington the result of the recent elections will not influence any of the democratic members of the ways and means committee to favor the enactment of the tariff bill now in course of preparation. Says a recent dispatch: "Without a single exception the democratic members of the committee denounce such talk as cowardice, and they declare that the election inspires them to radical reform rather than frightens them into more moderate revision." If there is to be any cowardly retreat it must be made after the bill has been reported to the house.

The statement is further to the effect that protests from coal and iron mine owners and representatives of other special interests in the Virginias, Alabama and elsewhere will not swerve the committee from their purpose to put raw materials on the free list. The committee will not be moved by appeals because they come from professed democrats or from democratic states. They will do what the democratic party stands pledged to do, and what they believe to be to the best interests of the country, regardless of all mere partisan considerations.

That is the right kind of talk. It is indicative of backbone and steady adherence to principle that cannot be bent or swayed by the outcome of a panic election. It is expressive of the courage and the sense of justice and duty which a party must possess in order to achieve or deserve more than ephemeral success. A single step backward from the tariff reform position now held would be fatal to the democratic party. It would prove that the party in its leadership is feeble, inconsistent and destitute of fixed principles and convictions as the floating crowd that is to-day with this party and tomorrow with that, according to the direction of the titful breezes of prosperity or adversity. The party that stands for the right, unmoved by temporary reverses, strong in the faith that reason and right will prevail in the end, will achieve enduring success because it will deserve continued confidence.

The committee is right in excluding sectional considerations from tariff revision. Such considerations necessarily enter into the scheme of protection; they must necessarily be excluded from a system of tariff for revenue. They have operated under protection to the special advantage of certain portions of the country and the special injury of other portions, but in the reform of the iniquitous system there must be no attempt at retaliation, for that would involve the retention of the same vicious system, with a change only in the victims.

The only way to effect a reform worth having and to secure prolonged ascendancy to the party of reform is to adhere strictly to the doctrine of the democratic platform that no taxes, tariff or excise, should be laid for any other purpose than to raise needed revenue, and that it is essentially unjust for government to promote the interests of any class or section by means of taxes or in any other way. Let the democratic party hold fast to this doctrine and apply it fearlessly, regardless of selfish appeals from any quarter, and it will win and hold the confidence of the people. But if it revises the tariff on protection lines and goes vote-hunting among the populists and other cheap money cranks, it will be turned out of power as soon as people get a chance at it after they recover from the demoralization of the silver panic.—Chicago Herald.

## THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Echoes from the Democratic Press on the President's Policy.

The republican papers are loudly denouncing President Cleveland's "unpatriotic Hawaiian policy." If it be just to the weak and to condemn the greed and ambition of unprincipled adventurers is to be unpatriotic, then President Cleveland is guilty. Otherwise not.—St. Paul Globe.

The gentlemen of the provisional government of Hawaii are probably kicking themselves now for not taking Claus Spreckle's advice to postpone the revolution until the next presidential election. He was the only one among the adventurers who saw that Cleveland's election was likely to upset the game of plunder.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Jingoes and excitable fools will assail the Cleveland administration. The mass of citizens who have a regard for national decency will be glad that the administration refuses to turn our government into a tool of bold private schemers. They will commend the president for firmly preserving the tradition established by Jefferson and Monroe.—St. Louis Republic.

Perhaps if ex-Minister Stevens had not been such a persistent advocate of Hawaiian annexation long before the deposition of the queen and the establishment of the provisional government he would find it an easier task to induce people to believe that he took no part in that annexation conspiracy.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Cleveland's decision in the Hawaiian case is the only just one possible. He has simply undone the wrong which Minister Stevens, acting without authority, committed in the name of the Harrison administration, and which that administration itself was forced to disavow after it had made thoroughly discreditable use of it.—N. Y. Press.

With those who do not stop to consider the importance and significance of this policy and its necessity to the preservation of American diplomatic influence, the course of the administration is not popular. It is just now the object of violent attack. That was to have been expected. But it is none the less right and for that reason it will be approved as soon as it is really understood. Those who are howling the loudest would have howled just as loudly whatever this administration might have done. The great heart of the nation always comes out right in the end.—Philadelphia Times.

## EXPORTING CARPETS.

In Spite of High Wages and Duties on Wool Our Manufacturers Need Protection Only to Bleed Us.

Among the poor, helpless American "captains of industry" whom McKinley and his co-laborers were very careful to shield against foreign competition were the manufacturers of carpets. Under the old law the more costly carpets, such as Aubusson, Axminster, Saxony, and Wilton, were taxed 45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem in addition. The McKinley law increased these rates to 60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The McKinley law increased the tax on Brussels carpet from 30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. to 44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. On three-ply ingrain and like carpets it increased the tax from 12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. to 19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. And so on through the list. The theory of the McKinley law was that the carpet manufacturers of this country needed all this increase in the taxes on imported goods to defend them against foreign competition, and the "pauper labor of Europe." Poor fellows!

But what have we here? Nothing less than a report that a manufacturing company at Yonkers is exporting carpets to Europe and selling them there without any protection whatever in open competition with the products of European pauper labor. And it is something more than a report. A representative of the leading commercial daily paper of New York interviewed the agents of the manufacturing concern referred to, and learned from them that the report was true. "Yes, this firm is shipping carpets to England," said one of them. "The carpets that go to the other side are not seeking a market, but have been sold before they leave the manufactory."

Strange, is it not, that manufacturers who have to be protected against foreign competition in the home market by taxes ranging from 60 to 100 per cent., or more, are able to ship carpets to England and compete against their foreign rivals on their own ground without the least protection? How does it happen that these men can send their goods to England and as a result of the employers of British cheap labor? Have they cut down the wages of their Yonkers operatives to the low scale which is alleged to prevail in England? The agent explains that "the manufacturers here have developed and perfected machinery and have improved the qualities of the loom." So, then, it takes less labor to produce a yard of carpet of a given quality in this country than it does in England, and the American manufacturer can pay higher wages and yet sell his goods at the same prices which the English manufacturer sells his.

There is one point of interest upon which the agent of the Yonkers firm sheds no light. He would not state the prices at which the goods were sold on the other side. What the people of this country would like to know is whether the firm is taking advantage of the tariff to exact from them 60 to 100 per cent. more than it gets from Englishmen for the same grade of goods. The reticence of the agent suggests a suspicion that such is the case.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the Yonkers firm needs no protection in the home market. It is not selling goods abroad at a loss, if the agent tells the truth, for he says: "We have been wonderfully successful." And further: "The domestic manufacturer, by his genius, has created and will maintain a market for his goods on the other side." If he can do that now, when he is taxed on his wool and other materials, what can he not do when his materials are untaxed? By the admission of the Yonkers firm he can hold the home market now without the least protection. With free materials he can feel perfectly secure. When the ways and means committee comes to deal with carpets it would do well to inquire into this matter, and if the statements made are found to be true it should take care that American manufacturers are not licensed to exact from their own countrymen more than they are glad to get from foreigners for the same goods. And it should do the same as to goods of other kinds.—Chicago Herald.

## COTTON AND THE TARIFF.

Sops Thrown to Southern Planters by Protectionists.

The increased imports of cotton within a recent period have not been altogether lost upon the protectionist organs, who now and then take occasion to remind southern planters of the dangers threatening them by the competition of cheap cotton-producing labor in India and Egypt. In the presence of this alleged danger the planters are invited to make common cause with the growers of wool and to demand protective duties on cotton. During the last eight months the imports of raw cotton have amounted to 27,495,832 pounds, an increase of about 6,000,000 pounds over the same months of 1892. During the same period the exports have amounted to more than a billion pounds, or forty times the amount of the imports. While the imports on raw cotton have never reached \$5,000,000 in value in any year, the average value of the exports in the last five years has amounted to not less than \$250,000,000.

Of course, the benign object of the protectionists is to make a slight diversion in the ranks of the tariff reformers in this attempt to create alarm among the southern planters in regard to Indian competition in cotton. The wool growers and cotton planters, if they could be united, would no doubt form a very redoubtable combination. But no one is less concerned than the cotton planter on this score; for he well knows that the cotton of India is so much inferior that it can never enter into competition with his product. In quantity of production India is the only country that could exercise an influence upon the world's markets against the exportation of American cotton; and India does not produce one-fifth of the yield of the United States.

The cotton brought to this country comes almost exclusively from Egypt, and is valued for its long staple, which in this respect is excelled only by the cotton of the Sea Islands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. There is not a question here of difference in price, for the Egyptian cotton is not imported, because it is cheaper than the Sea Island cotton, but because it is well adapted for certain purposes of manufacture. In mixtures of silk and cotton for some fine tissues it serves better than the coarser varieties of American cotton. The Egyptian variety cannot compete with the great mass of the American product; and the planters, therefore, have no need of "protection" against it. Should its importation be prohibited it would merely arrest the manufacture of some fine cotton fabrics, in the same way that prohibitory duties on fine qualities of wool prevent the manufacture of certain grades of woollen stuffs.

The Egyptian cotton cannot compete with the Sea Island product, for the simple reason that the planters of this cotton have no difficulty in disposing of their whole supply. If the Sea Island cotton could be produced in sufficient quantities there would be no importations from Egypt, for the former is of superior quality. But the Sea Island cotton is produced on a comparatively small acreage that cannot be enlarged.

It is not easy, therefore, to perceive who would be benefited by a protective duty on cotton. Such a duty would doubtless deprive a few American manufacturers of a needed raw material; but it would neither promote the production of cotton in this country nor tend to raise its price. In putting wool and other materials of textile fabrics on the free list it would be rather absurd to levy a duty on Egyptian cotton. But the "friendly movers" who suggest a duty on cotton for the benefit of the southern planters might find more profitable employment in an effort to unite the sheep growers of the country against free wool. Many of the sheep growers have become extremely skeptical—and well they might be—concerning the benefits and beauties of the wool tariff. Texas is the third, if not the second, sheep raising state in the union, and every representative of that great and magnanimous state votes all the time for free wool. Texas is also the second cotton producing state in the union. It would be just as easy to persuade the representatives of Texas to vote for protective duties on cotton as on wool. "Protection" is about as rational in one case as in the other.—Philadelphia Record.

## COSTLY PROTECTION.

What American Transportation Companies and Workmen Lose by the Tariff on Mexican Ore.

One of the results of our high tariff legislation is shown in a report made by ex-Consul Gen. Sutton which is being published by the Two Republics of the City of Mexico.

Up to three years ago nearly all the silver ore mined in the northern half of Mexico was brought to the United States for reduction. The railroad companies in the southwest received about \$1,000,000 a year for carrying the ore, and the smelters of Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis also derived a handsome revenue from it. A change was made by the Harrison administration in the classification of silver ore containing lead, and this was followed by a heavy tariff on silver ore. The result was disastrous to the business of our smelters and the traffic of our railroads in Mexican ore.

A concentrating plant just erected at Laredo, Tex., at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000 had to be abandoned, and a similar fate befell another new plant at El Paso. Had the duty not been imposed these works would have given employment to some several hundred men, and the concentrates from the ore would have been shipped on to Colorado, Kansas and Missouri for smelting. Mr. Sutton reports that plans for other concentrating and smelting works in the southwest had been made, and that these enterprises were also given up on account of the prohibitory tariff. Capital that was to have been invested on this side of the Rio Grande was put into smelters in Mexico. Three large smelters have been built at Monterey and one—the largest and most complete of its kind in the world—at San Luis Potosi. A number of smaller plants have been put up at other points in Mexico, and all are doing well even now, the mining business in that country having been comparatively little affected by the low price of silver.

According to Mr. Sutton, some \$10,000,000 has been invested by Americans in Mexico as a result of our tariff legislation. Our smelting works have lost a considerable portion of their business and the annual loss to our railroads is estimated at \$2,000,000.—St. Louis Republic.

## FARMERS SHOULD STUDY ECONOMICS.

"Humanity generally, and the farmer particularly, has no enemy equal in efficiency for evil than ignorance. Therefore, each tiller of the soil should investigate for himself the various methods of cultivating lands, of producing good crops, and of securing remunerative markets. The one book which I can recommend the farmers for their perusal is Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.' I would also have, if possible, a daily newspaper from a great city at every fireside.

"The daily newspaper is an educator because it leads out into full view every morning all the markets of the world. It turns the light upon all the causes of the fluctuating markets. It constantly illustrates the terse truthfulness of the great sentence in modern political economy: 'A market for products is products in market,' less legislation and more learning, less gregariousness and more individuality, less dependence upon associations, with the alliances and the granges and more self-relying independence, based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the necessities of the American farmer.—Secretary Morton at World's Congress of Agriculture.



The history of the country has proven that Democracy is the only immortal party in this country. It is the great pillar of the constitution and the true genius of American institutions as founded by the fathers of the Republic. With other parties defeat only means death, but with Democracy it is never anything more than a temporary reverse.

We notice that many of the election returns to Republican papers in this State wind up with the statement that "many Democrats voted the Republican ticket," and editorially the same papers announce "great Republican gains." Certainly such gains, if Democrats in any considerable numbers voted the Republican tickets, are not permanent and will not be on hand when wanted next year.

The Democratic paper over in Missouri said that the silver question is settled, and cannot be rehabilitated, must not its watch by the Kansas City Times. The question will never be settled until silver is rehabilitated with the debt-paying power of gold; as contemplated by the constitution. The money-owners are delighted at having won the repeal contest, deluding themselves with the belief that this ended silver. The Democratic party was pledged to repeal the make shift, but it is pledged to more. It is bound to restore silver to its place as money of the nation, alongside of gold.—Lawrence Gazette.

Postmaster Thomas, of Topeka, was removed for cause, violating the civil service laws, removing carriers, or rather recommending their removal, and posting a notice falsely charging that he was ordered to do so by the Postmaster General. The Republican papers are claiming that his successor is a Stalwart. This is not true; his successor was a Fusion Democrat and stood by the action of the 6th of July convention, at Topeka, and has ever been loyal to the Democratic platform of Kansas. He was never a bolter.

Those critics of the administration who are pleased to characterize Mr. Cleveland as a dictator, fail, apparently, to remember that the President's influence and force as a leader are directly attributable to the fact that he is in sympathy with the people and stands for their cause. No man could accomplish what the President has done in the face of the opposition which he has encountered at the hands of the politicians without the co-operation and endorsement of public sentiment. So far from being a dictator, Grover Cleveland has from the first been the champion of the largest liberty for the people vouchsafed by the constitution, and it is through that policy he has conquered. Kansas City Star.

The following tells why the editor of one of the papers of Storm Lake, Iowa, is now hiding in a swamp near that place. He mixed up the report of a concert and a cattle show about like this: "The concert given last night by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beautiful young ladies was highly appreciated. They sang in a charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest breed of short horns in the county. A few of them are of a brown color, but the majority of them are spotted brown and white. Several of the heifers were able-bodied, light limbed animals and promise to prove good property."

The local paper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the aid of local newspapers local towns are, as a rule, thrifless and dead. It is common for small great men to speak with contempt of local newspaper, but these papers make more great men out of less material, more bricks without straw, than any other factor in politics, and they are the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of wider fame. The advent of the local newspaper has always dated the increased thrift of the community. The locality and measure of its support, as a rule, means the advancement of the people. Not only subscribe, but pay for the paper printed in your town. It is a friend and benefactor at all times.—Philadelphia Times

John Maloy, one of the leading attorneys of Council Grove, who is attending Court in this city, was a pleasant caller at the COURANT office, Tuesday. Mr. Maloy, like the Democrats generally of this State, thinks the Democrats must get down to business on their own hook, if they expect to conquer in the end; and that the sooner this is done the sooner will the Democratic party be triumphant in this State.—COURANT.

Well, it seems that Mr. Maloy, of Council Grove, is like the Kansas City Times. He has forgotten that the Democrats were down to business on their own hook, until the Republicans ran up \$2,000 majority. Gentlemen, give up your fool nonsense about getting down to business on your own hook and come over to the People's party and then you can accomplish some good.—Reville.

Yes, and that \$2,000 majority never would have been wiped out if the Democrats had been as stubborn as the People's party and every other third party that has existed in the State of Kansas for the last quarter

of a century, none of which would ever unite with the Democrats to defeat the Republicans, but always wanted the Democrats to unite with them; and, last year, the Democrats, in order to take Kansas out of the Republican column of Presidential Electors, and fearing the Republicans who had gone into the People's party would bolt their own ticket and vote for the Republican Electors if the Democrats had any ticket whatever in opposition to them in the field, nominated the entire People's party State and national tickets, and in many counties, as in this county, did not put up any ticket of their own, but voted the People's party ticket, and thus accomplished the defeat of the Republican party. Democrats are working for principles just as well as are the People's party, and have souls to "save as well as have the People's party folks, and if their conscience tells them they should resume business on their own hook, after once assisting the People's party to victory, the People's party ought not to feel aggrieved.

#### PAPER MADE FROM SUNFLOWER STALKS.

The Salina paper mill has made the important discovery that a good quality of wrapping paper can be made from the stalks of sunflowers. After experimenting several weeks a test was made, and from a ton of stalks several hundred pounds of paper were produced. The quality is superior to that produced from straw, being tougher and pliable, like rag paper, while the expense of making is reduced. Mr. White, of the Illinois Paper Company, was present while the test was in progress. He pronounced the new discovery a great success. "The superiority of the sunflower paper over the straw product," remarked Mr. White, "is so evident that sunflower paper will become a specialty, and owing to the corner which nature has given Kansas on this product it will bring an important source of revenue to the State. The sunflowers will become far more valuable than straw, and yet can be raised in such quantities that they can be purchased at a reasonable figure."

#### THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE AND BOOK CONTAINING ALL THE NASBY LETTERS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

In answer to a general demand from all parts of the United States, the Toledo Blade has published in one volume, cloth bound, all of the "Nasby Letters" ever written by the late D. R. Locke, omitting, perhaps, a few unimportant letters on local or forgotten topics. Only a few of these letters were ever published in book form. Everybody has read some of them, but who has read all of them? The book contains over 500 large pages, and all the Nasby Letters during a period of twenty-five years; also a portrait of D. R. Locke from his last photograph. It would sell at one dollar or more, but will never be placed on sale. One hundred thousand copies are now being printed and bound, and one copy will be sent postpaid by mail to every person who this winter remits one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year. Everybody invited to send for a specimen copy of the Weekly Blade, which will give a full description of the book "The Nasby Letters."

The Toledo Weekly Blade is the best and most popular weekly paper published in this country. It has the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper, and goes to every State, Territory and nearly every county of the Union. Only one dollar a year, including the above-mentioned book free. Send postal to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio, for a free specimen copy of the paper. Send the addresses of your friends also.

#### ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?

Especially, are you an ambitious woman anxious to make a career for yourself? Then you will be more than interested in "The Road to Fame or Fortune," published in Demorest's Family Magazine for December, which is a faithful chronicle of how ambitious girls desirous of becoming successful business women live and labor in New York, giving suggestions and valuable information that cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit to all talented and ambitious girls. And this is an ideal Christmas number, also. The lovely water-color "Did Santa Clause Bring You?" will appeal to everyone, young or old. "Christmas Eve at Bethlehem," with its numerous illustrations, takes one back to the first Christmas Eve, and tells how the traditions are preserved and what ceremonies are observed at the present day. There are two splendid Christmas stories splendidly illustrated. "An Excursion to the Land of Dolls," also illustrated, will interest all little maidens who love their dolls; there is a charming Christmas play, "The Prodigal," which will afford most timely entertainment; a beautiful Christmas card with original words and music, arranged so that it is appropriate for church, school, or the home circle; there are numberless suggestions for Christmas gifts; the many departments are full to overflowing with good things; and everyone who loves babies will be charmed with the portraits of nearly a hundred who are competitors for the "Baby Prize" offered by this magazine. Indeed, the December number is a generous twenty cents' worth; but it is only a fair example of what is furnished twelve times a year for \$2.00. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

#### TRY A TEXAS TRIP

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

#### District Court Proceedings.

State of Kansas vs Wm Hoffman, charge larceny, motion for new trial overruled; sentence withheld until January 6th, 1894; bond of \$2000 required of defendant for appearance, January 6th, 1894.

Abby L. Chadwick vs B. H. Chadwick; 30 days given defendant to file an amended and supplemental reply. Geo. Hayden appointed receiver to collect rents and look after renting the same.

Marion K. Southwick vs John Jesse, et al, continued for service.

J. M. Steel vs A. J. Penrod; default judgment; publication service approved; judgment for \$211.50. Foreclosure against all defendants and sale without appraisal.

Marion K. Southwick vs Catherine Hayden; default judgment for \$677.20. Foreclosure against all the defendants and sale without appraisal.

Eastern Kansas Land & Loan Co vs Geo W. Cooper, et al, trial by court; judgment for plaintiff against Geo. W. Cooper and Chas L. Cooper for \$995.50. Foreclosure and sale without appraisal.

Chas Haber vs Hosier Bros et al, H. R. Scoggins vs W. J. Brogan, et al, J. C. Farrington and C. J. Lantry vs W. J. Brogan, et al.

E. T. White vs E. A. Hosier, et al, These last four cases consolidated and to be tried in name of first case.—Chas Haber vs Hosier Bros., et al; change of venue to Lyon county.

American Investment Co, vs Malcolm Campbell, et al; trial by court; judgment for plaintiff reforming mortgage so as to mortgage on lot 4, block 15, North Cottonwood Falls instead of Cottonwood Falls. Foreclosed to secure former judgment and sale without appraisal.

Alliance Trust Company vs Board of County Commissioners; trial by court; judgment for plaintiff for \$151 and costs.

Frederick Keizer vs D. W. Web, Lewis Mead and Robert McCune; motion to require additional security for costs overruled; case continued.

Dwight H. Terry vs Frank Lauer, et al judgment by default for plaintiff against Frank Lauer, R. H. Malon and Jacob Biglow for \$574, subject to taxes on the land. Foreclosure against all defendants and sale without appraisal.

Chas. Baldwin, administrator, vs McManis. Trial by Court; judgment for plaintiff against W. E. McManis and Mand McManis for \$456.16; stay of execution until February 25, 1894.

Jane C. Warren vs Irvin J. Church et al; default judgment against Church for \$831, and judgment for plaintiff against the two Churches and the Emporia Investment Co. for \$171.60. Foreclosure against all defendants and sale without appraisal.

Sarah A. Fresh vs J. W. Griffith et al; motion to quash service of summons overruled. Defendant given twenty days to answer; continued.

J. M. Steele vs B. F. Buckham et al; judgment in foreclosure against Arnold Fuuk and Julia A. Burkle and Gilbert Venable.

J. E. Boocok vs Geo. Oliver and Wm. Stewart; default judgment for plaintiff against Wm. Stewart for \$483.50 and continued as to Oliver.

S. H. Jennings vs John Mayhugh et al; default judgment in foreclosure.

O. H. Lewis vs N. Gosler; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Susan A. Mercer vs David Mercer; divorce; on trial.

The Eclipse Bicycle Co vs George Jernigan et al; jury found in favor of W. H. Patton and assess costs to plaintiff.

D. M. Burton vs Perrin & Thornton; jury trial; verdict for defendants; costs to plaintiff.

#### BEFORE RUNNING AWAY

From cold weather, and fire of local agent of Santa Fe, relative to trip rates for a winter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

#### Notice of Tax Levies of Chase County, Kansas, for the Year 1893, on One Dollar Valuation

State, Mills. 5 8  
County, and Railroad Bond Interest 8  
Road Tax 1894 on the valuation of 1893. 2

#### TOWNSHIP AND CITY LEVIES.

Falls Township. 3  
Bazaar Township. 2  
Cottonwood Township. 3  
Diamond Creek Township. 2  
Cedar Township. 2  
Toledo Township. 2  
Strong City. 3  
Cottonwood Falls, on Personal Property. 2  
Madfield Township, on Real Estate. 4

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVIES.

District No. Mills.  
1. 14 1/2  
2. 14 1/2  
3. 6  
4. 6  
5. 6  
6. 21  
7. 8  
8. 8  
9. 8  
10. 4  
11. 6  
12. 10  
13. 8  
14. 10  
15. 12  
16. Joint. 7 1/2  
17. 12  
18. 12  
19. 7 1/2  
20. 12  
21. 8  
22. 8  
23. 5  
24. 5  
25. 8 1/2  
26. 8 1/2  
27. 8 1/2  
28. 8 1/2  
29. 8 1/2  
30. 8 1/2  
31. 8 1/2  
32. Joint. 6  
33. 6  
34. 10  
35. 10  
36. 10  
37. 10  
38. 10  
39. 10  
40. 10  
41. 10  
42. Joint. 9  
43. 10  
44. 10  
45. 10  
46. 11  
47. 11  
48. 11  
49. 16  
50. 16  
51. 14  
52. 14  
53. 19 1/2  
54. 19 1/2  
55. 13  
56. 13  
57. 13  
58. 16  
59. 22 1/2  
60. 11  
61. 11  
62. 9 1/2  
63. 16

#### County Treasurer's Office, Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 1st, 1893.

I, David Griffiths, Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas, do hereby certify the above and foreclosed statement of the tax levies for the year 1893.

DAVID GRIFFITHS,  
County Treasurer.

#### IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Louisville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New York Store. Then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Tell us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were buying it yourself at the counter.

Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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of her head to the  
sole of her  
foot in

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INCORPORATED.  
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write to us  
for it.  
Every order is  
filled and  
every letter is  
answered  
on the same day  
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Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

#### ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

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Tinware,  
Farm  
Machinery,  
Wind Mills,  
Pumps,  
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Fittings

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STAR BARBER SHOP,  
Leader Building,  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

JOHN DOERING,  
Tonsorial Artist.



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WIRE  
FENCING  
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

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No engineering! No boring! Extra Heavy Selvage.  
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The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S.A.

#### 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.  
1623-11

S. N. Wood, THOS. H. CRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM  
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  
al courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.  
U. S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Office over Emporia National Bank.  
Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State  
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OFFICE and private dispensary in the  
Court-house. 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. MCWILLIAMS'  
Chase county Land Agency,  
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or  
sell wild lands or Improved Farms.  
—AND LOANS MONEY.—  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1627-11



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TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE  
AT BAUER'S.

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Family Treasury,  
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  
\$1.58. Another \$1.58.90. A third \$1.58.90. A  
fourth \$1.58.90. 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, McNALLY & CO.,  
CHICAGO.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., 16018

Notice is hereby given that the following-  
named settler has filed notice of his intention  
to make final proof in support of his claim,  
and that said proof will be made before the  
Judge, or in his absence the Clerk,  
of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas,  
at Cottonwood Falls, on December 18th,  
1893, viz: Tillman B. Cressman, for the S 1/2  
of SW 1/4 of section 18, township 19 south, range  
6 east.  
He names the following witnesses to prove  
his continuous residence upon and cultivation  
of said land, viz:  
Henry Shubert, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas.  
August Klema, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas.  
Harry Colett, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas.  
Phelix Bentz, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas.  
J. M. HODGE, Register.

#### Notice of Appointment of Guardian.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase, ss.

In the matter of the estate of the minor  
heirs of Richard rowers, late of Chase county,  
Kansas.  
Notice is hereby given, that on the 21st  
day of November, 1893, the undersigned was,  
by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas,  
duly appointed and qualified as guardian  
of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard  
rowers, late of Chase county, deceased. All  
parties interested in said estate will take  
notice, and govern themselves accordingly.  
ANNE POWERS, Guardian.

#### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., 16025

Notice is hereby given that the following-  
named settler has filed notice of her intention  
to make final proof in support of her claim,  
and that said proof will be made before the  
Clerk, of the District Court of Chase county,  
Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on Jan. 16,  
1894, viz: Zerelda Pratt, widow of Jehiel T.  
Pratt, deceased, for the west 1/2 of southeast  
1/4 of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range  
6 east.  
She names the following witnesses to prove  
her continuous residence upon and cultivation  
of said land, viz:  
John Campbell, of Eldorado, Kansas.  
Samuel Campbell, of Eldorado, Kansas.  
William H. Triplett, of Eldorado, Kansas.  
Thomas R. Wells, of Eldorado, Kansas.  
J. M. HODGE, Register.

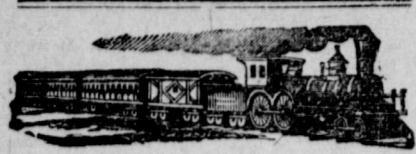
WANTED.—Eight or ten men to represent  
our well known house in this State.  
Our large and complete stock and various  
lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs,  
fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable  
us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary  
salesmen. Wages run from \$75.00 to \$125.00  
per month and expenses—according to material  
in the man. Apply quick, stating age.  
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orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.  
Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to  
the most delicate constitution. As a  
laxative, safe, efficient, and give immediate relief.  
Prices—Box 6 (10 tablets), 75 cents; Package (3 boxes),  
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**The Chase County Courant.**  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1893.  
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.  
No fear about news, no favor to any;  
New to the line, let the chips fall where they may.  
Terms—per copy, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$4.50; for six months, \$8.00; for a year, \$15.00. All orders must be paid for in advance.



**TIME TABLE.**  
T. & S. F. R. R.

East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.
Cedar Grove	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Clement	12:11	1:26
Elmdale	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Evans	12:11	1:26
Strong City	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Ellinor	12:11	1:26
Saffordville	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	W. E. Timmons	12:11	1:26

**C. K. & W. R. R.**

East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.
Hymer	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Evans	12:11	1:26
Strong City	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Cottonwood Falls	12:11	1:26
Gladstone	12:11	1:26	12:09	10:13	Bazaar	12:11	1:26

We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any item, no matter how important it may be, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any item you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper.

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**

Fine weather this week.  
E. Bruce Johnston is at home, this week.  
D. K. Cartter was down to Emporia, last Thursday.  
Mrs. H. E. Lantry was a visitor in Emporia, Monday last.  
Clint Breese is now clerking in the store of Lee & McNe. Geo. W. Estes is now clerking at the Corner Drug Store.  
J. F. Kiker, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week.  
Mrs. C. C. McDowell returned home, Friday, from her visit in Ohio.  
The Rev. W. C. Somers was down to Emporia, one day last week.  
First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.  
Mrs. James George, of Strong City, is very sick with sciatic rheumatism.  
Little May Boylan, of Strong City, was very ill with the grip, last week.  
H. S. Lincoln and wife, of Matfield Green, visited in Emporia, last week.  
Matt McDonald, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, one day last week.  
Lot Leonard, of Bazaar, is enjoying a visit from his nephew, R. B. Leonard.  
Dan McGinley, of Emporia, visited his old home at Strong City, last week.  
Mrs. Gordon McHenry was visiting Mrs. Ida E. Watson, at Emporia, last week.  
Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, visited her sister at Florence, last week.  
Miss Hattie Perrigo is now clerking in the store of B. E. Largent, Matfield Green.  
We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all.  
H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, was at Kansas City, last week, on business.  
Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.  
Mrs. W. H. McMorris, of Strong City, has recovered from a severe spell of sickness.  
John Perrier & Co. of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.  
Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.  
The wind blew quite hard, Tuesday night, and the weather was quite cold yesterday morning.  
E. F. Holmes was at Cedar Point, last week, attending to his business interests in that city.  
P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, was in town, last week, looking after his milling interests here.  
George W. Somers left, Monday, for Chicago, where he has secured good paying office work.  
Miss Mary Rettiger returned, Saturday, from a three months' visit with friends in Leavenworth.  
Nick Gosler and James Rogler, of Matfield Green, did business in Emporia, one day last week.  
Will Martin, of Strong City, is keeping books for Sanders & Wilt, meat market men, at Florence.  
Thanksgiving night the A. O. U. W. will give their annual ball at the Strong City opera house.  
Wm. Ryan and A. O. Shaft, of Strong City, have gone to Arizona to work for B. Lantry & Sons.  
Wm. Jeffrey, of West Virginia, arrived at his old home at Elmdale, last Friday, on a visit to his children.  
I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins.  
J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.  
Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.  
FOR SALE.—at John Bielman's, one High Grade, a big boned Berkshire boar, sow and pigs, and spring wagon.  
D. G. Groundwater is building a new barn on his place, the lower story of which is rock and the upper of lumber.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.  
Bert Rockwood is now fireman on the switch engine at Strong City. Lewis Masons, the fireman, having left there.  
Mr. McPherson, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting Chas. M. Gregory, of this city, while on his way to California, for his health.  
Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church, November 30, and the Rev. Thomas Lidzy will preach the sermon.  
Mrs. John Madden was down to Emporia, one day last week, making necessary arrangements towards their moving to that place.  
Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, visited their children at Emporia, last week, who are attending school at that place.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Martin have returned to their home at Rialto, California, after an extended visit at their old home, Chase county.  
W. W. Hotchkiss and son, Geo. W. Hotchkiss, returned, Friday, from an extended visit at their old home, at New Haven, Connecticut.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lewis, of Ratan, N. M., came in to attend the Lewis Rettiger wedding, in Strong City, last week, and to visit home folks.  
John McCallum, of Strong City, left, last week, for Arizona, where he will take charge as foreman of railroad work for B. Lantry & Sons.  
If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us of the fact and we shall be happy.  
When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards, one door north of Lee & McNe's, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.  
This is Thanksgiving day, and may the rich and well-to-do not forget the poor, so that all may give thanks to the Lord and giver of all good gifts.  
Mrs. John Whalen, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Ella Duffey, of Colorado, who once lived on Diamond creek in this county.  
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.  
Chase Legion, No. 34, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., will give its first anniversary ball in the Strong City opera house on Thanksgiving night.  
While cutting kindling wood, the other evening, a stick flew up, striking Mr. James Hazel on the forehead, between the eyes, cutting quite a severe gash.  
The postoffice in this city will be closed, to-day, November 30, Thanksgiving day, from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 6 o'clock, p. m.  
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.  
"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn," and we do not want to be one of the mourners; therefore, we ask our delinquent subscribers to pay us a part, at least, of what they owe us.  
The Rev. Thomas Lidzy's morning sermon, next Sunday, at the M. E. church, will be devoted, from a religious standpoint, to a discussion of the principles of the Junior Order of United Mechanics.  
Mr. B. Lantry has disposed of four deer and one elk from his deer park in Strong City to Richard Butler & Co., of Kansas City. The deer were fine specimens. The elk will be shipped during the holidays.  
Mrs. Richards, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, mother of M. A. Richards, of Strong City, who was visiting her sons, here, started home last Thursday, and was accompanied as far as Kansas City by her son W. R.  
Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, one of the best plasterers in the State of Kansas, completed plastering the residence of H. N. Simmons, west of Strong City, Saturday night last, and last Monday he began work on the fine residence of Mr. Sayre, at Cedar Grove.  
Dave Rettiger and Virgil Brown left, Monday, for Florence, Alabama, to look after a large stonecutting contract which, if secured, will be done by Rettiger Bros. with their patent stonecutting machine. They may succeed in selling one of their machines to a firm of contractors there.  
The following is the report of the Bazaar school for the month ending November 24, 1893: Number of pupils enrolled, 34; average daily attendance, 30. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Pearl Scribner, Wattie Scribner, James Steadman, Glick Scribner, Nat Scribner, Lee McCabe.  
NETTIE F. SMITH, Teacher.  
Died, at his home, in Toledo township, Chase county, Kansas, on Sunday morning, November 26, 1893, of typhoid fever, Mr. Joshua Stout, in the 64th year of his age, he having been born in North Carolina, January 21, 1830. In 1855 he married Miss Mary A. Teague, by whom he had thirteen children, ten of whom survive him. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His funeral took place, Monday afternoon, at Toledo.  
Before leaving here, for Central America, E. W. Ellis asked us, if he would not make it too strong, if we would publish a reply for him to an article in the *Reader* of November 16, in which a list of names were published, claimed to have been furnished by a Populist, for pay, to John McCallum, before the election, as Republicans who would bolt the nomination of Mr. McCallum and vote for J. H. Murdock for Sheriff, which article Mr. Ellis and many others took to mean him as the party who furnished the names to Mr. McCallum, and we answered, that we would. The reply referred to was furnished us, last week, just as we were going to press; but, after reading it we have concluded not to publish it. However, in justice to Mr. Ellis, we will publish Mr. McCallum's statement in regard to the

matter, as furnished us by Mr. Ellis, which reads as follows:  
Chas. Gregory, Esq., Cottonwood Falls, Kansas:—Dear Sir: The list of names in last week's *Chase County Leader*, of Republican bolters, was not furnished me by Ed. Ellis, or any other list.  
Yours, respectfully,  
JOHN MCCALLUM.  
**DEATH OF MRS. CATHERINE COLLETT.**  
Mrs. Catherine Collett, one of the old settlers of Chase county, departed this life, at her home, about three miles west of this city, on Thursday morning, November 23, 1893, after a lingering illness, in the 77th year of her age, she having been born in Cambridgeshire, England, November 25, 1816. She was a sister of Mrs. Robert Outburt. Deceased came to the United States and settled in Kansas, in 1871, and married Mr. George Collett in 1872, who preceded her to the grave about a year and a half. She was much loved and greatly respected by all who knew her. Her brother, Wm. Cave, of Wisconsin, whom she had not seen for thirty years, came a short time ago, intending to spend the winter with her. She was buried from the M. E. church in this city, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, November 25th, the 77th anniversary of her birth, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy conducting the services and preaching a very impressive sermon. Her remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.  
**COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.**  
The County Clerk's report was filed in the Auditor's office November 15, 1893, and shows the amount of taxes to be raised by Chase county, and for what purpose, as follows:  
Amount of State taxes, \$11,053.33  
Amount of county taxes and railroad bond interest, 23,279.19  
Amount of city taxes, 685.65  
Amount of township taxes, 8,693.13  
Amount of school district taxes, 29,552.97  
Total levy for all purposes, \$73,663.27  
Amount of warrants outstanding, 7,463.31  
Amount of bonded indebtedness, C. & W. M. R. aid bonds, 80,600.00  
Total indebtedness of county, \$87,463.31  
Total amount of taxable property in the county, \$2,867,088.97  
**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 that can be had. There is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the reliable *KANSAS FARMER*, a 36 to 38 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1883. 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 contains information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, bona fide offers, and all the office and subscribe for the *KANSAS FARMER* and the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.  
**FREE FOR ALL WHO ASK.**  
A very fine Photographic View of the World's Fair, 8x10 inches in size, the work of the Official Photographer of the United States Government, and accompanied by a graphic, interesting and authentic description, will be sent free by the *Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean* to anyone who will send one 2 cent stamp for postage. Address, "Librarian," *Inter Ocean*.  
**LETTER LIST.**  
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Nov. 23, 1893:  
Bohning, Dr. A. H. P., Demand, Silva, Sharp, H. A., pkgs. mds.  
Baillet, H. A., pkgs. mds.  
All the above remaining unclaimed for, December 8, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.  
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.  
**KEELEY DOUGLASS' 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 Central drug store, and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.  
A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.  
**FOR SALE.**  
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet, two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GRIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.  
**CARD OF THANKS.**  
Mrs. M. A. Stout and family express their sincere thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them in their late bereavement of the sickness of a beloved husband and father, Joshua Stout.  
MRS. M. A. STOUT AND FAMILY.  
**HOW IS THIS?**  
Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest offering of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.  
The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price; and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.  
Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order,

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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.  
If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER FROM DRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES.  
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, 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-glass 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.

**Our Great Thanksgiving Gift, "An American Beauty."**  
The exquisite new floral panel-picture by the same artist who painted those lovely works of art "A Yard of Pansies" and "A Yard of Roses," will, by special arrangements with the publishers, be sent free to every reader of this paper. This superb picture is 20 inches high, and in panel form, and thus admirably adapted for upright narrow spaces, which are always so difficult to fill.  
TO OBTAIN THIS VALUABLE PRESENT you have only to cut out the appended coupon and fill it up, enclosing three cents in stamps or pennies, for packing, mailing, etc., to the publisher, W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York, who will send the picture direct to you, thus avoiding the additional expense which would be incurred if sent to us in the first instance and then remailed to your address. We present our compliments with this choice gift, which we are glad to be enabled to send to you, as it will form one of the most attractive ornaments of your home.  
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.  
Please send me by return mail the oil panel-picture, "An American Beauty," which I am entitled to by being a reader of the  
**CHASE COUNTY COURANT.**  
Enclosed please find three cents for the postage, packing, etc.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**THE MILD POWER CURES.**  
**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.**  
Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.  
They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and used the Sovereign Remedies of the World.  
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28—Sore Mouth, or Canker, .25  
29—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, .25  
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32—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions, .25  
**EXTRA NUMBERS:**  
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"A DOZEN GOOD TIMES."  
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A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No matter what instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindercarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.  
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Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wind mill made with malleable iron rollers, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.  
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has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of 100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed on the footboard. Write for prices and full description.  
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Be careful! There is the word for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.  
Do not take No Substitute.  
Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for this when you buy.  
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NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express. Cures Others. Why Not You?  
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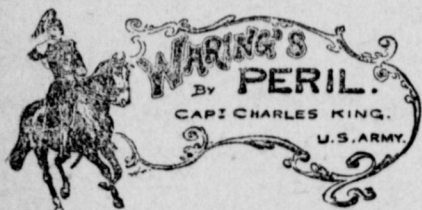
## WHERE IS THE GIRL?

It does not seem so long ago  
Since we were girl and boy,  
And she came dressed in calico,  
And I in corduroy.  
The stone bridge where we used to meet  
Looks just the same to me—  
Its sister such a cool retreat—  
The girl? Ah, where is she?

I note few changes at the farm:  
The lane seems not so wide;  
The rustic swing has lost its charm;  
There's little else to see  
That's altered since I was a boy.  
Except—I plainly see  
No pleasure's quite without alloy—  
The girl? Ah, where is she?

The cows come straying home at night;  
We drove them off of yore  
Home through the low sun's slanting light,  
Our shadows long before.  
I let them through the bars just now;  
It seems so strange to be  
Alone in urging that last cow—  
The girl?—ah, where is she?

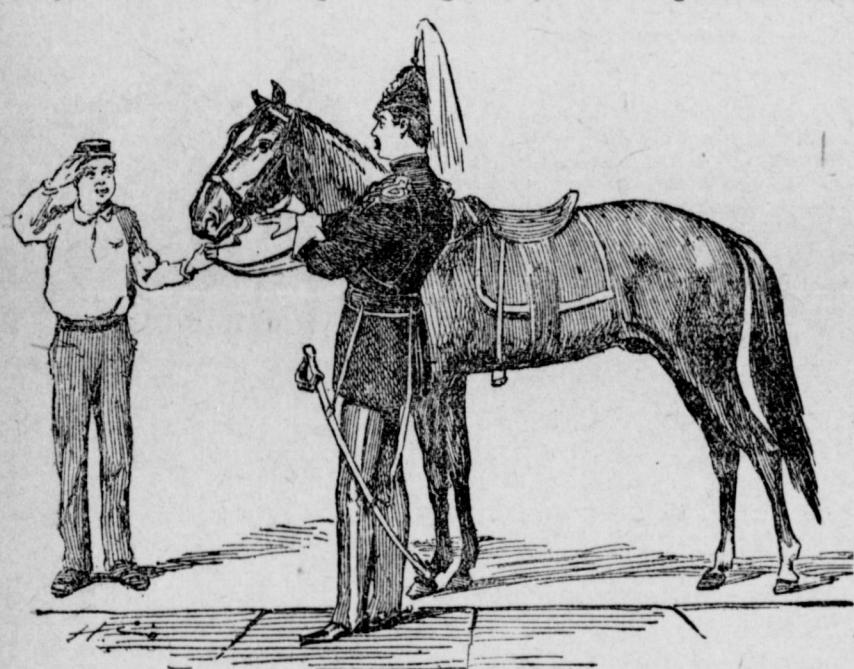
—R. L. Hendrick, in *Sittings*.



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### L-CONTINUED.

"Boots and saddles" had sounded at the artillery barracks. Mr. Pierce, as battery officer of the day, had clattered off through the north gateway. The battery had marched with dancing plumes and clanking sabers out to the stables and gun-shed. The horses of Lieuts. Doyle and Perry were waiting for their riders underneath the gallery of their quarters. Capt. Cram, in much state, followed by his orderly bugler and guidon-bearer, all in full uniform, was riding slowly down the sunny side of the garrison, and at sight of him Doyle and Perry, who were leisurely pulling on their gauntlets in front of their respective doors, looked up their sabers and came clattering down their stairway; but no Waring had appeared. There, across the parade on the southern side, the bay colt, caparisoned in Waring's unimpeachable horse-equipments, was being led up and down in the shade of the quarters. Mr. Pierce's boy Jim officiating as groom, while his confere Ananias, out of sight, was at the moment on his knees fastening the strap of his master's riding-trousers



"NOW, JIM, LET GO."

underneath the dainty gaiter boot, Mr. Waring the while surveying the proceeding over the rim of his coffee-cup.

"Dar, suh. Now into de coat, quick! Yahnduh goes Capt. Cram."

"Ananias, how often have I told you that, howsoever necessary it might be for you to hurry, I never do? It's unbecoming an officer and a gentleman to hurry, sir."

"But, you've got to inspect y' section, suh, befo' you can report to Capt. Cram. Please hurry wid de sash, suh."

And, holding the belt extended with both hands, Ananias stood eager to clasp it around Waring's slender waist, but the lieutenant waved him away.

"Get thee behind me, imp of Satan! Would you have me neglect one of the foremost articles of an artilleryman's faith? Never, sir! If there were a wrinkle in that sash it would cut a chasm in my reputation, sir."

And, so saying, he stepped to the open doorway, threw the heavy tassel over and around the knob, kissed his hand jauntily to his battery commander, now riding down the opposite side of the parade, backed deliberately away the full length of the sash across the room, then, humming a favorite snatch from "Faust," deliberately wound himself into the bright crimson web, and, making a broad flat loop near the farther end and without stopping his song, nodded coolly to Ananias to come on with the belt. In the same calm and deliberate fashion he finished his military toilet, set his shako well forward on his forehead, the chin-strap hanging just below the under lip, pulled on the buff gauntlets, surveyed himself critically and leisurely in the glass, and then began slowly to descend the stairs.

"Wait—jus' one moment, please, suh," implored Ananias, hastening after him. "Jus' happened to think of it, suh: Capt. Cram's wearin' gloves dis mawnin'."

"Ah! So much the more chance to come back here in ten minutes. Whoo, coltskin! how are you this mornin', sir? Think you could run away if I begged you to pretty hard? You'll try, won't you, old boy?" said Waring, stroking the glossy neck of the impatient bay. "Now, Jim, let go. Never allow anybody to hold a horse for you when you mount. That's

highly unprofessional, sir. That'll do." And, so saying, he swung himself into the saddle, and, checking the bounds of his excited colt, rode calmly away to join the battery.

Already the bandmen were marching through the north gate on the way to the broad open field in which the maneuvers were held. The adjutant, sergeant-major, and markers were following. Just outside the gate the post commander was seated on horseback, and Cram had reined in to speak with him. Now, in his blithest, cheeriest tones, Waring accosted them, raising his hand in salute as he did so:

"Good morning, colonel. Good morning, Capt. Cram. We're in luck to-day. Couldn't possibly have lovelier weather. I'm only sorry this came off so suddenly and I hadn't time to invite our friends out from town. They would have been so pleased to see the battalion—the ceremonies."

"H'm! There was plenty of time if you'd returned to the post at retreat yesterday, sir," growled old Braxton. "Everybody was notified who was here then. What time did you get back, sir?"

"Upon my word, colonel, I don't know. I never thought to look or inquire; but it was long after taps. Pardon me, though, I see I'm late inspecting." And in a moment he was riding quietly around among his teams and guns, narrowly scrutinizing each toggle, trace and strap before talking station midway between his lead drivers, and then, as Cram approached, reporting: "Left section ready, sir."

Meantime, the infantry companies were marching out through the gate and then ordering arms and resting until adjutant's call should sound. Drivers and cannoneers were dismounted to await the formation of the battalion line. Waring rode forward and in the most jovial off-hand way began telling Cram of the incidents of the previous day and his sight-seeing with the party of visitors from the north.

"By the way, I promised Mr. Allerton that they should see that team of yours before they left; so, if you've no objection, the first morning you're on duty and can't go up, I'll take advantage of your invitation and drive Miss Allerton myself. Doesn't that court adjourn this week?"

"I'm afraid not," said Cram, grimly. "It looks as though we'd have to sit to-day and to-morrow both."

"Well, that's too bad! They all want to meet you again. Couldn't you come up this evening after stables? Hello! this won't do; our infantry friends will be criticising us; I see you're wearing gloves and I'm in gauntlets. So is

Doyle. We can't fit him out, I'm afraid. We've just got some from New York exactly like yours. I'll trot back while we're waiting, if you don't object, and change them."

Cram didn't want to say yes, yet didn't like to say no. He hesitated, and—was lost. In another moment, as though never imagining refusal was possible, Waring had quickly ridden away through the gate and disappeared behind the high brick wall.

When the bugle sounded "mount," three minutes later, and the battery broke into column of pieces to march away to the maneuvering grounds, Mr. Perry left the line of caissons and took command of the rear section. All that the battery saw of Waring or his mount the rest of the morning was just after reaching the line, when the fiery colt came tearing riderless around the field, joyfully dodging every attempt of the spectators to catch him, and reveling in the delight of kicking up his heels and showing off in the presence and sight of his envious friends in harness. Plunge though they might, the horses could not join; dodge though they might the bipeds could not catch him. Review, inspection, and the long ceremonials of the morning went off without the junior first lieutenant of Battery X, who, for his part, went off without ceremony of any kind, Cram's stylish team and wagon with him. That afternoon he reappeared driving about the barrack square, a pretty girl at his side, both engrossed in the music of the band and apparently oblivious of the bottled-up wrath of either battery or post commander.

"Be gorra!" said Doyle, "I'd like to be in his place now, provided I didn't have to be in it to-morrow."

But when the morning came there was no Waring with it.

### II.

For twenty-four hours old Brax had been mad as a hornet. He was not much of a drill-master or tactician, but he thought he was, and it delighted him to put his battalion through the form of review, the commands for which he had memorized thoroughly and delivered with resonant voice and with all proper emphasis. What he did not fancy, and indeed could not do, was the drudge-work of teaching the

minutes of the school of the battalion, explaining each movement before undertaking its execution. This was a matter he delegated to one of his senior captains. For a week, therefore, in preparation for a possible visit on the part of the new brigadier general or his inspector, the six companies of the regiment stationed at the post had been fairly well schooled in the ceremonies of review and parade, and so long as nothing more was required of them than a march past in quick time and a ten minutes' stand in line all might go well. The general had unexpectedly appeared one evening with only a single aide-de-camp, simply, as he explained, to return the calls of the officers of the garrison, six or eight of whom had known enough to present themselves and pay their respects in person when he arrived in town. Braxton swelled with gratified pride at the general's praise of the spick-span condition of the parade, the walls, roads and visible quarters. But it was the very first old-time garrison the new chief had ever seen, a splendid fighting record with the volunteers during the war, and the advantage of taking sides for the union from a doubtful state, having conspired to win him a star in the regular service only a year or two before.

"We would have had out the battery and given you a salute, sir," said Brax, "had we known you were coming; but it's after retreat now. Next time, general, if you'll ride down some day, I'll be proud to give you a review of the whole command. We have a great big field back here."

And the general had promised to come. This necessitated combined preparation, hence the order for full dress rehearsal with battery and all, and then came confusion. Fresh from the command of his beautiful horse battery and the dashing service with a cavalry division, Cram hated the idea of limping along, as he expressed it, behind a battalion of foot, and said so, and somebody told Brax he had said so—more than one somebody, probably, for Brax had many an adviser to keep him in trouble. The order that Cram should appear for instruction in review of infantry and artillery combined gave umbrage to the battery commander, and his reported remarks thereupon, renewed cause for displeasure to his garrison chief.

"So far as we're concerned," said Cram, who wanted to utilize the good weather for battery drill, "we need no instruction, as we have done the trick time and again before; and if we hadn't, who in the bloody Fifth-first is there to teach us? Certainly not old Brax."

All the same the order was obeyed, and Cram started out that loveliest of lovely spring mornings not entirely innocent of the conviction that he and his fellows were going to have some fun out of the thing before they got through with it. Not that he purposed putting any hitch or impediment in the way. He meant to do just exactly as he was bid; and so, when adjutant's call had sounded and the blue lines of the infantry were well out on the field, he followed in glittering column of pieces, his satin-coated horses dancing in sheer exuberance of spirits and his red-crested cannoneers sitting with folded arms, erect and statuesque, upon the ammunition-chests. Mrs. Cram, in her pretty basket phaeton, with Mrs. Lawrence, of the infantry, and several of the ladies of the garrison in ambulances or afoot, had taken station well to the front of the forming line. Then it became apparent that old Brax purposed to figure as the reviewing officer and had delegated Maj. Minor to command the troops. Now, Minor had been on mustering and disbursing duty most of the war, had never figured in a review with artillery before, and knew no more about battery tactics than Cram did of diplomacy. Mounted on a sedate old sorrel, borrowed from the quartermaster for the occasion, with an antiquated, brass-bound Jennifer saddle, minus breast-strap and housings of any kind, but equipped with his better half's brown leather bridle, Minor knew perfectly well he was only a gey, and felt indignant at Brax for putting him in so false a plight. He took his station, however, in front of the regimental colors, without stopping to think where the center of the line might be after the battery came, and there awaited further developments.

Cram kept nobody waiting, however; his leading team was close at the nimble heels of Capt. Lawrence's company as it marched gayly forth to the music of the band. He formed sections at the trot the instant the ground was clear, then wheeled into line, passed well to the rear of the prolongation of the infantry rank, and by a beautiful countermarch came up to the front and halted exactly at the instant that Lawrence, with the left flank company, reached his post, each caisson accurately in trace of its piece, each team and carriage exactly at its proper interval, and, with his crimson silk guidon on the right flank and little Pierce signaling "up" or "back" from a point outside where he could verify the alignment of the gun, wheels on the rank of the infantry, Cram was able to command "front" before little Drake, the adjutant, should have piped out his shrill "Guides posts."

But Drake didn't pipe. There stood all the companies at support, each captain at the inner flank, and the guides with their inverted muskets still stolidly gazing along the line. It was time for him to pipe, but instead of so doing there he stuck at the extreme right, glaring down towards the now immovable battery and its serene commander, and the little adjutant's face was getting redder and puffier every minute.

"Go ahead! What are you waiting for?" hoarsely whispered the senior captain.

"Waiting for the battery to dress," was the stanch reply. Then aloud the shrill voice swept down the line: "Dress that battery to the right!"

Cram looked over a glittering shoulder to the right of the line, where stood the diminutive infantryman.

The battery had still its war allowance of horses—three teams to each carriage, lead, swing and wheel—and that brought its captain far out to the front of the somber blue rank of foot; so far out, in fact, that he was about on line with Maj. Minor, though facing in opposite direction. Perfectly confident that he was exactly where he should be, yet equally determined to abide by any order he might receive, even though he fully understood the cause of Drake's delay, Cram promptly rode over to the guidon and ordered "right dress," at which every driver's head and eyes were promptly turned, but not an inch of a wheel, for the alignment simply could not be improved. Then after commanding "front" the captain as deliberately trotted back to his post without so much as a glance at the irate staff officer. It was just at this juncture that the bay colt came tearing down the field, his mane and tail streaming in the breeze, his reins and stirrups dangling. In the course of his gyrations about the battery and the sympathetic plunging of the teams some slight disarrangement occurred. But when he presently decided on a rush for the stables, the captain reestablished the alignment as coolly as before, and only noticed as he resumed his post that the basket phaeton and Mrs. Cram had gone. Alarmed, possibly, by the nonappearance of her warm friend Mr. Waring and the excited gambolings of his vagrant steed, she had promptly driven back to the main garrison to see if any accident had occurred, the colt meantime amusing himself in a game of fast-and-loose with the stable guard.

### [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE OLD AMERICAN STOCK.

'Twas Good Blood That Reddened in Its Veins.

As we look back to the days of "The Lowell Offering" and of Lucy Larcom's girlhood, says the Boston Watchman editorially, we are reminded that the old American stock was a good one. It represented a sober, independent, thoughtful, enterprising, law-abiding and God-fearing race of people whose ancestors, born of England's best brain and bone, had conquered the wilderness, built towns and cities, established schools and colleges, framed laws for their own government, worshipped God in thought and in deed, shed their blood in defense of their liberties, and founded a republic under the protecting shield of which manhood could have every needed opportunity for free and natural development.

It was from this stock that men like Webster and Lincoln, whose early poverty would have been in almost any other land an insuperable barrier to their advancement, came forth to be shapers of their nation's destinies, as it was from this stock that the gentle Whittier and his sister singer, Lucy Larcom, sprang, both of whom worked their way upward from humble surroundings, not simply because our free, republican life could offer them encouragement, but also because, in the best sense of the phrase, it was good blood that reddened in their veins. Had the world been searched from pole to pole a better stock of people for the colonization of the continent could not have been found, and did we feel that this stock had disappeared, or had wholly ceased to dominate the life of the nation, we should have the best of reasons to fear for the future.

## WHY CANADIANS LEAVE HOME.

The Steady Increase of Taxation Is One Prime Reason.

Canadian emigration to Lewiston, Me., is at the rate of one thousand every year. Most of the arrivals are of French extraction, and the main cause of their exodus is the steady increase of taxation at home, which they are unable to stand. The Lewiston Journal describes the situation from the point of view of the emigrating French-Canadian, thus: "Suppose that you are an inhabitant of the country south of Montreal. You raise some garden stuff that would sell in a city, but there is an inconvenient way to get it into the city. The government road now runs but one train a day up there from the district where the French people live. Plenty of trains come into Montreal from the English districts of New Brunswick. You have a large family of children to support. Glowing accounts come to you of a country to the south where there is plenty to eat and wear, free schools for your children, where the vote of every man counts and the poor man is as honorable as the rich. You will pack up your things and come over if you have thirty dollars for your tickets." One of these people said the other day that his countrymen did not come to Maine because the land was more fertile, but simply because (leaving taxation out of the question) there was no market for their products at home. Let Canada be annexed, he added, and the flow of travel southward would cease at once.

### A Fact from Natural History.

Bees and birds court the society of man—that is, they seek the localities where fields and gardens abound, for they fare better when human industry which they subsist. A Maine bee-culturist says it is the rarest thing in the world to find bees away from the settlements or from openings where flowers grow. It is in the small patches of forests they are oftenest found, and generally not far from the edge of the woods. It is the same with birds. There are no song birds in the northern Maine wilderness and scarcely any thing that can be called bird life. Birds cluster around towns and villages.

### Part Accepted.

Poet—I called in, sir, to see about that little poem I sent you some time ago.

Editor—That poem has not been published yet, sir.

"And the stamps I inclosed with it?"

"The stamps were published long ago."—Texas Sittings.

## TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discarded in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

## A FARMERS' TAX MOVEMENT.

Threatened Contests in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN.—Following the activity shown by the farmers and farm organizations of this state, as indicated in the last legislature, there are signs of another movement which promises to breed many contests in the country towns over a question of local taxation. Up to a few years ago there had been a state tax on the grand lists of the various towns. So long as it was imposed, each town did its best to keep its grand list down so as to reduce the state tax, even though the local rate was raised. One consequence of this has been a great variation of the rate. A few years ago the large receipts of the state from corporation taxes and from new sources like the collateral inheritance tax enabled the state to drop its tax on the town grand lists, took away the local inducement to keep those lists down, and started up the question in many towns of tax readjustments.

In the farm towns of the state, as well as in others, the assessments of old properties have remained stationary for decades. The most striking feature of those changes has been the decline of farm property, while village property has remained stationary, risen moderately, or in some cases risen much. The farmers, therefore, are becoming clamorous for a readjustment in which the decline of their own properties shall be recognized and the assessments lowered and village assessments raised. The village property owners oppose this bitterly, and in a number of farm towns it is creating considerable antagonism of classes, which has already affected local politics.—N. Y. Evening Post.

(Local option in taxation would settle the tax question in Connecticut, as it would in this state.—Editor.)

### The Dream.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your paper is anything but soporific, yet I fell asleep while reading the last number, and I had a dream which I am about to relate, and which I beg you to interpret.

We do things in our dreams that we should never think of doing in our waking moments, and this will explain why I started west, bought a tract of government land and went to farming. I built a cabin for my family, my hard work cleared up a part of my land, and, having sold my first crop, I was thinking about replacing my oxen with fast animals, when a horse dealer happened along and I bought a good, strong animal.

Just when that horse had become the pet and pride of the family the horse dealer returned one night with a pale face and frightened manner. Taking me behind the barn, the man told me he had stolen the horse he sold to me.

"It's a case of downright conscience with me," said the penitent horse thief, and as he said this he hitched his belt around, accidentally of course, but it brought the stock of a revolver under the moon's rays. "I want to do the square thing," he continued, "so I'll give you back your money and will take the horse and return him to his owner."

I gave up the horse and got back the one hundred and twenty dollars I had paid for him. The next day I discovered that half the money was counterfeit, but as it was in the reformed thief's power to have paid me the whole in spurious paper I reasoned that he had made a very fair start in his new career.

The next day I had another visitor, a tall, ungainly man, with long lankish jaws, keen gray eyes and a tuft of chin whiskers. He wore a high woolly hat, and his trousers were alternate stripes of red and white. He had an old-fashioned blue coat with long spiked tails, and about the breast there was a galaxy of forty stars.

"Let me introduce myself," said the stranger with an air of mingled kindness and authority. "I am your Uncle Sam."

I shook hands with the gentleman and was wondering if he had heard of the counterfeit money, when he set my mind at rest as to the object of his visit by saying:

"You must give up your title to this farm, my son."

"Why so?" I asked in surprise.

"Because it is no good," he growled.

"But, sir, I got it from you and paid for it."

"That's all very true; but since that little deal I have discovered that I had not the power to parcel out to a few what really belongs to all the people; and then, between you and me, my original title was smirched."

Then sinking his voice to a whisper he added, "I stole the land in the first place from the Indians."

"Then let the Indians come and claim what is theirs," I said, angrily. "The fact is, I am ready to be interviewed by Indians—a few at a time."

"Oh, the Indians have been killed off or cooped up and then, you know, they've got no votes. I guess their title has lapsed, at any rate, they won't debate that point with me. But though it's a little late, I'm now going to do the fair thing. You must surrender your separate title to this farm and pool it with the common domain."

"But," I asked, angrily, "when did you learn that the title you gave me was not good?"

"Since I have been studying Henry George's books on the land question. You read them carefully and prayerfully, my son, and you will become not only reconciled to the change, but glad of it."

"And my buildings, improvements and crops?" I growled.

"Oh," said Uncle Sam quickly, "they are the fruits of your own labor and belong to you. But you can continue to reside on this land and to work it as you will, provided you pay the same rental as others may be willing to pay for the adjoining quarter sections."

"So," I said, "another man, without paying one cent to you, can take his money to improve the leased land, and he is taxed no more than I am?"

"Just so."

"Then the money I paid is a dead loss?"

"Oh, no," replied Uncle Sam, as he stroked his goatee and looked thoughtfully up at the sky. "Your few hundred dollars are enjoying the aristocratic company of a great many millions I have looked up in my vaults at Washington. But read Mr. George's books and you will see clearly that landowners should not be compensated. The ablest men in the country are coming to this conclusion."

"But the honest men!" I shouted. "Honest men! Come, my son, I have a world of patience, but when you reflect against my honesty it stirs my dander like all creation. What I am after now is the common good, not the uncertain rights of the individual. There is my much beloved nephew, Dr. McGlynn. He gives up a steady job and makes Rome howl on the land question, for which he receives nothing. Another nephew, not so well known, is fast getting the people of New Jersey to believe that it would be better if they owned the state themselves than permit the railroads to buy and sell it as they please."

At this juncture I recalled the substance of a motto I had seen on a banner in a labor procession, and I interrupted by shouting out:

"An injury to the least is the concern of all!" Take my land, for like the horse-thief, you have the power, but imitate the thief by returning me a part at least of the hard-earned money I paid you in good faith!"

"Ha! me thinks I sniff an insipient rebellion! I am accustomed to stamping out such things."

Uncle Sam raised his foot and he must have kicked me, for the next instant I awoke on the floor.

Now, that dream perplexes me: for tens of thousands of honest, hard-working men have invested their savings in a part of the public domain, believing that the authority that gave them their deeds would protect them in their rights. Should the money they paid for their land be refunded to those poor people—it is the fruit of their labor—or do the land reformers hold that ignorance of a fundamental law is no excuse for its violation, and so these people must pay the penalty, just as if they had violated any other natural law?

Here to me is the heart of the land question. If the individual can have no vested rights in reality, then in common honesty the government should return every dollar it has received as purchase money from the settler. What do you say?

W. G.

### A Pressing Question.

We are requested by the editors of the "Courier" to mention again that a national conference of the "single taxers" as held at the World's fair in the beginning of September. It was largely attended, both by delegates and the public, and Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease gave in their formal adherence. The whole faith and practice of this earnest and energetic, though perhaps misguided, body of men is set forth in the platform adopted and the proceedings of this conference. We are asked to say that a copy will be mailed free to any address by sending a postal to the "Courier," St. Louis, Mo.

We have already said that if this single tax gospel is true, it will revolutionize our whole state of society. We, therefore, specially invite the views of those who will point out errors in it.

We are overwhelmed with single tax literature, written and printed, much of it too valuable and interesting to overlook; we are glad to get this, but would be gladder still to hear the other side. These columns are open. Do not let your cases go by default.—Ed.

### Then Tax the Land for the Cost.

If government failed to protect property at all, land values would shrink to the value of land in the Congo, while personal property would move to a place of security or where unprotected, would rise in value rather than fall. Corn is worth more in Africa than corn in any of our municipalities; land in Africa, however, can be purchased by the mile for less than the price of United States acres. When Africa becomes settled, and the inhabitants are secured by good government in the making and trading of things, land alone will be enhanced in value; when diffused political intelligence and improvement favorable to agriculture result in decreasing the cost of production, the greater part of the advantage is almost immediately absorbed in land values.

### The Tax on Patents.

Since the establishment of the U. S. Patent Office over 500,000 patents have been granted to inventors, out of which the government has made over and above all expenses, the magnificent sum of \$4,000,000 or just \$8 on each patent granted. In spite of this showing the examiners are under-paid, and crowded into bad quarters.—Inventive Age.

### Study.

Think, Judge. Don't believe all you read, here or elsewhere, about taxes. Even an editor is not infallible. "Better know nothing than know a lot of things that ain't so." But your thoughts will be foolish and your judgments worthless, unless you have right first principles to base them on.

Should Be Assessed Against the Owners of the Real Estate.

Adj.-Gen. Greenland, of Pennsylvania, estimates the cost to the state for the pay, maintenance and transportation of troops at Homestead at \$450,000.





**REMEMBER THE OTHER FELLOW.**

O-DAY, as you sit at your Thanksgiving feast, and smile on the turkey, done brown, just pause ere you eat—it won't hurt you the least—And imagine yourself "on the town."

Perhaps, even now, through the window there peers Some fellow who's starving for bread. Just think how 'twould scatter his half-frozen tears To be asked in and decently fed.

Of course he is ragged and looks rather "tough." What matter? He's hungry; that's plain. Your table is groaning with more than enough. O, don't let his pleading be vain!

Just look at those features; he's clever, no doubt. Perhaps, too free-hearted and kind. He's sheltered his friends—been in turn crowded out. And to sorrowful Fate has resigned.

Don't think that he envies your damask and plate. Or is planning for plunder and pelf. The vision just holds him out there at the gate. For he's hungrier, man, than yourself.

He thinks the white plumes of the celery there Are waving him welcome, and when The glistening steel meets the turkey so fair It reminds him of old times again.

Perhaps at a table as dainty as yours. Each guest an agreeable friend. He once to a gobble made pleasant overtures. And its texture was pleased to commend.

Perhaps he dispensed with the grace of a king The vintage of France and the Rhine. And replenished each plate with a "drumstick" or wing. As their preference each guest might define.

Perhaps—if you noticed him closely you'd see A something familiar you knew: Perhaps—looking closer, you'd find him to be Somebody who used to know you.

Perhaps—well, it's hard to describe, but perhaps He would make your Thanksgiving seem real—Just watch and you'll find one of these hungry chaps Who will show you how thankful to feel!—George E. Bowen, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### GIVE THANKS.

For leaf and bud and bloom That came with dawn of spring For balmy laden breeze, For tuneful birds a-swing. Give thanks.

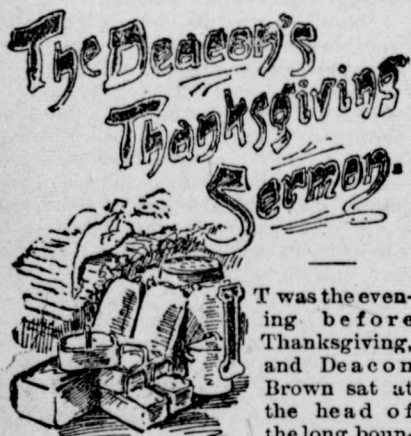
For sun and moon and stars That heat and light and cheer, And mark the flight of time, With day and month and year. Give thanks.

For mellowed fruit and grain In bounteous harvest stored; For earth's full generous wealth Into our garner poured— Give thanks.

For love and hope and faith In friends, both old and new, With willing, helpful hands, And trusting hearts, and true— Give thanks.

For life, and all its gains From earth and sea and air; For all the great outpour Of blessings that we share— Give thanks.

—H. T. Hollands, in Detroit Free Press.



**The Deacon's Thanksgiving Sermon.**

It was the evening before Thanksgiving, and Deacon Brown sat at the head of the long, bountifully spread supper table, around which had gathered a goodly array of sons and sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. The good old man surveyed the scene with evident pride and satisfaction. They were discussing the merits and demerits of the various Thanksgiving sermons they had heard.

"Children," said the deacon, taking advantage of a momentary lull in the conversation, "I'm going to preach a Thanksgiving sermon to-morrow morning. I've heard a good many Thanksgiving discourses in my day," continued Deacon Brown, apparently unmindful of the astonished looks that were directed toward him, "but the sermon that I shall preach to-morrow will be better, more eloquent, more full of the spirit of praise and thanksgiving, than any to which you or I ever listened."

The meek, child-like old man was so little given to boasting, and the field in which he proposed to engage was so foreign to his habits and occupations, that his listeners looked one to another in amazement, with the exception of "mother," whose serene face reflected back the loving smile in the eyes that met her own.

"Into how many heads is your discourse to be divided, uncle?" inquired his Nephew Charles, who, having been at college, considered himself qualified to discuss most any subject.

"Let me see," said the deacon, counting his fingers. "There's the Widow Jones, who lives on the hill, that's one; there's the Widow Barker, down by the canal, that's two; there's Joe Blackmer, who's laid up with the rheumatism, that's three; there's old Mrs. Blanchard, that's four; there's the crippled soldier's family, that's five; and there's Si Smith, who has more

months than bread to put in 'em, that's six. Is that all, mother? You helped me make them out, you know."

"I think so," was the smiling response.

"My sermon will have six heads, Nephew Charles, if not more," resumed the deacon; "heads that cannot only think and feel, but discourse most eloquently, as soon you will find."

John, the oldest son, glanced smilingly across the table at his wife, whose eyes were fixed wonderingly upon him.

"What is your text, father?"

"He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord," responded the deacon, in low and reverent tones, which hushed, momentarily, the ripple of laughter which ran round.

"You seem to have a good deal of confidence in that kind of security, father," said Thomas, the second son; "to my certain knowledge, you've invested more in that bank than in any other."

"I've abundant reason for my confidence, my son. The rest of my text contains a promise, 'that which he hath given will He pay him again.' What better paymaster can a man have than the Author and Giver of all good? And I can truly say that I have been doubly repaid—in my heart, in my home, in my children, as well as in the more enduring riches that are laid up for those who think upon His commandments to do them. Don't be afraid to invest in this bank, my children. Begin now in your youth, and when your hair is white as mine see if what your old father tells you is not true."

In accordance with the intimation given them when he bade them good night, Deacon Brown called "the boys" up the next morning as soon as it was daylight; said "boys" being all strong, stalwart men, some of them with heads higher than his own.

However reluctant they might feel to leave their warm beds at that early hour, the young men promptly obeyed the summons. Guided by the sound of the old man's voice, they gathered at the open door of the pleasant kitchen, where the fragrant odor of coffee and broiled chicken gave token of the substantial breakfast that was preparing for them.

Deacon Brown stood by the stove, watching his wife as she bustled from table to pantry, and from pantry to closet.

"Such delicious mince pies as you make, mother; I counted twenty-five on the pantry shelf. I noticed, too, that the big churn is full of doughnuts, such doughnuts as can't be beat anywhere!"

The good woman smiled. Forty years of loving companionship had made her husband's heart as easily read as an open book.

"You'll find a dozen of those pies, Jabob, on the long table in the hall, together with a pan of doughnuts, half a cheese, and some packages of tea and sugar. I guess you'll know what to do with 'em."

The old man's face fairly glowed with joy and satisfaction.

"I think I shall, Polly. Poor souls! won't it be a treat to them? Perhaps bringing a thought of the Giver of all good to some darkened mind that seldom thinks of Him. And won't it make our own Thanksgiving dinner taste better—eh, good wife? It is so like you to do more than is asked or expected. But it will all come back again."

Here the deacon caught a glimpse of the smiling faces that were looking in upon them from the open door.

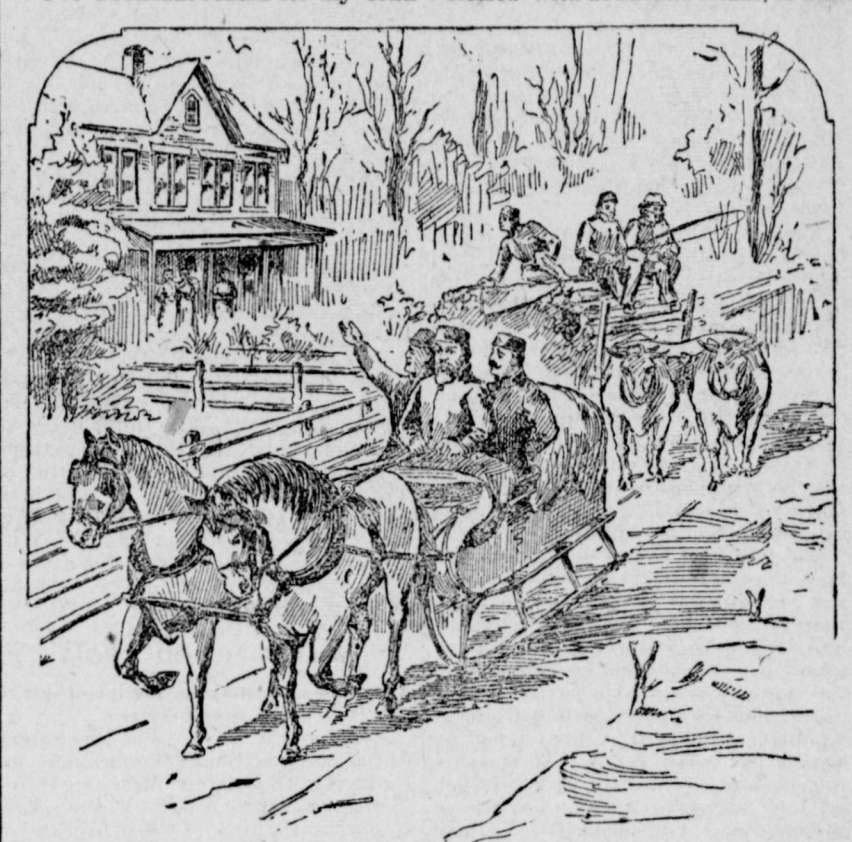
"Good morning, children! You are on hand, I see. I would have let you sleep longer, but there's my Thanksgiving sermon, you know, and I shall need your assistance in giving it point and effect."

"We are all ready, sir," was the prompt reply. "Only tell us what to do."

"You, Son John, and Nephew Charles, will please put the yoke of oxen to the big sled, loading it with three cords of hard, dry wood. Son Andrew, you may go up the attic and bring down some turkeys that you will find hanging by the chimney. Sons Robert and Henry may harness Nelly and Kate to the double sleigh, and taking out the back seat, put into it the barrel of apples and bags of meal and flour that you will find in the storeroom as you go in. By that time breakfast will be ready, and you hungry enough to enjoy it."

After breakfast the products of Mrs. Brown's culinary skill, the cheese and groceries in tempting array upon the long table in the hall, were all tucked snugly away in the sleigh, under the buffaloes; for neither the good woman nor her husband were among those who did their aims "to be seen of men."

The two elder boys had a seat in the



THE SERMON WAS WELL UNDER WAY.

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no thanksgiving sermon for you to preach? Are there no poor in your midst for whom you can make a day of real thanksgiving and praise?

There is a day of mortal pain and weakness that must come to all. Happy will it be for you, then, if you can lay hold of this gracious promise:

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will make all his bed in sickness."—Mary Grace Halpine, in N. Y. Weekly.

#### WHY HE WAS THANKFUL.

Reasons Given by a New Yorker for His Observance of the Day.

I am thankful because I am red-haired. I might be bald.

I am thankful I am alive. My lot might have been cast in Philadelphia. I am thankful there is a young lady next door who practices on the piano two hours a day. She might practice four; and, in addition, might have a brother addicted to the cornet habit.

I am thankful I am the father of twins. Suppose they had been triplets.

I am thankful I can wear a number nine shoe. I might have to wear eleven.

I am thankful I am poor. I might be in debt.

I am thankful I possess quiet tastes. Suppose I had been fond of Wagner's music.

I am thankful I learned to smoke cigars. I might have tackled cigarettes.

I am thankful I can't think of any more things to be thankful for. If I could I should feel obliged to write them down.—William H. Switter, in Puck.

#### A PROPOSED VACATION.

"If you want to stay here you may do so, but I'm going away on a vacation now for my health. When all the roosting places that are higher than a man can reach are destroyed and the lower ones are left it is a sure sign that a storm center is approaching."—Chicago Mail.

#### A Judge of the Weather.

The spider is a weather prophet by no means to be despised. He can tell you whether the wind will blow soft or rough, whether the rain will fall or the sun will shine. Long before the approach of the wind or rain he will shorten the long threads by which his web is suspended, so strengthening his net during the time of storm, and he will not alter matters until the weather has settled down again. Whenever a spider rests at his ease look out for a spell of rain; let him, on the other hand, be active during the shower, depend upon it the rain will not last long, and will soon give way to fine weather.—Sydney News.

#### A Welcome Guest.

Mrs. Gladdersleeve—Shall we invite anybody to our Thanksgiving dinner?—Gladdersleeve—I think I'll ask a nice fat turkey. You can invite whom you please.—Detroit Free Press.

#### THE CONFIDENTIAL CORNER.

One of the Singular Attachments of the Congressional Lobby.

One of the most striking scenes about the capitol during the daily sessions is about the "ladies' corner" in the statutory hall, says a Washington letter writer. This corner is one of the most curious attachments of any legislative body. It is unique and full of interest to the members. This place, which is behind the great columns and guarded by the statues of Garfield and Ethan Allen, and furnished with leather-covered sofas and chairs, has been frequently described, but the picture in all its fullness has never been given and perhaps never will be done full justice. The greater number of ladies who come to the capitol receive visits in the galleries from their friends on the floor, and some days the scene there is of the most interesting of receptions. But the confidential corner, the place of more seclusion and comfort, is amid the soft leather furniture behind the trusty statues. Many a representative of the great people spends a social half-hour or so there with comfort and pleasure, and it is to be hoped, with benefit. It serves some of the uninitiated as a sort of school of training for the more extended field of social life in Washington. He who would be quite ill at ease in a fashionable drawing-room or in ladies' society under most any other circumstances lolls back on a sofa beside some fair creature there with an easy familiarity which is sure to rub off some of his roughness of manner and shyness. The ladies who frequent this corner perform a great work in the way of overcoming the shyness of new members. In many cases, however, those who have long since forgotten that they were awkward or bashful in ladies' society still cling to the habit of visiting this corner and appear to take some delight in the relaxation it affords from their heavy labors in congress.

This institution was not started as a training school. That feature has merely developed incidentally. Primarily it was intended as a place where ladies coming to see congressmen might sit and wait while a messenger carried their cards in on the floor. The backs of a line of sofas up against the columns form a boundary of the sacred precincts of the blessed and beautiful, and a card reads in big black letters, "Exclusively for Ladies," etc. An elderly man sits at the table with two or three pages at his side and blank cards for the use of those who do not carry their card cases. A yellow messenger sits at the entrance to keep intruders out. An interesting and lively reception is always in progress during certain hours of the day while the house is in session and the receiving party is usually numerous and attractive. Some times ten or a dozen members will be among the visitors at one time, some seated on the sofas and some standing behind the columns or statues in earnest conversation with the fair habited. During the day there is a constant coming and going between the house and this reception room. All the members who are called there do not go from choice; and the woman-hater, who is compelled by politeness to go in response to a card, may be known by his flushed and annoyed countenance and his impatience to get away. There are some men who cannot be cultivated in a social way, even when surrounded by all these advantages.—Detroit Free Press.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 3 75 @ 4 75
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 3 45
Native cows.....	2 20 @ 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	53 @ 54
No. 2 hard.....	50 1/2 @ 51
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	37 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	44 @ 45 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 75 @ 2 00
Flour.....	1 90 @ 2 25
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Brass Prairie.....	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN.....	33 @ 36
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	23 @ 24
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	29 @ 30
POTATOES.....	50 @ 60
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 60 @ 4 75
Texas.....	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 50 @ 5 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 3 80
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	57 @ 57 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	44 @ 44 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	27 @ 28
LARD—Western steam.....	8 25 @ 8 55
PORK.....	14 50 @ 14 60 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 5 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 3 80
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	61 1/2 @ 61 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 3/4
RYE.....	44 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery.....	23 @ 23 1/2
LARD.....	8 51 @ 8 75
PORK.....	12 75 @ 13 00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	3 80 @ 5 00
HOGS.....	5 50 @ 6 40
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	2 51 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 1/2 @ 67 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	35 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	24 @ 28
PORK—Mess.....	11 00 @ 15 50

#### A KNIFE

In the hand of a Surgeon gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE of Breach, hernia, is now radically cured without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the peril of cutting.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula of the lower bowel, age permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting.

hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 63 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**IF you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit, bread and rolls, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their making.**

#### EASTERN CHEROKEES.

A Band Which Lives Within Twenty-four Hours' Ride of the Capital.

There is a most interesting place in North Carolina, which is seldom visited by tourists, and is not known even to many people of the state. It is the reservation of the "Eastern Band" of the Cherokee nation.

When the Indians in North Carolina were removed by the government to the Indian territory, by far the greater part of the Cherokees left their old homes forever. But a band remained behind, and a great tract of land was set apart as a reservation by the state. It comprises seventy-three thousand acres, and some of it is the very best land in western North Carolina. Besides this, it is a picturesque beautiful region, its streams are full of fish and its wooded mountains abound in game.

The eastern band of Cherokees are an interesting race of people. Their chief town is known in English as Yellow Hill. The houses are built of logs, and the Indians are chiefly engaged in farming. They number one thousand, and many of them reach a great age. The men vote, and are on the same footing as other citizens of the state.

Fully one-third of the eastern band are church members. There are seven Indian preachers. They have the Bible in Cherokee. The government maintains four schools for these Indians, the teachers all being whites.

These schools are located at Yellow Hill, Bird Town, Bir Cove and Macedonia. At Yellow Hill eighty students are allowed, each of whom receives one hundred dollars annually.

This is a high school, three others being somewhat like the ordinary public schools in the country districts, and the pupils living at home and going to school during the day. The pupils at the Yellow Hill school board there. There also is the council house of the tribe, quite a large wooden structure.

Here, therefore, is a tribe of Indians living within twenty-four hours' ride of the capital of the country.—Golden Days.

—She—"The refreshments are all ruined and the flowers haven't arrived. What shall we do?" He—"I'll ask Mr. Longtalk to tell the guests what he saw at the fair." (Twenty minutes later)—"What did they say when?" He—"Good night."—Inter Ocean.

—Farmer—"Well, my son, did you mark the words of the minister to-day when he said: 'Leave no stone unturned'?" Son—"Yes, pop, but I don't think he had any reference to the grindstone."—Philadelphia Record.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE FAMILY FINANCIER—"My wife has an absolute genius for making money go a long way, especially in the matter of dress." "Indeed?" "Yes, she buys all her gowns in Paris now."—Detroit Tribune.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Price, 25 cents.

WITNESS—"Nobody ought to object to being called down." Quercus—"Why not?" Witness—"Because he must stand higher than the man that does the calling down."—N. Y. Press.

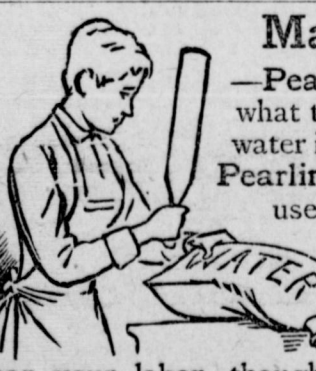
A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE'S no objection to a girl's making up a face in the privacy of her own room occasionally, providing she doesn't do it with powder and paint.—Somerville Journal.

You can't tell what a man will do in a horse trade by the amount of noise he makes in church.—Kam's Horn.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatism.



#### Makes hard water soft

—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearlina reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearlina, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good.

Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearlina "ads."

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

## Buy the "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT"

If You Want a First-Class Article.

1000 A MONTH. Live, Energetic and Responsible Salesmen WANTED in every county. For full particulars and free descriptive explanation, address NATIONAL RUBBER CO., 350 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroads Agents' Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo. 1000 A MONTH. 1000 A MONTH.

EXAMINING MEDICAL PROFESSOR—"Now, sir, tell me how you would treat a case of typhoid fever." Student—"Well, sir, I should first—I should first—I—E. M. P. (impatiently)—"Yes, yes; go on." Student (seized with a brilliant idea)—"I should first call you in for consultation." Passes with honors.—Tid Bits.

"CAN'T you wait upon me?" said the impatient customer. "Two pounds of liver. I'm in a hurry." "Sorry," said the butcher; "but there are two or three ahead of you. Surely, you would not have your liver out of order!"—Boston Transcript.

"How do you know, then, the young artist has an income outside of his profession?" asked the landlady's daughter. "Because," was the confident reply, "he pays his rent regularly."—Washington Star.

"Folks is always makin' fun of de fella dat de worl' calls 'has-beens,'" said Uncle Mose, "but it looks to me lak it an a heap better for a man to be a has-been dan to be a nebbew-was."—Indianapolis Journal.

By the way, why wouldn't an illuminated clock be a good thing for a man who finds time hanging heavily on his hands? It certainly makes the hours lighter.—Buffalo Courier.

"Yes, I do enjoy the music greatly, and, would you believe it, I can't remember when I learned to dance." Miss Crimp—"Dear me! Now, perhaps you never did."—Inter Ocean.

The fair may be forgotten and all of its glories vanish from the memory; but people will probably never cease to recall and smile over their experiences in the Midway Plaisance.—Boston Transcript.

He is a miss-guided youth who does everything his sweetheart asks him to do.—Boston Courier.

SHELLFISH—Customer—"Give me a dozen fried oysters." Waiter—"Sorry, sah, but we've all out of shellfish, sah, 'ceptin' eggs."

"No," said exclaiming with emotion, "I can never forgive you, but—but I will try to forget you."—Boston Transcript.

LIFE is not worth the living for yourself alone.—Galveston News.



#### KNOWLEDGE

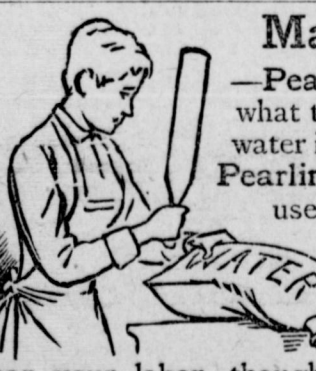
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment. When rightly used, the man who lives better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatism.



#### Makes hard water soft

—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearlina reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearlina, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good.

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## WOLFE'S

WOLFE'S CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, and all other remedies for the throat and lungs. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—D 1476

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



# THE TARIFF BILL.

The Work of the Wilson Committee Promulgated.

## GREAT CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES.

Important Additions to the Free List.—The bill to take effect after March 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The new democratic tariff bill was given to the public yesterday. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who had predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions.

The following is the proposed free list in detail:

On and after March 1, 1914, the following articles will be added to the free list: Articles for the use of the United States: bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for; all binding twine, manila, sisal, grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 90 feet to the pound; birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and birdskins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture; blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, bone char, bituminous coal, and coal slack or culm, crude coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for; oxide of cobalt; copper imported in the form of ore; lead, copper, and iron in its natural state; lead, lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice; mica and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for; ochre and ochre earth; sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this act, cotton seed oil, paint, pigments, and other colors, and statuary, not specially provided for; plows, tools and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, and other agricultural implements, and threshing machines and cotton gins; plush, back for making men's hats; quicksilver; salt, partially manufactured from coconuts or waste silk, and not further advanced in manufacture; soap, or combined silk; all soap not otherwise specially provided for; sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, sulphuric acid, tallow and wool grease, including that known as commercial tallow; dog or brown wood glue; straw; burl; stone rounded up into millstones, free stone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental, except marble, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for; all wearing apparel and other personal effects, without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, squared or sided timber, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, laths, pickets and palings, shingles, staves of wood of all kinds and unmanufactured wood, provided that if any export duty is paid on such articles, they shall be subject to duty as now provided by law; chair cane, or reeds; woods: including cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, gr. medulla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods in log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan, unmanufactured; birch bark or birch wood, and similar wood unmanufactured; reeds and stalks of papyrus, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, parasols, sun shades, whips or walking canes; all wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, hofs, yarn waste, card waste, burl waste, rags and hofs, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

The metal schedules are almost wholly ad valorem duties as follows:

Iron in pigs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Aluminum, or aluminum in crude form or alloys, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Lead, or lead dress, 15 per cent. ad valorem, upon the lead contained therein according to sample and assay at port of entry; provided that all ores which contain silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per cent. ad valorem; penholders, tips, penholders or parts thereof and gold pens, 25 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Pins, metallic, including hair pins, safety pins, shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Present law, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Type metals and new types, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Manufactured articles of wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any of the above metals, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 45 per cent.)

The bill repeals the provision of the present law for sugar bounties by installments by providing that these bounties shall be reduced one eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1915, and extending to July 1, 1925, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugar above 16 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-10 of 1 cent.

All leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be 85 per cent. If stemmed \$1.25 per pound. The present duty is 85 and 87 1/2 per cent. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, \$1.25 per pound; if stemmed, \$1.50 per pound; if stemmed 30 cents per pound as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, 35 per cent. and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The present duty is 44 per pound and 25 per cent.

Spool thread of cotton, containing one inch spool, not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 4 1/2 cents per dozen; and all other spool thread, 100 yards of thread 4 1/2 cents per dozen. Present law, 7 cents per dozen.

Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs of cotton or vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Present law, 65 per cent.

Stockings, hose and half hose, machine made, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. Present law, 100 per yard and 30 per cent.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections.

Stockings, hose and half hose, machine made, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Stockings, hose and half hose, machine made, valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

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steel locomotive, car or other railway ties or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Aluminum, or aluminum in crude form or alloys, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Lead, or lead dress, 15 per cent. ad valorem, upon the lead contained therein according to sample and assay at port of entry; provided that all ores which contain silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per cent. ad valorem; penholders, tips, penholders or parts thereof and gold pens, 25 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Pins, metallic, including hair pins, safety pins, shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Present law, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Type metals and new types, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Manufactured articles of wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any of the above metals, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Present law, 45 per cent.)

The bill repeals the provision of the present law for sugar bounties by installments by providing that these bounties shall be reduced one eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1915, and extending to July 1, 1925, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease.

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugar above 16 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-10 of 1 cent.

All leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be 85 per cent. If stemmed \$1.25 per pound. The present duty is 85 and 87 1/2 per cent. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, \$1.25 per pound; if stemmed, \$1.50 per pound; if stemmed 30 cents per pound as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, 35 per cent. and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The present duty is 44 per pound and 25 per cent.

Spool thread of cotton, containing one inch spool, not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 4 1/2 cents per dozen; and all other spool thread, 100 yards of thread 4 1/2 cents per dozen. Present law, 7 cents per dozen.

Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs of cotton or vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Present law, 65 per cent.

Stockings, hose and half hose, machine made, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. Present law, 100 per yard and 30 per cent.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections.

Stockings, hose and half hose, machine made, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

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All glass bottles, decanters and other vessels or articles of glass when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Present law, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16x14 inches square, 1 cent per pound; present law, 1 1/2 cents. Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound; present law, 2 cents. Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound; present law, 2 cents.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16x14 inches square, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; present law, 4 cents. Above that and not exceeding