Chase

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESSIONAL The second session of the Fifty-second con-ress assembled at noon on the 5th. The sen-ate was called to order by Vice President Mor-ton, seventy senators being present. Mr. Proctor appeared as the successor of Sena-tor Edmunds, of Vermont, and was sworn in A committee to call on the president was appointed and a short recess taken. Upon retassembling the president notified the senate that he would send in his message to morrow.The house was called to order at noon and appointed to join alike committee of the senate and inform the president that congress was ready for business. Several new members that he boker, of Mississippi, introduced a bill Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to change the time of the meeting 'of congress to the first Monday in March after election and to the first Monday in March after election and Mr. Durburrow, of the world's fair committee, introduced a bill to open the fair on Sunday. Mr. Payne (N. Y.) presented the petition of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the southern district of New York, for a hearing before the bar of the house of repre-sentatives, "he having been denied a hearing by a committee of the house." It was referred to the select committee to investigate the ad-ministration of the United States election laws in New York. After the committee that called in New York After the committee that called on the president reported the house adjourned. WHEN the senate met at noon on the 6th the

president's message was received and read. At the conclusion of the reading the votes of sev-eral states were received and placed on file. eral states were received and placed on file. Senator Peffer presented a petition from citi-zens of Kansas in regard to the alleged combine of millers and elevators to reduce the price of wheat...Soon after the house met the presi-dent's message was received and read. The death of Representative Warwick, of Ohio, was then onnounced and the house adjourned.

then announced and the house adjourned. In the senate on the 7th the treasury report was received, also a message from the presi-dent transmitting information as to the agreement with Great Britain in regard to maintain-ing naval vessels on the lakes. Mr. Hill intro-duced a bill to repeal the act of July 4, 1800, diduced a bin to repeat the act of July 4, 1880, dr recting the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon. Several reso-lutions were referred. The announcement of the death of Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, was received and the senate adjourned. In the house a bill, in effect repealing the law which provides for a reduction in the force of the engineer of the navy. to 170, was

haw which provides for a reduction in the force of the engineer officers of the navy to 170, was brought to the attention of the house. Should the bill become a law the number of officers would be fixed at 191. Although the measure received a majority vote, a motion to reconsider was interposed and no final action was taken. The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a long somate bill relative to

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of a long senate bill relative to public printing and binding. The senate held a brief session on the 8th A petition from the Chicago Woman's club for a repeal of the Sunday closing provision in the world's fair act was received. The senate bill for a bridge across the Missischnel river above for a bridge across the Mississippi river above New Orleans for the Southern Pacific railroad was passed, and in executive session the treaty with Chili was ratified and the senate adjourned until Monday... In the house the annual report of the secretary of the treasury was received and referred to the committee on ways and means. No objection was raised to the further consideration of the bill relative to printing and binding, and this consumed the remainder of the afternoon. ' Without disposing of the bill

the house adjourned. THE senate was not in session on the 9th.... The house passed the printing bill Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide

THE EAST. THE police of Chester county, Pa., are excited over the presence in the hills of a ferocious black bear. The animal was one of a pair owned by gypsies, which escaped.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND returned to New York on the 5th from his hunting trip to Virginia.

MEMBERS of the grand jury which indicted Lizzie Borden say that the evi-dence against her is of the strongest kind.

A WEALTHY widow of Reading, Pa., named Lizzie R. Bechtel has gone insane with an idea that she could build a bridge from New York to London.

PROF. LOUIS E. HEILPRIN, of Philadelphia, is projecting an Arctic exploration, as a rival to Peary's.

THE remains of Jay Gould were laid to rest in his mausoleum at Woodlawn, New York, on the 6th. The services were simple.

THE office of the Philadelphia Ledger was recently destroyed by fire.

THERE has been a break in the price of silver, the New York quotation being within one-half cent of the lowest on record.

THE will of Jay Gould has been made public. Most of his property is to be divided equally among his six children. THE prize fight at Coney Island was won by Joe Goddard, of Australia, who knocked out Peter Maher, of Ireland, in three rounds. The fight, though short, was savage and bloody.

PROF. J. S. NEWBERRY, the geologist, died in New Haven, Conn., on the 7th. He was born in 1822.

THE Australian middle-weight pugil-ist, Jim Hall, has arrived at New York. He is to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for a purse of \$40,000 at New Orleans.

THE Bessemer rail mill, of the Beth-lehem (Pa.) Iron Co., has shut down because of lack of work. The armor plate and gun construction for the government in the ordnance works will not be affected.

It is said that a vote has been taken on the first charge against Prof. Smith and that he was acquitted on it.

EASTERN silversmiths have incorporated to the amount of \$12,000,000. THE faculty of Harvard has forbidden

public concerts and theatricals by students. THE New York Stock exchange will

be closed December 24. EMPLOYES at Ellis island, New York,

will be discharged by the immigration commissioners. Because of the quarantine no head money is coming in to pay salaries.

THE WEST.

THE cattle barons who are making a desperate fight against the opening of the Cherokee strip are hoping to kill the measure by insisting that the intruders should be paid for their improvements.

NEAR Kirkwood, Ill., Miss Florence

WILLIAM JONES was killed and Luck Foggy terribly injured while blasting refuse iron ore at Alice furnace No. 2, Birmingham, Ala. The Morton county jail is full of wheat.

County

THERE was a severe windstorm at Paragould, Ark. Several residences were destroyed, twenty-six in all being damaged.

Four men -- two white and two colored-were hanged together at Louisville, Ky., for separate wilful murders. him GENERAL. CONVICTS revolted in the Austrian

prison at Kœniggratz, setting fire to the building. * Troops suppressed the rested. revolt.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London News says that it is reported that road traffic Prince Albrecht has resigned the regency of Brunswick, owing to ill health.

BRITISH agriculturists met at London on the 7th and formulated their grievances in a resolution asking a tax on foreign breadstuffs for their benefit.

An earthquake accompanied by prolonged rumblings occurred in the vicinity of Tunis, north Africa. No damage was done.

JESUIT fathers discredit the story of \$21,000,000 being buried in an old monastery near the city of Mexico. THE Commercial Cable Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. The company will also redeem

\$600,000 of debentures. Is the trial of the Jerez anarchists at Madrid twenty-nine were acquitted and the others were sentenced to terms ranging from twelve years to life im-

prisonment and solitary confinement. THE Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Co. announces that on and after December 15 it will sell 1,000-mile tickets at \$20, a

reduction of \$5 from the old rate. GAIL HAMILTON says that Mrs. Maybrick, convicted of poisoning her husband, is dying in a British prison. Gail Hamilton speaks bitterly of the gov

ernment refusing to release her. THE annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system for the year ended June 30, 1892, shows its gross earnings to be \$47,347,225; net earnings, \$15,117,455.

peace for Kickapoo township for thirty-HERBERT SPENCER, the English philtwo years and was again elected No-vember 8 last. He is over eighty years osopher, was reported very ill in Lon-don on the 8th. He was in his 73d of age and scarcely knows what it is to vear. have an ache or pain.

THE British government will not send another embassy to Morocco.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to have invested \$50,000 in Milwarkee street railway stock. CLEARING house returns for the week

ended December 9 showed an average increase of 18.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 18.2.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Times says the French republic was barely saved from destruction during the recent exciting events over the Panama scandal.

Gov.-elect Lewelling declares that he INFLUENZA has broken out again in will pay no more attention to appoint-ments until after his inauguration. He Sedgwick. Seward said, in a late interview: "My time Shawnee, Sheridan. will be fully occupied from now on in Sherman. making arrangements for my family in Topeka and in preparing my inaugural tanton. address. My correspondence has been tevens..... so voluminous that it has been impossinner Thomas..... ble for my office to catch up with the Wabaunsee..... work, so we will let all matters per-taining to appointments severely alone, and I would like the public to be inchita formed why replies are not received to their appeals. During a quarrel about a dog the other morning on the farm of J. B. Smith, colored, in the north bottoms a mile from the limits of Kansas City,

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Canvassers. About eight inches of snow fell at

Emporia on the night of the 6th. ties: Benson, the Mettmann murderer, will be taken to Topeka to again have the sentence of death pronounced upon John Horton died at Wichita the other day from wounds inflicted with a knife by Artie Cates. Cates fled but was ar-On the night of the 6th a heavy snow storm prevailed in northwestern Kansas. It seriously interfered with rail-In the list of Congressmen published Charles R. Curtis, of the Fourth district, is classed as a democrat, which is incorrect. He is a republican. Southern Kansas towns, including Wichita, Arkansas City and Caldwell, are making organized effort looking to the opening of the Cherokee strip at the earliest possible date. Mr. Rosenthal, the straightout democrat elected from Haskell county, but who failed to get his certificate, declares that the returns were falsified by the county clerk, who is his personal enemy. It is said the clerk has disappeared. There seems to be but little doubt that Mr. Rosenthal will finally The Kansas Equal Suffrage association, at its late session at Enterprise, elected officers as follows: President, Miss Laura M. Johns; vice president, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs; recording secre-tary, Mrs. Annie C. Wait; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Hopkins; attorney, Miss Ella M. Brown; librarian, Mrs. May Belleville-Brown. George O. Sharp, postmaster at Kickapoo, is the oldest postmaster in the United States, having served Uncle Sam for over fifty years. He first held office in Virginia in 1837, and has been

	sentence of death pronounced upon him. John Horton died at Wichita the other	Counties.	arrison, R	leaver, P.	mith, R	ewelling,
l	day from wounds inflicted with a knife by Artie Cates. Cates fled but was ar-		r	:	i	P
	rested.	Allen	1,509	1,398	1,607 1,635	1,423 1,490
	On the night of the 6th a heavy snow	Anderson	2,667	1,476 2,718	2,688	2,679
l	storm prevailed in northwestern Kan-	BarberBarton	822 1,381	1,439	956 1,423	1,365 1,713
	sas. It seriously interfefed with rail- road traffic.	Bourbon Brown	2,803 2,562	2,863	2,753 2,580 2,654	2,929 2,208
l	In the list of Congressmen published	Butler Chase	2,648	2,705	2,654	2,702 969
l	Charles R. Curtis, of the Fourth dis-	Chautauqua	1,408	1,292 3,751	1,408	1,309
	trict, is classed as a democrat, which	Cheyenne	2,697	486	2,714 500	3,714 492
	is incorrect. He is a republican.	Clark Clay Cloud	226 1,606	305 2,038	226 1,689	805 1,012
l	Southern Kansas towns, including	Cloud Coffey	1,915	2,268	1,931	2,254 1,860
۱	Wichita, Arkansas City and Caldwell, are making organized effort looking to	Comanche	259 3,886	310 3,896	259 3,900	812 3,877
l	the opening of the Cherokee strip at the	Cowley Crawford	3,063	4,164	3,087	4,155
۱	earliest possible date.	Decatur Dickinson	619 2,419	983 2,647	2,456	2,640
۱	Mr. Rosenthal, the straightout demo-	Doniphan Douglas	2,162 3,114	1,185 2,174	2,159 3,126	1,191 2,170
۱	crat elected from Haskell county, but	Edwards	399 1.235	472	899 1,234	473 1,370
l	who failed to get his certificate, de- clares that the returns were falsified by	Ellis	546	1,069	590	1,028
۱	the county clerk, who is his personal	Finney	1,102 478	1,097 238	1,092	1,106 342
	enemy. It is said the clerk has disap-	Ford Franklin	648 2,208	2,431	635 2,217	562 2,424
	peared. There seems to be but little	Garfield.	102 863	69 1,113	103 865	69 1,102
	doubt that Mr. Rosenthal will finally get his seat.	Gove	827 436	248	324	251
	The Kansas Equal Suffrage associa-	Graham	151	546 131	434 148	553 134
	tion, at its late session at Enterprise,	Greeley	274 241	229 114	276 245	227 111
l	elected officers as follows: President,	Greenwood Hamilton	1,733	1,781 186	1,731 252	1,778
I	Miss Laura M. Johns; vice president,	Harper	1.288	1,986	1.299	1,968
l	Mrs. Annie L. Diggs; recording secre-	Harvey Haskell	2,027	1,756	2,096 178	1,692 110
۱	tary, Mrs. Annie C. Wait; correspond- ing secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Hop-	HodgemanJackson	363 1,825	223 1,594	362 1,830	224 1.594
I	kins; attorney, Miss Ella M. Brown;	Jefferson Jewell	2,026 1,961	1.973	2,043 1,967	1,969 2,225
۱	librarian, Mrs. May Belleville-Brown.	Johnson	2,070	2,225 1,932	2,067	1,898
I	George O. Sharp, postmaster at Kick-	Kearney Kingman	219 1,223	141 1,564	214 1,211	144 1,580
	apoo, is the oldest postmaster in the	Labette	395 2,950	376 3,116	410 2,975	370 3,096
I	United States, having served Uncle	Lane Leavenworth	284 3,470	222 3,869	287 3,490	219 3,838
I	Sam for over fifty years. He first held office in Virginia in 1837, and has been	Lincoln	878	1,348	890	1,348
l	postmaster at Kickapoo continuously	Linn Logan	2,046 457	2,063 329	2,038 455	2,070
	since 1857. He has been justice of the	Lyon Marion	2,591 2,209	2,623 1,682	2,623 2,238 2,534	2,611 1,652
1	peace for Kickapoo township for thirty-	Marshall	2,530 2,294	2,937 2,365	2,534	2,935 2,352
	two years and was again elected No- vember 8 last. He is over eighty years	Meade	261	214	2,292 265 2,284	211 2,230
1	of age and scarcely knows what it is to	Miami	2,243 1,467	2,280 1,855	1.469	1,864
	have an ache or pain.	Montgomery Morris	2,739 1,417	2,514 1,323	2,750 1,429	2,509 1,323
1	The supreme court of the United	Morton Nemaha	106 2,322	76 2,194	107 2,238	76 2,171
	States has affirmed the judgment of the	Neosho	2,000	2,170	2,014	1,160
	lower court by which C. A. Benson was	Ness Norton	495 1,054	590 1,090	531 1,070	535 1,078
1	convicted of the murder of Mrs. Theresa Mettman on the military reservation at	Osage Osborne	2,605 1,163	3,170 1,380	2,607	3,182 1,388
1	Fort Leavenworth. Benson sought to	Ottawa Pawnee	1,444 609	1,541 729	2,461 663	1,518
	escape on the plea that he should have	Phillips	1,852	1,469	1,354	1.461
	been tried in the state and not in fed-	Pottawatomie	1,108 947	2,101 1,170	2,135	2,087 1,151
l	eral courts, for the reason that the	Reno	591 3,166		581	761 3,089
	land on which the murder was com- mitted was used for farming and not	Republic	2,176	2,019	2,170	2.052 1,820
	for military purposes. Benson will,	I Ruley.	1,573	1,427	1,583 820	1,423
	therefore, hang.	Rooks Rush	570	616	576	622
	Govelect Lewelling declares that he	Saline	1,008 1,817	730 2,175	1,034 1,837	2,165
	will pay no more attention to appoint-	Scott	142 4,768	162 5,254	144	163 5,413
	ments until after his insucurstion. Ha	1 61				

and the physical laboratory, the physical apparatus room, the physical lecture room and electrical rooms. The third floor will be used by students in free hand drawing, mechanical and architectural drawing and in com-

\$25,000.

merce and business. The fourth floor is devoted to the domestic sciences, there being departments of cooking, dressmaking, millinery and 1,423 846 622 715 2,165 kindred studies. On this floor are also recitation, lecture and class rooms. At one end of the fitfh floor is the gymnasium, 60x53 feet. At the other end is the

NO. 12.

PRINCELY GIFT.

Chicago Gets a Magnificent Library and Scientific Institute and Endowment From Phil D. Armour.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Philip D. Armour,

the millionaire packer, started last night for New York on his way to

Europe, leaving behind him a Christ-

mas gift of over \$1,500,000 to the city of

Chicago. Absolutely unknown to the public,

work has been going on for a year past

toward the erection of a magnificent

five story building on Armour avenue,

and it is now all but ready for occu-pancy. This building will be known as the Armour institute, and will be to

Chicago all that the Drexel institute is

to Philadelphia and the Pratt institute

to Brooklyn. The building is but a

small part of the gift. In addition to this, for its support Mr. Armour gives \$1,400,000. All that money and brains

and labor can do will be done toward

making it the grandest institute for

manual science and art in the country.

Mr. Armour conceived this idea years

ago and the plans have been carefully gone over with Col. Childs, John C.

Black and Mr. Armour's sons, Ogden

and Philip. The building and the funds for its

support are to be turned over to a board

of directors. It is expected that the

school will open on September 1 next. During the next few months the most complete apparatus obtainable for every branch and a library bearing up-on every line of study will be secured.

In addition to the building and an

elaborate apparatus for the teaching of

electricity, physics and chemistry, a

fine library and a perfect gymnasium, Mr. Armour puts behind the institute

and the Armour missions his gift of

\$1,400,000, thus giving to the former an

annual income of \$50,000 and the latter

The building has been erected and is

now being finished without regard to

expenses. In the basement will be

placed the electric plant and here will be located the department of the science

of iron and forging. On the first floor is a library sixty feet square. Wood-

working rooms and the rooms for recep-

tion and for the president of the insti-

On the second floor are the chemical

laboratory, the chemical lecture room

tute are also located here.

The Vote of Kansas For President and Governor as Declared By the Board of

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Courant.

Following is the vote of Kansas for president and governor given by coun-

that business coming over as untinished from one session of congress may be considered im-mediately at the meeting of a subsequent ses-sion of the same congress. Adopted. The fol-dancez, but fear paralyzed her. sion of the same congress. International and a same committee appointments were an-Jowing committee appointments were an-nounced by the speaker to full vacancies. Ju-diciary, Fellows (N. Y.); public buildings and grounds, Bretz (Ind.): enrolled bills, Scott (III), chairman: naval affairs, Brown (Md.); military affairs, Gorman (Mich.): education, McLaurin (S. C.): enrolled bills, Ohliger (O.): formalid sources Codemus (M. J.) militia. invalid pensions, Cadmus (N. J.): militia, Sipe (Pa.): war claims, Hillborn (Cal.): expendi-tures in the post office department, Sipe (Pa.): militia, McLaurin (S. C.). Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY has been in Washington for the purpose of smoothing over the difficulties concerning the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland THE postmaster-general's report shows a great increase.

CABINET speculation engrosses the attention of democrats who are now in New York to the exclusion of almost everything else.

It is reported that Senator Hill has been offered a remunerative position with a life insurance company and that he is giving it favorable consideration. THE president, in answer to a resolution, transmitted to the senate a report holding that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain concerming armament on the great lakes was still in force.

THE minister of marine has given notice of the adhesion of the Spanish government to the conclusions of the Washington maritime conference with regard to the prevention of collisions at sea.

IT is officially announced that there will be no social events of any kind at the executive mansion, Washington, during the present winter.

REPRESENTATIVE HARTER, of Ohio, is the author of a bill to discontinue purchases of silver, sell \$100,000,000 worth of bullion now in the treasury and invest the proceeds in gold.

AMONG recent senate confirmations was that of Ed C. Little for consul-general at Cairo, Egypt.

G. M. LAMBERTSON, of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed as assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Nettleton.

JUSTICE HARLAN, of the United States supreme court, will sail for Europe about the 20th of this month, as one of the arbitrators in the Behring seal fisheries dispute.

JUDGE GRESHAM has rendered a decision in the Illinois Steel Co.'s cases which practically makes the inter-state commerce law of no effect.

THE army bill is ready for the house. It makes an appropriation of \$24,202,789.

SENATE democrats will endeavor to treat the immigration restricting bills | lion. in a non-partisan spirit.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued an order to go into effect January 1, 1893, reducing the fee for each piece of registered mail matter from 10 cents to 8 cents.

Curran was killed by a train.

danger, but fear paralyzed her. LAKE SHORE engineers and firemen have had their wages advanced. They trol of his road was absurd. have promised to have nothing to do with the projected switchmen's, brakemen's and conductors' strike during the world's fair.

CONVICTS at the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary have been in revolt. Seventy-four of them were punished by being handcuffed in an unbearable condition until

they gave in. MUNCIE, Ind., has been invaded by burglars and highwaymen. NICKEL ore has been discovered near

Keokuk, Ia. MARTIN BURKE died in the prison at

Soliet, Ill. He was in for life for the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago. He made public nothing whatever concerning the crime.

DR. P. H. Hoy, a noted physician and naturalist of Wisconsin, is dead. Towns in Nevada are said to have been depopulated, the low price of silver making mining unprofitable. Ar Wenatchee, Wash., railroad graders and Italians fought over a woman, and blood flowed freely in the pitched battle. THE railroad men who have been

working in Chicago have made a new agreement, to take the place of the Transmissouri, and the headquarters cottonseed oil lard. will be retained at Kansas City

THE election of a senator in Montana depends upon the outcome of a contest

which is now being waged before the supreme court.

dates being put on the soldiers' monu- cided to adopt penny postage throughment at Indianapolis, and threaten to

sue for the \$21,000 they gave. OLD "DADDY" GRAY, an aged resident

death. LUTHERAN church people at Slight's station, near Kaskaska, Mich., on a recent Sunday after services went to the

home of a crippled brother and cut and split him enough wood to last all win- rigan for his attacks on Bishop Wigger ter.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY FOLEY is charged with forgeries in Savannah, Ga., amounting to \$108,000.

A TORNADO passed east of Atlanta, Tex., proving very disastrous. Sam tion. She says that "Kid" and his ren-McAdams and three of his children egades are in dire straits. were fatally hurt, also several children

belonging to Wesley Dawson. L. AND N. WILCZINSKI, Greenville, Miss., have failed for nearly half a mil-

THE great pugilistic event in New Or-

leans is not generally liked as it is set for carnival week. WHITECAPS of Lincoln and Franklin

counties, Miss., are running out the republic will make the best showing at the world's Columbian exaction of Jews, a la Russe,

Berlin. COL. DODGE. general manager of the Rio Grande Western, says that the report telegraphed from Salt Lake that the Southern Pacific had secured con-

THE LATEST.

THE populist members of the California legislature hold the balance and they vow that they will never vote for either a republican or a democrat.

NEARLY a thousand indictments have been returned by a United States court against citizens of Oklahoma, presumably those who entered the country before they had a right to do so.

THE comptroller of the currency his called for a report on the condition of national banks at the close of business Friday, December 9.

Gov. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, called at the White house recently and had a short interview with the president.

But little was transacted in congress on the 12th. Action on the anti-option bill was postponed in the senate. The discussion of Mr. Vest's resolution on the Indian territory took some time. An incident in the house was the enthusiastic reception accorded Speaker Crisp, who was thought to have been slighted by those managing the recent

Reform club banquet at New York. VENEZUELA has forbidden importa tion of American oleomargarine and

DR. THOMAS CECIL, of Chicago, was arrested in New York for prescribing for a sick man without securing a New York permit.

THE London Chronicle says that the G. A. R. VETERANS object to Mexican British government has practically deout the empire.

Two children of Ole R. Albertson, of Benson county, N. D., were smothered of Henderson county, Ill., wandered to death by a fire which broke out in will take him in hand. away in the storm and was frozen to the house while the parents were absent.

Gov. BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, is indignant because Supreme Judge Turney appointed a substitute for himself.

THE ecclesiastical trial of Father Corcommenced at Newark, N. J., on the P2th.

NEARLY 1,000 persons are destitute at Homestead, Pa.

THE wife of "Kid," the bostile Apache, has surrendered at San Carlos reserva- legislature will be held this win-

THE twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor began on the 12th at Philadelphia.

MR. GLADSTONE is spoken of as likely to be chosen for the orator at the opening of the world's fair.

THE bureau of American republics is in receipt of information from Guate mala that from present indications that

the world's Columbian exposition of any of the Central American states

Kan., Smith was shot in the shoulder Kan., and Sheriff Hixson, of Guthrie, Ok., both of whom had requisitions for him,

stealing and \$1,400 had been offered for

by Mrs. Beleville-Brown, of Salina. Mrs. Johns, in the president's an-nual address, said: "This is tho to strike. A session of the

ter in Topeka. The situation holds to us peculiar difficulties, yet particularly good advantages. In both parties are avowed suffragists, and the life of political parties depends upon the one first to make the fight for suffrage in Kansas." In concluding she said:

"The matter of greatest importance, and that to which all other matters must give way, is the compelling of the legislature this winter to submit an amendment allowing women the elect $\begin{array}{c} 144 & 163 \\ 4.391 & 5.413 \\ 157 & 119 \\ 6.730 & 4.189 \\ 326 & 451 \\ 586 & 743 \\ 1.883 & 1.921 \\ 845 & 1.227 \\ 146 & 131 \\ 86 & 183 \\ 3.525 & 4.642 \\ 493 & 684 \\ 1.361 & 1.525 \\ 3.76 & 294 \\ 1.361 & 1.525 \\ 3.76 & 247 \\ 2.343 & 2.618 \\ 247 & 216 \\ 1.605 & 1.613 \\ 1.075 & 1.613 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.643 \\ 1.075 & 1.027 \\ 1.055 & 1.027 \\$ technical museum. Connecting the two are dressing rooms for the gymnasium and elaborate bath rooms finished in white marble. It is Mr. Armour's desire that students may leave prepared for the highest university for practical work in any field of scientific labor. Every possible convenience for scientific research and experiment will be provided. The institute is not located in a fashionable part of the city.

THE PURCELL ESTATE.

The Creditors Not satisfied With the Pope's Letter - Will Write Again.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.-Three hundred creditors of the Archbishop Purcell eshate held a stormy meeting yesterday afternoon. A letter was read from the pope in response to one written his holiness some months ago, asking that aid from Rome be extended in securing an early settllment with the creditors of the \$3,000,000 indebtedness that has stood for twelve years. The pope's letter stated that inasmuch as the local church authorities, including Archbishop Elder, had done all in their power to secure a settlement of the debt, it had been deemed unwise for Rome to interfere. Following the reading of this letter were several fiery speeches. It was finally decided to send another letter to the pope stating that Archbishop Elder had done nothing looking toward a settlement, but on the contrary, all his actions in the matter had been adverse to the creditors. The pope will be appealed to for aid.

To Resist British Encroachments.

CARACAS, Veuezuela, Dec. 13.-Gen. Betancourt Sucre has been named Venezuelan high commissioner and exofficio governor of the districts which have long been in virtual possession of English colonies in Guiana. He will head an expedition charged with preventing further British encroachments and to especially forbid English settlers from entering the country along the Orinoco west of the mouth of the Amacuro pending the arrangement of the boundary dispute. He will explore the interior districts in quest of localities favorable to the settlement of Venezuelan families. The new administration proposes to encourage this policy.

Germany Monometallist.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.-In the reichstag today Count Von Meirbach, a member of the conservative party, asked the government to assist the bimetallists at the international monetary conference at Brussels. Chancellor Von Caprivi replied that the German delegates in the conference had been instructed not to give their assent any proposals that restricted Germany's right to decide what should constitute her own currency. They had also been instructed to declare that Germany was content with her present system and would not depart from it.

by Louis Whitfield, also colored, with a load of buckshot, and Whitfield was soon after shot by Malcolm Courtley, a colored farm hand who worked for Smith. Courtley used a musket and the charge took effect in the back of Whitfield's head, neck and shoulders. He will probably die. Smith's wound was not dangerous. Smith is pastor of the colored Christian church of Kansas City,

Kan., and very popular with his people. Ellsworth Wyatt, a member of the Dalton gang who was arrested in Terre Haute, Ind., was jailed at Topeka the other night while being taken to Oklahoma. Sheriff Bensall, of Kiowa county,

accompanied him. Wyatt is charged with the killing Deputy Sheriff Balfour, of Kiowa county, July 4, last, and a reward of \$1,200 was offered by the state and friends of the murdered man for his arrest and conviction. The complaint from Oklahoma was for horse

his arrest and conviction. When Oklahoma gets through with him Kansas

The Kansas Equal Suffrage association met in Enterprise in annual session on the 8th with about 150 delegates present. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the association, and the welcoming address was delivered by Hon. C. B. Hoffman and responded to

hour

ive franchise."

of all they surveyed, retreated in good order, and recrossed the river into Texas. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the country surround-

ing the scene of the battle. -Minister (sternly) - "Ah, Miss Goode, so I find you reading novels. What kind of stories are they that you have sunk so low as to read?" Goode-"Same kind as your daughter reads. She lent them to me."

> -Critical Stiggins (watching the Harvard football eleven at practice)-"They didn't hold on to that V long enough." Impecunious Jenkins-"I have made the same mistake myself."-Boston Herald.

157,236 163,111 158,075 163,507 5,875 5,432 Totals Pluralities CROSSED THE BORDER. Bandits Cross the Rio Grande and Defeat Mexican Troops, Buraing the Barracks and Returning to Texas.

........

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 12 - A band of Garza revolutionists, numbering about 140 men, and headed by Caterino Garza's lieutenant, Emtigo Ramon, crossed from the Texas side of the river into Mexico three miles above Inguacia Zapata, and were marching under arms when encountered by two companies of Mexican cavalry. The Mexican troopers fairly rushed to the attack, but the bandits stood firm. The fighting, which was hand to hand, was fast and furious. The troopers gained no advantage, but on the contrary lost ground from the start. It is probable that the revolutionists had planned a surprise, as they were heading toward the barracks when the cavalry opened

fire and charged upon them. The cavalry was at first repulsed, then routed, and retreated pellmell, and in the most disorderly confusion. The revolutionists pursued for a distance keeping up a hot fire until the last of the vanquished foe disappeared. The victors had by this time come up to the barracks, where the cavalrymen had but a short time before left warm beds to repel an attack. Torches were quickly brought into requisition and the buildings were soon in ashes. All of the paraphernalia which fell into their hands that could not be appropriated and carried away was destroyed. The revolutionists, in full possession

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

RECALLED.

I would not call thee back unless Thou couldst return in just the guise Thou ever wearest to my eyes— The very form whose rapt caress Drew, with the warmth of its embrace, Heart close to heart, and face to face; Thus only would I call thee back.

I would not call thee back with all Phat radiant luster on thy brow. That radiant luster on thy brow. That would but make me conscious how Immeasurably far above All human bliss—all mortal thrail, Thou art_not needing carthy love— That love that aches to call thee back.

Not with the halo round thy hair, Not with the splendor in thine eyes That dazzle souls in Paradise-Not in the vestments spirits wear, Would I behold thee; such a sight Would blind my vision with a light, That would not let me call thee back

It would but only make me know That farther than the farthest star The mysteries of thy being are From mine, so dashed with mortal woe; And I might feel, with poignant pain, That we were not one soul, but twain: And then-I could not call thee back

Oh, couldst thou only come, beloved. As when we parted:—heart a-thrill With all the thousand memories still, By which thy deathless love was proved, How would I—were one hour thus given, Lentfor my solace out of Heaven— Dare all, brave all, and call thee back! -Margaret J. Preston, in S. S.



It was peculiar, not so much on account of the crime (mayhem) as it was because of the unheard-of conduct of the sheriff and prisoner after conviction.

The particulars of this odd case (that have furnished amusement food for several generations of lawyers) were gathered from an interview with ex-Congressman George M. Thomas, of Vanceburg, and from the records of the case now among the archives of the Lewis circuit court. As the details of the case have never before appeared in print, your readers, especially among the legal fraternity, will doubtless be interested in the following narrative:

In the spring of 1836 Larkin Lyles and Edward Campbell, two prominent citizens of Lewis county, engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight at Vanceburg. They were both powerful men physically, and, as witnesses afterward testified, they "hit one another like hosses a-kicking." Finally, after each contestant had registered a number of knockdown blows, Campbell got his

FREE WOOL SURE. want to discommode ye no way, shape er form er fashion. Thar ain't no big

hurry fer ye down that ter Frankfort that I kin see. It's got along very well so fur without ye, an' I guess it can do a leetle while longer. Go right ahead an' fix up yer matters so's Polly Ann will hev as little trouble as possible, an when ye've got perfectly ready, if I don't see ye'tween now an' then, jist come on in an' we'll go." "All right, Buck. Come around to the house. I hear the dinner horn

a-blowin'." "I'll do it, Larkin, fer I hearn yer son John killed a fine fat deer yisterday, an' ter git a few mouthfuls of it is mostly what brought me over to-

day.' Two weeks later Larkin Lyles came in and reported to the sheriff.

"Well," spoke the sheriff, "if you're ready, Larkin, I am. Which route do you want to take?"

"I don't know what's your choice route. I propose to go the neardest way, through the hills, an' take my gun an' hunt through to Frankfort."

"All right, Larkin," returned the sheriff. "You walk through, if it suits you best. I've got a little bizness ter see to at Mayville: so I'll jist go on thar an' tend to it, an' then take the stage over the turnpike. I'll try to be there before you do.

"You'll have to make mighty good time, Buck, ef ye do." So sheriff and prisoner started for Frankfort, each taking a separate route. On the way through the hills Lyles killed several deer, and arrived at Frankfort before the sheriff got there.

He reported at once to Gov? Clark. When the latter entered the waiting room Lyles arose and extended his hand.

"Be you Gov. Clark?"

"I am, sir. What can I do for you?" "Put me in the penitentiary," was the laconic reply.

"Put you in the penitentiary!" exclaimed the bewildered executive. 'What do you mean?"

"Jist what I sed. I wuz tried in Lewis county for bitin' off a durn cusses lip, an' wuz tried fer it, and the judge sentenced me. Ain't Sheriff Parker never showed up yit?"

"No, sir; I know nothing about your case. i've no authority to put you in the penitentiary. Where is the sheriff?

"Why," returned the astonished Lyles, "hain't he never cum? He started the same time I did, and az I walked through, an' he took the stage, I'd

think he orter be here. I'm kinder uneasy erbout him." While they were discussing, and the

old governor was puzzling over the strange case, the sheriff came in. The two friends leaped toward each



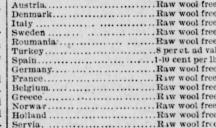
That is What the People Demanded at the

Recent Election. Whatever else the popular voice may have said in the late election it pronounced unmistakably and unanimous ly for free wool. There has never been any excuse for the duty upon wool except that the wool-growers desired it. The woolen manufacturers have not wanted it, and their industry has been not merely handicapped, but nearly stifled by it since the McKinley law, with its additional rates, went into effect. But all protests of the manufacturers have hitherto been unheeded, because the republican legislators believed the assurances of those political shepherds of Ohio-Lawrence, Delano & Co., of the Wool-growers' association -that the republican party would lose the votes of the Ohio sheep raisers if they reduced or abolished the duty. So the duty was put up in the McKinley law. On November 8 Ohio voted on this law, and the sheep raisers gave very plain notice that they do not want a duty on wool. The question arises, who does want it? If there be any. body in the land except the political shepherds who will answer in the aft is fair to presume that they will do so. firmative, now is the time for them to It is only in this way that they can be heard. Even the shepherds are si-lent just at present, and it may be that of dollars contributed by the trusts to they are thinking of retiring from business. It is time for the manufacturers to assert themselves and demand that their business be relieved from the intolerable and most unjust oppression which the shepherds have subjected it

to for many years. The folly of the American government's course in regard to wool was & Co. The Carnegies and Fricks in the strikingly shown by the Dry Goods Economist a few weeks ago, when, in \$5 a ton more for their rails than they denouncing the political shepherds for would get without a duty. This means the harm they had been permitted to \$10,000,000 a year extra profit to them.

tion at that time to ask for still higher duties: "In view of this brazen attempt at

further oppression of manufacturer per pound on refined sugar; yet it and consumer alike, it may be inter-is generally believed that its contribuand consumer alike, it may be interesting to note what other nations do in tion to the fund for developing patriregard to the admission of wool grown without their own borders: Great Britain......Raw wool fre



"These figures are taken from a report of the French tariff commission. wool, despite the fact that for the most part their hard-pressed governments want every cent of revenue which they can possibly squeeze out of taxpayers. Are McKinley, Lawrence, Delano & Co. right and foreign nations all wrong? Or are we a nation of 'chumps' for tolerating these greedy parasites upon our woolen-manufacturing industry?"

We shall surely be a "nation of chumps" if after the protest of the woolgrowers themselves we consent to the continuance of this oppression.-N. Y. Evening Post.

SOME TRUTHS. ican Minister to Mexico M

resentative in Mexico. He is a repub-

lican and a protectionist, but he has

discovered something during his resi-

dence in Mexico. He savs that the gov-

ernment of that country will not make

a reciprocity treaty under the McKinley

way. Its list of articles on which

duties will be placed by a presidential

consent to place our own products on

their free list does not embrace the im-

portant products of Mexico, and Mr.

Harrison has felt himself debarred

from entering into any reciprocity

treaties not contemplated by the act of

The trade between this country and

Mexico ought to be very valuable to

the people on both sides of the border.

Minister Ryan has so far opened his

eyes that he thinks it ought to be abso-

lutely free. He does not understand

why American manufacturers should

not be ready to compete in Mexico with

British goods that have been charged

with the freight and insurance of a long

A strong bit of evidence of the sound-

ness of Mr. Ryan's theory and of the

deception which has been generally

practiced by the protected industries in

strenuous campaigns is furnished in an

editorial published in a recent number

organ of protection) will make a se-

rious mistake if they rely on the easy

possession of any considerable portion

of our markets through the coming re-

vision of tariff duties. The American

manufacturers were never before so

the fiercest domestic competition. Many

of our manufacturing establishments

are admittedly the finest in the world,

and our engineers have succeeded in at-

taining a larger output per man em-

ployed than was deemed possible but a

few years since. The national re-

sources in raw material and skilled

"Our transatlantic friends (says this

congress

transportation.

of the Iron Age:

ness of Mr. Ryan's conclusions is the statement that the tin plate works at Elwood are to be increased in size. So itseems that even tin plate can be made

"A few years ago, while living in a without robbing the consumers. Long Island cottage," writes a corre-The truth is coming out, now that spondent, "I discovered my writing the election is over, and we are learning desk was inhabited by a colony of large that the manufacturers themselves are black ants. This discovery gave me not afraid that a lower tariff will degreat pleasure at the time, for I was stroy their industries. N. Y. World. dull and headachy from overwork, and

THE TRUSTS SAFE.

The Present Senate Will Do Nothing to lieve the People From the Grasp of the Trust Demon.

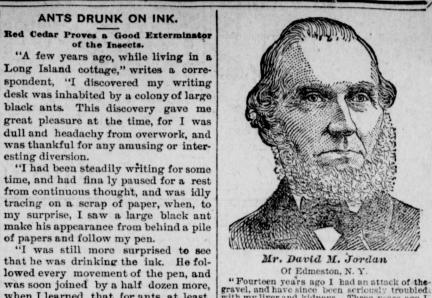
The farmers of the west, with the factory hands of the east, have declared that the democratic platform contained the right kind of a tariff make his appearance from behind a pile plank. "Republican protection is a fraud" and a farce, and the people want no more of it. They made this decision in 1890 and emphasized it in 1892. For two years the millionaire senate, at once the agent, servant, and tool of the monopolists, have blocked progress and defied the express will of the people. Unfortunately they can prevent the lowering of duties for another year. Will they dare do it? It

the republican campaign and corruption fund. They are under obligations to these American infant trusts—all born under republican rule during the last twenty years. This respite of one year will return to the coffers of the trust tenfold more than was taken out of them for use by Quay, Carter, Hacket steel rail industry are getting at least cause, it said of their avowed inten- They have invested only about \$1,009,-000 in the protection fund. The sugar trust is making a clear \$15,000,000 a year because of the duty of 1/2 cent continued for several months, when otic votes did not exceed \$250,000, an insignificant consideration when the benefits are considered. The saw trust is selling saws all over the world. It would not need a duty if it sold at the same price everywhere. But it at the opening of the season. But the does not. Its export price is from 8 to | numbers having increased to such an 20 per cent. under its price to genuine stay-at-home Americans. The duty prevents re-importations and is probably worth \$500,000 a year to the trust; yet the Distons are publicly credited with but \$10,000 of the \$2,000,000 Pennsylvania fund. The window, flint and plate glass trusts are enabled by their 100 per cent protection to draw an- shavings and put them among my nually on the American people for papers and the drawers in my desk, in \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year, yet All these countries have practically free they are down for but a few thousand on Carter's books. It is evident from these figures that our trusts are in the

hiding place for my army of midgets. hands of conservative and safe business men-men who seldom make bad investments; and unless their interests are betrayed by their employes in the present senate their few millions will have been well spent, even though in-vested in a losing cause. They have no topers and I began a search in their fear of betrayal and expect the senate | hiding places.

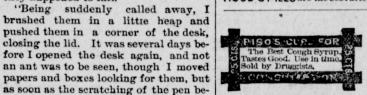
reform bills presented to it. - Exchange. TO AVOID HASTE.

An Extra Session of Congress Necessary to



ravel, and have since been seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. Three years ago l not down so low that **I could scarcely walk**. booked more like a corpse than a living being, had no appetite and for five weeks I ate-othing but gruel. Had no more color than HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA I could eat anything without distress. Why, I got so-hungry that I had to eat f times a day. I have now fully recovered. I feel well and am. well. All who know me marvel." D. M. JORDAN, retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills



About seven

years ago I had Bronchitis, which finally drifted into Consumption, so the doctors said, and they had about given me up. I was confined to my bed. One day my husband went for the doctor, but he was not in his office. The druggist sent me a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took two doses of it, and was greatly relieved before the doctor came. He told me to continue its use as long as it helped me. I did so, and the result is, I am now sound and wellentirely cured of Consumption.-Mrs. P. E. BAKER, Harrisburg, Illi-

THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

unsuccessfully until I lifted a pile of old letters and found a box which had once held pens filled to the top with dead ants. Not one was to be found

was declared a necessity.

elsewhere, and I began to wonder over the puzzle. Did they go in a body to escape the deadly effect of the cedar or did they select this as a mausoleum and the survivors carry the dead there until the last one was left alone to seek shelter with his silent companions? "Not an ant was discovered anywhere else, and though all this happened six years ago, no more have come. So if any reader hears a housekeeper bewailing the arrival of these tiny pests just recommend red cedar." It is surely effective.

"I had nearly overturned everything

ANTS DRUNK ON INK.

Red Cedar Proves a Good Exterminator

was thankful for any amusing or inter-

"I had been steadily writing for some

time, and had fina ly paused for a rest

from continuous thought, and was idly

tracing on a scrap of paper, when, to

"I was still more surprised to see

that he was drinking the ink. He fol-

lowed every movement of the pen, and

was soon joined by a half dozen more,

when I learned that for ants, at least,

ink was a sort of champagne dissipa

tion, for after getting a certain quan-

tity they began a series of the most

amusing antics, showing plainly that

the ink had for them an intoxicant

quality. After their ludicrous liveli-

ness came a stupor, when, they lay

curled up in little round balls wherever

gan they came hurrying out and fol-

lowed in a most amazing procession

over the paper, again going through all the different stages of intoxication.

Being unusually busy with my pen, I

now and then pushed them aside, unti

in their last stage of stupor they ceased

borliness between myself and the ants

moving to a different house in the same

neighborhood, I made up my mind that

"Among the various remedies sug

gested as 'infallible' was 'red cedar,

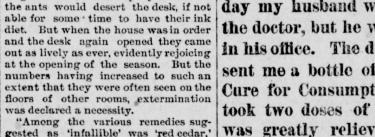
and passing by a boatyard where the

to be troublesome. This sort of neigh

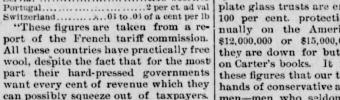
they happened to fall.

of papers and follow my pen.

esting diversion.



men were planing planks of this fra-grant wood, I gathered a f w of the fact every nook which might serve as . "It so happened after this that my desk was closed for many days, and in the stress of more important matter I quite forgot the ants, and when I next sat at my writing was so absorbed in my work that I did not for a while notice their absence until a little piece nois, February 20, 1891.



to continue to pigeon-hole all the tariff

opponent down and proceeded to punish him in harmony with the most approved methods of the old-time fistic art. Lyles, who had "worn the belt"

for several generations, grew desperate at the awful prospect of being "licked," and, raising ais head with bulldog ferocity, he seized the nether lip of the prospective victor between his teeth, and eliminated a large chunk from the inner part of it. At the succeeding term of the circuit court the grand jury indicted Lyles for the crime of mayhem, and a trial was at once accorded the defendant. Many amusing episodes occurred during the progress of the trial. "Jaybird" Lyles, the questioned as to how he obtained such a perfect view of all that transpired

during the tussle on the ground, said: "Cause, when they got down onter the ground, I wuz standin' in about ten steps uv 'em. I then advanced three steps backwards till I got in a diamatry persition whar I cud have a perfect octangetor view."

The jury, after listening to the testiconsultation. returned a verdict of about the right size." guilty. ' Judge Walker Ried, therefore, sentenced the defendant to the penitentiary for one year. And now come the features of the case that constitute to the penitentiary to come alone? Did it a striking anomaly in criminal history. The sheriff, W. B. Parker, nicknamed "Buck," was a life-long chum of the sentenced man. Accordingly, instead of taking possession of Lyles' person, he told him to "go on home. and he would see him the following day." Lyles, acting on this liberal suggestion, mounted his old black horse and left for home, seven miles south of the county seat.

The next day Parker rode out to Lyles' home, and found the latter "cutting up corn."

"Hello, friend Larkin!" shouted the sheriff, riding up to the rail fence, a few steps away from the prisoner (?).

"Hello, Buck! Good mornin'." "Hard at work, I see?"

"Yep; gittin' my hand in, ye see, so's it won't go ser fox-laked hard wim me when I git ter Frankfert."

"Er, haw, haw, haw, haw!" merrily shouted the sheriff. "When do you think you'll be ready to start. Larkin?"

"I can't tell jist vit. Buck." returned Lyles, coming to the fence and resting able to work much longer. I think I bis arms on the top itil.

"Wal, about when do you think?" "Lemme see, now," returned the your work?" sentenced man, scratching his head in longer see any meat on my plate at puzzled cogitation. "I'll try ter git dinner." The farmer's wife underready two weeks from ter day. Ye see, stood, and the next day the servants Buck, I've got er heap sight o' things were served with very large and very ter see to afore I kin possibly git off. thin pieces of meat. The co'n is all ter cut up, my stray girl exclaimed; "my sight has come hogs must be hunted an' put up, an' dead oodles uv utifer matters to see to; "How is that, Bella?" "Why, at this but I'll be ready by that time if thar's moment," replied Bella, "I can see the plate through the meat."-Dundee

no providential hindrances." "All right, friend Larkin; I don't News.



THE TWO FRIENDS LEAPED TOWARD EACH OTHER.

law. The restrictive character of the other with unnatural exclamations of reciprocity clause of the act is in the delight.

After they had shaken hands warmly, the sheriff, who knew the governor decree if the foreign country does not well, introduced the prisoner as one of the "best-hearted men in eastern Kentucky.

"Well, now," spoke the governor, "let's understand this business. Was brother of the defendant, when being this man sentenced to the penitentiary for mayhem?"

"No," returned the sheriff, "not for May hens-it was for bitin' a piece outen the inside of Ed Campbell's lower lip. An' now, I want ter tell ye. governor, there never was a better man than Larkin Lyles, an' I want ter say furder, that Ed Campbell is a heap sight better lookin' man than he wuz before.

His lip wuz a heap too thick, governor, mony, retired, and, after a prolonged an' Larkin jist trimmed it down to

"Well," returned Gov. Clark, laughing, "isn't this rather strange conduct in an officer leaving a man sentenced you know you were responsible for him?"

"Sartinly, governor, I knowed all that. I know'd jist what I wuz doin' Ef vou know'd Larkin as well as I do, vou wouldn't a-been afeared ter trust him either. I hope you'll pardon me. governor, for this little irregularity." "Yes, I will," returned Gov. Clark,

"and I'll pardon him, too. You can both go home."

So ends the account of the most celebrated criminal case of this section. The truth of it can be substantiated by the records of the Lewis circuit court, and by men of the highest veracity, who, though old, still retain a vivid remembrance of this remarkable case.-Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A Scotch Joke.

labor are beyond those of any other A farmer's wife, not a hundred country in the world, and American miles from Dingwall, has a great deal energy, enterprise and pluck will forof trouble with her servants. The bid the surrender to outside competiother day one of them came to her to tors of any considerable part of the sav: "Madam, I fear I shall not be home market now under American control.' am going blind." "Why, how is that? This was precisely the position asyou seem to get along pretty well with sumed by the opponents of the McKin-"Yes; but I can no ley bill at a time when the Iron Age and its protection contemporaries were wailing and gnashing their teeth over their own predictions of the ruinous

"How nice!" the Americans were unable to hold their back. I can see better than ever.

they tell the truth about their countrymen, their "skill, energy, enterprise of the wool states stood for the wool and pluck." Still another testimony to the sound- ! (Rep.).

Some Important Discoveries "There must be no haste." That is Minister Ryan is our diplomatic rep-

> Wise and others against the holding of an extra session. The plea is perfectly sound, but its

the plea now urged by Congressman

application is absurdedly wrong. The work of reforming the tariff is delicate and difficult. It requires the

utmost deliberation and care. For that very reason there should be an extra session. Time is needed, and the extra session

will give congress the necessary time. Deliberation is necessary, and congress can deliberate much more effectively in an extra session called to consider this single subject than in the rush of a regular session burdened with a multitude of other duties to be done.

The Fifty-third congress must recon struct the tariff upon the lines indicated by the votes of the people, If it is to do the work well and wisely it must begin it early. The regular session will not occur for more than a year yet. If a beginning is not made before that time hurry must ensue, and with it are likely to come the mistakes incident to hurry. An extra session is necessary to avoid

haste.-N. Y. World.

Urgency of an Extra Session.

The people have been examining the tariff question for years. The members of the new house have been in the thick of the debate, and will be as well prepared to act next spring as they will be six months or more later. The present ways and means committee has been engaged in the practical work of revision and will be ready to go on with it next month. It will have to take some action for the replenishment of the treasury, which the republicans well equipped for a successful contest, since they have for years encountered it they may as well deal with the sub-EGGS-Choice..... it they may as well deal with the subject comprehensively. The more the matter is examined the more clearly the necessity for prompt action at an early called session is seen. The de mand for it grows stronger, as its oppo nents admit by their pretended conces sions and by the artifices they suggest for securing delay. - Chicago Herald.

Vote of Wool.Growing States. The following wool growing states voted for "a tariff for revenue only," that is, if honorably carried out, for free wool and free goods: New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois Neither Ohio nor Michigan was solid in its support of wool duties, though in Michigan the free trade electors were practically stolen by the district system which effect of what they called "free trade." | ought either to prevail in all the states Then they affected to believe that the or in none of them. Idaho, Nevada, with North Dakota, Colorado and own in the markets of the world. Now Kansas threw their votes into the fire. The Pacific slope and Montana alone duties.-Boston Commercial Bulletin

"Carpenters say that the presence of black ants in a house denotes decayed wood, and if repairs are made that will cause them to leave. In tearing down an old house one of the workmen struck a portion of wood a heavy blow, and in demolishing by its force a number of ants a most irritating and poisonous liquid was expelled into his eyes, and the man was almost maddened with pain, and for several days it was feared he would lose his sight.

"There is no creature so small or insignificant as to be without interest, and even the pests have elements which a careful study can make attractive.-N. Y. Times.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.

CORN-No. 2 mixed 29 %@ OATS-No. 2 mixed.....
 RYE - No. 2
 47
 64

 FLOUR-Patent, per sick
 300
 62
 10

 Fancy
 100
 42
 65

 HAY-Choice timothy
 7
 50
 68
 50
 Fancy prairie.....

EGGS-CHORE. POTATOES. ST. LOUIS.

RYE -No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery LARE-Western steam...... 9 25 @ 9 30

LARE-West PORK-New.CHICAGO. . 14 50 @14 75 FLOUR-Winter wheat ... 3 50 @ 4 00 WHEAT-No. 2 red 72 @ 41½@ CORN-No. 2..... OATS-No. 2 3) @ 30 46 @ 46 20 @ 30 9 50 @ 9 55 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery..... LARD.....PORK.....

NEW YORK. CATTLE-Native steers 3 60 @ 5 50 HOGS-Good to choice FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red
 CORN-No. 2.
 50
 61
 51

 OATS-Western mixed.
 30%
 38
 38
 38
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 39%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%
 30%

Ever since the time when two she-bears ate forty-two little Israelities for making fun of the prophet Elisha, public sympathy has been on the side of the little street Arabs who roam about and are forced to look out for themselves. How many of them die like poor Jo in "Bleak House", before they have had half a chance. Most of them are swept away by pulmonary diseases. Consumption drags them down to death by thousands. All of them could be saved by the use of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure. It is only by taking care of the health of the smallest of the children, that the race is elevated. See that you do your duty and provide for the comfort of your own child. Get this great remedy. It contains no poison. It will cure croup. The small bottles are twenty five cents, the large size are fifty cents.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.



THE MESSAGE

Mr. Harrison Sends His Annual Message to Congress.

LATE ELECTION TREATED.

What May Be Its Effects-How We Stand With Foreign Powers -- Work of the Treasury and Other Departments-Pensions, Elections, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Both houses of congress were presented with the president's message on assembling to-day. As will be seen it is devoted, in addition to the usual review of executive work, to a consideration of the effect of the changed political conditions on the commercial and financial business of the country. The message as read is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: To the Senate and House of Kepresentatives: In submitting my annual message to congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general condition affecting the com-mercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. In comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favorable period in the his-tory of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never be fore enjoyed by our people. The total wealth of the country in 1800 was

The total wealth of the country in 1800 was \$16,159,616,068; in 1890 it amounts to \$62,610,000,-000, an increase of 185 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,625: in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 488 per cent: and it is estimated there will be about 4,00 miles of track added by the close of the year of 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnished the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,839.670. In 189J the capital invested was 31, 52, 635 610. In 1657 the capital interstep 4n manufacturing was 12, 900, 735, 814. In 1880 the number of employes was 1, 301, 388. In 1890 the number of employes was 2, 711, 134. In 1880 the wages earned were 310, 965, 778. In 1890 the wages earned were 31, 221, 170, 454. In 1880 the value of the product was 82, 711, 579, 999. In 1890 the value of the product was 84, 870, 286, 837. the value of the product was \$4,860,286,837.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant, or when wages when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the cur-rency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low₂. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate pro-duction of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows over production. But while the facts I have stated are true as to But while the facts I have stated are true as to the crops I have mentioned, the general aver-age of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,363,646,866 in 1860 to \$4,-500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians. an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,106 and their value \$210,193,925. On January 1, 1892, the num-ber was 52,398,019 and the value \$241,941,941. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36, 875,648 and the value \$544,127,908. On January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value

1570,749,155. If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that the wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard,

would not be accepted as highly prosperous. I believe that the protective system, which now for something like thirty years has pre-vailed in our legislation has been a mighty in-strument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protect-ing the homes of our workingmen from the ining the homes of our workingmen from the in-vasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family com-forts and enjoyments without which life

his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience December 1 about \$93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the pub-lie treasury, as hefore. If there are upon the the report of the postmaster general shows December I about success of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the pub-lis treasury, as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been still think that the surplus should have been still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or depositing it in banks with-out interests while the government con-tinued to pay the very banks interest, upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended per-sion legislation was a public robbery, or that the duty on sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation. The revenues of the fiscal year ending June

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, wore \$425,865,263,22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,804.53, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453,66 There was paid during the year upon the pub lic debt \$40,570,467.98. The surplus in the treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 189; to the general fund, fur-nished in large part, the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our re-ceipts from customs duties fell off \$12,069,211.08,

while our receipts from internal revenue in-creased \$8,283,833.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,734,-417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the year ending June 30, 1833, are placed by the secretary at 8463,330,350.44, and the expendi-tures at 1451,333,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of 22,000.000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the second receiver at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be \$2),9)2,387.03. So far as these figures are based on estimates of receipts and expenditures for the remaining months of the current fiscal year, there are not only the usual elements of uncertainty but some added elements. New revenue legislation, or even the expectation of it, may seriously re-duce the public revenues during the paried of duce the public revenues during the period of uncertainty and during the press of business uncertainty and during the press of Disiness adjustment to the new conditions when they become known. But the secretary has very wisely refrained from guessing as to the effect of possible changes in sur revenue laws, since the scope of those changes and the time of their the scope of those changes and the time of their taking effect cannot in any degree be forecast or foretold by him. His estimates must be based upon existing laws and upon a continuance of existing business conditions. except so far as these conditions may be affected by causes other than new legislation.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year June 30, 1893, are \$490,121,365 33, and the estimated appropriations \$457,261,835.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over the ex-penditures of \$32,363,030.05. This does not in-elude any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the secretary that the sink-ing fund law be repealed I concur The re-demption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 3), 1892, has already exceeded the re-quirements by the sum of \$999, alo (81.48. The retirement of bonds in the future before ma-turity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of \$32,860,030.05 of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894 should be added the estimated surplus at the begin-ning of the year, \$20,992,377.03, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about \$41,000,000 of estimated unexpended appropriations.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these ef-forts should be met by a purportations upon our forts should be met by appropriations upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our rev-enue laws in the near future seems to be probable it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of

During the last fiscal year the secretary pur chased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,335,748 ounces of silver and issued in payment thereof \$51, 105,608 in notes. The total purchases since (35), 102,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 12),479,681 ounces and the aggregate of notes issued, \$116,783,550. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.023 July 1, 1831, and the lowest \$0.83 March 21, 1892. Unclear of the fact that the mean correspondences of the fact that the period sector of the fact that the mean of the fact t In view of the fact that the monetary confer-ence is now sitting and that no conclusion has as yet been reached I withhold any recommendation upon this subject.

The report of the postmaster-general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great busiand progressive management of the great busi-ness of that department. The remarkable in-crease in revenues in the number of post offices and in the miles of mail interchange furnishes further evidence of the high state of prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets, towns, routes mean the extension of our border settlements, and in-creased revenues mean acting commerce. The reased revenues mean active commerce. The oostmaster-general reviews the whole period of his administration of the office and brings some of his statistics down to the month of November last. The postal revenues have fa-creased during the last year nearly \$5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is

mained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our steam ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construc-tion of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resist-ance than are found on any war vessel afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of dif-ferent constructions, a torpedo has been adopt-ed and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We are without armor The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is \$818,341 less than the deficiency of the preced-ing year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year it is estimated will be reduced to \$1,752,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly \$1,000,-000 should there be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contract for even well service ed and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We are without armor piercing shells. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless pow-der has been adopted and a slow burning powder for guns of large caliber. High explo-sives, capable of use in shells fired from heavy guns have been found and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed and the question of supply is no longer in doubt. The development of a naval militia which has under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included. There have been added 1,500 new mail routes during the year with a mileage of 8,863 miles, and the total number of new miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly 17,009,000. The number of miles of

mail journeys added during the last four years is about 76,000,0.00, this addition being 21,000,000 of miles more than there were in operation in the whole country in 1861.

The development of a naval militia which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the The number of post offices has been increased by 2,700 during the year, and during the past four years and up to October 29 last, the total navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organiza-tions 1,800 men and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislaincrease of the number of offices has been near-ly 1,000. The number of free delivery offices has been nearly doubled in the past four years tion and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement. The recommenda-tions of the secretary, will I do not doubt, reand the number of money order offices more than doubled with that time. For three years ended June 30, 1892, the postage revenue amounted to \$198,744,359, which was an increase ceive the friendly consideration of congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserved, the con-fidence of all those interested in the developof \$52,263,150 over the revenue for three years ended June 30, 18.8, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half ment of our navy, without any division upon partisan lines. I earnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble pro-gress may not be stayed. The wholesome in-fluence for the peace and increased sense of security which our citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships under the American flag appear is already times as great as the increase during the three years ended June 30, 1888 No such in-crease as that shown for these three years has ever previously appeared in the revenues of the department. The postmaster-general has ex-tended to the post offices in the larger 'cities the merit of promotion, introduced by my di-rection, into the departments here, and it has resulted there, as in the departments, in a large volume of work, and that better done. under the American flag appear, is already most gratefully apparent. The steamships from our navy which will appear in the harbor of New York, will be a convincing demonstra Ever since our merchant marine was driven tion to the world that the United States is a

from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion, the United States has been great naval power.

The work of the interior department, always paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passenger moneys, our grain and meats have been taken very burdensome, has been larger than ever be-fore, during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, taking theat our own docks and our large imports there laid down by foreign shipmasters. An increas ing torrent of American travel to Europe has eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma and the negotiations for the cession of contributed a vast sum annually to the divi-dends of foreign ship owners. The balance of trade shown by the books of our custom houses has been largely reduced and in many years altogether extinguished by this constant strain. In the year 1802 only 12 3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. The foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are many of them un der contract with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a by which in this of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I felt and have be-fore expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful. A wholesome change of policy and having so much occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the com-

mission is perhaps the most satisfactory that wholesome change of policy and having so much promise as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster-general for by these contracts for the expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year ap-proximated \$954,123.33. As one of the good reof the interior, who has given the subject care-ful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement and was inclined to follow this recsults reached, sixteen American ships of an ag-gregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing 17,000,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards.

The estimated tonnage of all steamships re The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of affairs as to the condition of quired under existing contracts is 165,802, and when the full service required by these con-tracts is established there will be forty-one the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents which seemed to be hopemail steamers under the American flag, with the probability of further necessary additions in the Brazilian and Argentine service. The contracts recently let for Transatlantic service lessly in arrears when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office has been so expedited that the bareau is now upon current business. The relief thus afforded to honest will result in the construction of five ships of 10,000 tons each, costing \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000, and will add, with the City of New York and and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the City of Paris, to which the treasury depart-ment was authorized by legislation at the last session to give American registry, seven of the the new states and the territories. The court of private land claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of THE WAR OFFICE. THE The report of the secretary of war brings again to the attention of congress some impor-ant suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and actiliary actiliary and actiliary and actiliary and actiliary and Buenos Ayres is the first to the Argentine re-public under the American flag. The service to Southampton, Boulogne and Antwerp is also new, and is to be begun with the steamships City of New York and City of Paris in February next. I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy in-augurated by this legislation and that the apopriations required to meet the obligations the government under the contracts may be promptly made so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embartassed. We have had by reason of connections with the trans-continental railway lines constructed through our own territory some advantages that we did not possess on the Atlantic. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the estab-lishment under large subventions from Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China. seriously threaten our shipping interests in the Pacific This line of English steamers received, as stated by the commissioner of navigation, a direct subsidy of \$40,0.00 annually, or \$20,760 per trip for thirteen voyages. In addition to some further aid from the admiralty in connec tion with contracts by which the vessels may be used for naval purposes. The competing American Pacific Mail line, under the act of March 3. 1891, receives only \$6,389 per round trip Efforts have been making within the last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions, a line between Vancouver and some Australian port, with a view of secur-ing there a trade in which we have had a large interest. The commissioner of navigation states that a very large per cent of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a dis-criminating duty of 10 per cent. on tea and cof-fee brought into the dominion from the United States. If this unequal contest between Amer-ican lines without subsidy, or with diminished subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue. I think we should at least see that the facilities for customs entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimina-tion as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Canada. No subject, I think, more nearly touches the No subject, I think, more nearly touches the power and prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitions and all would agree to withhold governmeut aid, we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until now they have prac-ally excluded us from participation. In my opinion, no choice is left us but to put the issue, moderately at least, on the same lines.

necessary in order to protect the interests on the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads lar work \$3,000,000, without the smallest scan-dal or charge of fraud or partiality. The en-thusiasm and interest of our maval officers, both

of the staff and line, have been greatly kindled. They have responded magnificently to the con-fidence of congress and have demonstrated to the work and a start of the start

the world an unexcelled capacity to construct in ordnance and in everything involved in the building, equipping and sailing of great war ships. At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's administration several difficult problems re-mained to be grappled with and solved

THE INTERIOR.

has submitted very fully reports giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last an-nual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question and I renew that recommendation and suggest that the commis-sion be given full power.

AGRICULTURE. The report of the secretary of agriculture The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting state-ment of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the entarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring from the first stimulating and adding all the government ofstimulating and adding all the government of-ficers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46, 900,000 in the same month of 1801; in June

1892, the exports aggregated 86 000,-000 pounds, against 46,000,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August 55 per cent. over the corre-sponding months of 1891. Over 40,003,003 pounds of inspected pork have been exported pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1802, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent. and an increase in value of 66½ per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,00) pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported in 1886. the past year there have been exported 33, 607 head of cattle, against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his official subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all car-ered diseased or supported active. The security goes diseased or suspected cattle. The require-ment of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle and the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a

post mortem inspection. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease, and on the 26th day of September last a public announcement was made by the sec-retary that it no longer existed within the United States. He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry that this statement was justified and that by a continuance of the inspec-Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work: and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of vented from again getting any foothold. The testify to the ability, identity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient as-sistants. Several important agreements for the cession of Indian lands negotiated by the Indian mission appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the act of congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherchea strin. of the Cherokee strip. This has been a source of great vexation to the exce-utive representative and great friction iaures between the settlers in their desire to sanitary restrictions on our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the in. terior the trade will be enormously increased could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by congress before March 4, 1893. The secretary year, which closed June 30, 1892. The total exports being \$1,050,287,030 and the value of the agricultural products \$793,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,030,000 the shipments

ommendation. Certain it is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and the lands opened to settlement is urgent. THE LAND OFFICE. The report of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the different state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very cratificing state of affairs as to the condition of the secretary shows a very the various products of Indian corn as articles of the various products of Indian corn as articles of the various products of Indian corn as articles of the various products of Indian corn as articles of the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining commeal with rye to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use for the products of corn has already stimulated expor-tations and that if diligently prosecuted large and important markets can presently be opened

The suggestions of the secretary for an en-largement of the work of the department are recommended to your favorable consideration. QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspec-tion and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected cholera quarantine reg alations should be uniform at all our ports Under the constitution they are plainly the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the first of September last, I approved regulations establishing a twenty day quarantine for all vessels bring ing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officials to exclude the deadly plague, We are peculiarly subject in our great nation of the spread of infectious diseases by rea-sons of the fact that the unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships a arge number of persons whose surroundings nake them the easy victims of the plague This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our litical, moral and industrial interests of our country lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship shall be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by furgreat flow of immigration now coming by further limitations. ELECTIONS I have in each three annual messages, which it has been my duty to submit to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attentions to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils the existence of which is known to all and that out of that might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that the mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has in some important parti-culars away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of any man qualified by law to cast a fare ballet and to give every such ballot an equal value in choosin our public officers and in directing the policy of the government? BENJAMIN HARRISON EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 6, 1899.

of his personal experience under me operations of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either ab-solutely or in their purchasing power and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased or even maintained: that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workman as has been the case under the pro-tective system every one will rejoice. A gen-eral process of wage reduction cannot be con-templated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed, I believe is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result stands between the producer and that result and the distress of the people, when it is attained, are not pleasant to contemplate. The society of the unemployed, now holding its fre-quent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile

Relations With Foreign Powers.

Our relations with other nations are now un disturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the tollowing countries: Brazil, Dominican republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Cuinon Nicaregua, Honduras and and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and

Austria-Hungary. Of these, those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been con-cluded since my last annual message. Under these trade arrangements, a free favored ad-mission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products. Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve that great under-lying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if this policy is maintained, greatly aug-ment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instant

The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to September 30, 1892, the increase being in some almost wholly and in others in an important de

gree the result of these agreements: The domestic exports to Germany, Austria and Hungary have increased in value from \$47,-673,750 to \$57,993,064, an increase of \$10,319,-308. With American countries our ex-ports have increased from \$44,160,285 to 54,613,503, an increase of \$10,438,313, or 23.67 per cent. The total increase in the value of exports to all the countries with which we have reci-procity agreements has been \$29,572,621. This ncrease is chiefly in wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, and manufatures of iron and steel and lumber. There has been a large in-crease in the value of imports from all these countries since the commercial agreements went into effect, amounting to 174,294,525, but it has been entirely in imports from the American countries, consisting mostly of sugar, coffee India rubber and crude drugs. The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquis tion and their loss of South American trade.

THE AFFAIR WITH CHILI. THE AFFAIR WITH CHILI, Congress at the last session was advised of the progress of the threatening differences with the republic of Chili. It gives me now great gratification to report that the Chilian govern-ment in a most friendly and hencephe with ment, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of \$75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the government of Chill rightly appreciates the disposition of this government to act in a spirit of absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercourse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a those home attracts without which into forts and enjoyments without which into is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are Amer-ican citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were the spectrum of the instituted and it cannot be a per-trum to and instituted and it cannot be a per-trum to and instituted and it cannot be a per-

to preserve in their homes the comfort, inde ence, loyalty and sense of interest in the covernment which are essential to good citi-conship and which will bring them, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assauled.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argu-ment in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American work-man, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles ad-vocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives of the last session were. I sup-posed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken. I recommend that the whole subject of tarif

revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much un-certainty that an amount not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased reve-nues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the un-certainty as to when it will take effect

Those who have advocated a protective tariff an well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods and at the same time keep our mills busy: that will give us an increased participa-tion in "the markets of the world" of a greater value than the home market that we surrender: that will give increased work to foreign work men upon products to be consumed by our peo ple without diminishing the amount of work to oe done here: that will enable the America ufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 t the per cent. more in wages than is paid in the The per cent more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our mar-kets and in foreign markets with the forsign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have here realized as its concentration has been in been realized, as its expectation has been in Europe, as well as in American cicles, the au-thors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise. We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff: but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective sys-tem with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the re ults of the new experiment. The strained and too often disturbed relations

existing between the employes and employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a consideration by the wage earher of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The fact that his wages were the highest

and have been the occasion of much unsatis factory diplomatic correspondence. OTHER FOREIGN MATTERS.

Our relations with Hawaii have been such as to attract an increased interest and must con-tinue to do so. I deem it of great importance that the projected submarine cable, a survey for which has been made, should be promoted both for naval and commercial uses. We should have quick communication. We should before have availed ourselves of the concession, made many years ago to this government for a harbor and naval station at Pearl river. Many evidences of the friendliness of the Hawaian government have been given in the past and it is gratifying to believe that the advantage and necessity o a continuance of very close relations is appre iated. The friendly act of this government in ex-

The friendly act of this government in ex-pressing to the government of Italy its repro-bation and abhorrence of the lynching of Ital-ian subjects in New Orleans by the payment of 125,000 francs, or \$24,33.90, was accepted by the king of Italy with every manifestation of grate-ful appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good

In consequence of the action of the French government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the west coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river, I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States and toward which this country has for many years held the intimate rela ion of a friendly counsel. The recent disturbances of the public peac

by lawless foreign marauders on the Mexican frontier have afforded the government an op portunity to testify its good will toward Mexic and its earnest purpose to fulfill its obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dis-persing the evil doers. The work of relocating the boundary of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo westward from El Paso is progressin

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Congress has already been advised that the nvitations of the government for the assemb ing of an internation, monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver was accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22nd of November, and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken ccasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference, as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver pon an agreed international satio would great y promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or de-lay intervenes, I believe that very soon com-mercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this move are governments to unter with as in this more-ment to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

Executive Departments.

THE TREASURY. The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract special interest in view of the many

misleading statements as have been made as to the state of public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated but emphasized before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March, 1889, 8255,074,200, and the annual interest charges \$11.684.460; second, that there have been paid

paid in the like crylings of the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages in the ab-sence of protestize duties upon the product of and third, that under the existing tariff up to the secure the best of secure the best tration, under the appropriations for the in-to the fact that some legislative action was

the infantry and artillery arms of the service. which his predecessors have before urged that they be pressed. Our army is small but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, bur now the policy of concentra tion is obviously the right one. The new posts The new posts should have the proper stragetic relations to the only "frontiers" we now have, those of the seacoast and of the northern part of our south-ern boundary. I do not think that any question of advantage in localities, or states, should de-termine the location of the new posts. The organization and enlargemant of the bureau of military information which the secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will ecome every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check. JUSTICE.

The report of the attorney-general by law submitted directly to congress, but I cannot refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the department of justice with great profes-sional skill. He has in several directions se-cured from the courts decisions making increased protection to the officers of the United States and bringing some classes of crime that escaped to punishment in the tribunals of the United States, where they could be tried with

impartiality. The numerous applications for executive elemency presented in behalf of persons con-victed in the United States courts and given penitentiary sentences have called my atten-tion to a fact referred to by the attorney-general in his report, namely that a time allowance for good behavior for such prisoners is prescribed by the federal statutes only where the state in which the pen itentiary is located had made no such provision. Prisoners are given the benefit of the provisions of the state law regulating the peniten-tiary to which they may be sent. These are various, some perhaps too liberal and some perhaps too illiberal. The result is a sentence for five years means one thing if the prisoner is sent to one state for confinement, and quite a different thing if he is sent to another. I recommend a uniform credit for good behavior be prescribed by congress. I have before expressed my concurrence in

the recommendation of the attorney-general that degrees of murder shall be recognized in the federal statutes, as they are. I believe, in all the states. These grades are founded on correct distinctions in crime. The recog-nition of them would enable the courts to exercise some discretion in app ing punishment and would greatly relieve the executive of what is coming to be a very heavy burden-the examination of these cases on application for commutation. The aggregate of claims pending in

the court of claims is enormous. Claims the amount of nearly \$40,000,000 for injury the amount of nearly \$40,000,000 for injury to persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the French spoliation claims an ag-gregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of these claims the government is at a great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence whereas the govern-ment has to send agents to runmage the field for what they can find. This difficulty is peculiar-ly great where the fact to be established is the ly great where the fact to be established is the up to November 1, 1892, \$432,564,178.70, an excess this great threat against our revenue is to have

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy ex-hibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary chiered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department. During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission. Contracts have been let during this adminis-

pressive influence. When to these results are added the former cession of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregatin during this administration nearly 28,000,002 acres, that agreements negotiated and now pending in congress for ratification by which about ten million additional acres will be opened to settlement and will be seen how much has been accomplished.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

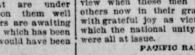
The work in the Indian bureau in the execution tion of the policy of recent legislation has been largely directed to two chief purposes: first, the allotment of lands in severalty to the In dians and the cession of surplus lands, and, secondly, to the work of educating the Indians for their own protection in close contact with the white men and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,000 Indians under the present secretary and have commissions, and 500 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation. The school attendance of Indian children have been increased over 13 per cent, enrollment for 1892 being nearly 20 000 A uni form system of school text books and of study has been adopted and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of free common schools of the states. These schools can be transferred and merged

into the common school systems when the Indian has fully assumed his new re-lation to the organized civil community in which he resides, and the new states are able to assume the burden PENSIONS.

The report of the commissioner of pensions, to which extent notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill, has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,956,000, and that amount was ap-propriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,058,-621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$165,000,000. The commissioner of pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expediture for pensions

will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point \$180,000,000 per annum. I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remit-ting the care of those disabled veterans to the

inadequate agencies provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving union veterns of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the district of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states did much to the recollection of the grand review when these men and many thousand others now in their graves, were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue. PAOIFIC RAILWAYS.



The Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

await a satisfactory investigation of the drawing which brought him his certificate.—Leavenworth Standard.

ets to the contrary. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 1, 2 and 3, barring the fog in the morning, were ideal days, and more pleasant than any of making a Democratic State out of weather we had during the preceding Kansas by encouraging the local Dem month of November.

The United States Investor, of Boston, sometime ago offered \$1,000 in prizes, for essays of not more than one column each, or about 1,000 words, which should best enumerate the natural advantages and resources of any ural advantages and resources of any American town. The *Investor* has so far 120 of these "essays," but Cotton-wood Falls and Strong City fail to ap-pear in the list, although Pittsburgh and Springfield, Kansas, are there. The *Investor* will receive "essays" of this is densitible Densettes 21 1992 this kind until December 31, 1892.

The County Clerk of Sedgwick county, in certifying up the returns of the election to the Secretary of State, made a mistake in the name of Cab-bell, candidate for Presidential Elector, giving it as Campbell, which cost Mr. Cabbell 5,253 votes. A like mis-take in Wilson county cost Mr. Cab bell 1,636 votes, or a totale in the two counties of 6,889 votes. Then again. by a transposition of figures in the re turns from Haskell county, Stubbs, Republican, was shown to be elected to the Legislature, instead of Rosen-thal, his succesful Democratic opponent. It is to be presumed there was no intention of fraud on the part of these clerks, as they subsequently attempted to correct the error, but the Returning Board refused to let them do so. Such blundering carelessness is inexcusable, and the parties guilty of it are totally unfit and unqualified for the positions they occupy.

OUR PREFERENCE.

For Secretary of Agriculture, G. W. Glick, of Atchison.

For U.S. Senator, John Martin, of Topeka. For U. S. District Attorney, Thos

P. Fenlon. For U. S. Pension Agent, Col. Tom

Moonlight. For State Bank Commissioner, John

W. Bridenthal.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE FRA-TERNITY OF KANSAS HELD TO-DAY. [From the Topeka Democrat, Dec. 10, 1892.]

The members of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, met, this morn-ing, in the parlors of the Throop ho-tel, and were called to order by Mr. T. McIntire, of the Arkansas City Democrat, and President of the Asso-

press to the party, and other matters. C. K. Holliday, Jr., was appointed a committee of one to arrange for a banquet in the evening.

EDITORS OF WEEKLY PAPERS. To the Kansas City Times:

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 1.-Presuming Mr. Stubbs, the Republican candi-date for the Legislature. in Haskell county, who was defeated by Resen-thal, but was offered a certificate of election by the Canvassing Board, has refused to accept. The Coffey county man should follow his example and ewait a satisfactory investigation of tent man as editor of satisfactory investigation of that capacity and character of the po-

If the old addage that the first three days of December govern the winter months should prove true, we will' have a mild winter, notwithstanding the predictions of the weather proph-ets to the contrary. Thursday Friday justified in predicting that Mr. Cleveland will give us, we have more chance of making a Democratic State out of ocratic press than by ignoring it. A

few years ago this would have been considered impossible, but now a close observer can or will say that our pros pects are better. Therefore, encourage young, intelligent, honest and faithful workers for the party.

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

BAZAAR ITEMS.

Frank Gaddy has erected a fine store room.

Mr. Thomas McCabe made a fiying visit on Spring creek, last Sunday. The young folks are preparing for a

Christmas tree. Joseph Harrison, of Greenwood county, will open a store. next week, in the building formerly occupied by

Mr. Gaddy. P. B. McCabe is having a well dug

on his farm. There are no flies on Bazaar; it will

have two new stores soon Charley Wisel, formerly known as Bridge, while en route from Africa to the Territory, stopped off here on a

short visit. Elmer Steadman returned home, last week, after a short visit here, with friends and relatives. M. E. W.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER

Is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper, fully up to the times in every particu-lar, and handsomely illustrated. There is a Fashion Department, and also a Young People's Department, either of which alone is worth the subscription price of \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies and inducements for clubs. Boys and girls everywhere are making money selling the Ledger to regular customers. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago. THE SATURDAY BLADE

Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. 4The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at

First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase,

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth. Judicial District. sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Michael C. Redmond) was plaintiff, Ruth Kingdon, Ella Kingdon and Pearle Kingdon and Pearle Kingdon, and F. P. Cochran, guardian ad hitem for Ella, Pearle and Belle Kingdon, were de-fendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judi-cial District, in and for Chase county. State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY THE 16TH, 1893,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash ic hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: The southwest fractional quarter (34) of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), south of range seven (7), cast of the 6th P. M., Chase county, Kansas, Crops reserved at time of sale Said property iss taken as the property

at time of sale Said property iss taken as the property of said cefendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs. Sheriff of Chase County, Kausas. Sheriff of Chase County, Kausas. Sheriff's office. Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kausas, December 13th, 1892.

Notice to Physicians.

State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, November 15th, 1892. Office of County Clerk, November 15th, 1832. Scaled bids will be received at the office of County Clerk until January 1st, 1893, from physicians for medical attendance at the County Poor Farm for one year. All bids to be by the tripand medicine to be furnished by the successful bidder. Board reserves right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commis-sioners. * M. K. HARMAN, [SEAL] County Clerk.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

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

EXTRA NUMBERS: 28-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges...1.00
 29-Discases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
 33-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance...1.00 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of pric

DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FRE HUMPHRKYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York



A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

The Shoes we handle are all of First-class make We do not deal in inferior grades. We never misrep resent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of foot. wear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call before making your purchases. We have

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

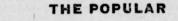
"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES

Nothing but Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.

A. MOHLER.

425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia National Bank, Emporia Kansas,

J. M. WISHERD,



RESTAURATEUR - AND -

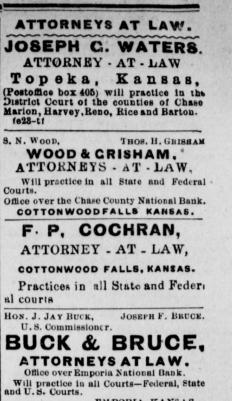
CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furn-ish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy. Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

> FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and " Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.



EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

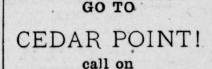
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1y11-1f

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice of medicine in all its branches-Extracting

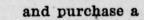
teeth Etc. OFFIL E and private dispersary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

R. C. HUTCHESON. C. N. SMITH. HUTCHESON& SMITH,

DENTISTS. Permanently located. Office over National Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction. COTTON WOOD FALLS, - - Kansas.



PECK,

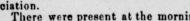


'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc, Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

THE

mch10tf



There were present at the morning ression: J. M. Mahr, of the Craw-ford County Democrat; A. B. Wallis, Stanton County Sun; Chas. T. Smith. Leavenworth Post; Miles W. Blaine, Leavenworth Post; Miles W. Blaine, Osage City Opinion; P. L. Jackson, St. Marys Star; C. J. Reynolds, Ka-ney Times; F. F. Lamb, Parsons Eclipse; K. J. Dill, Council Grove Guard; Charles T. Errett, Independ-ence Star and Kansan; J. M. Landis, Labette County Democrat; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte Herald; Grant Herringney Times; F. F. Lamb, Parsons Eclipse; E. J. Dill, Council Grove Guard; Charles T. Errett, Independ-ence Star and Kansan; J. M. Landis, Labette County Democrat; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte Herald; Grant Herring-ton, Hiawatha Democrat; Timothy Mc-Intire, Arkansas Valley Democrat; J. B. Fugate. Newton Journal; E. B. Buck, Winfield Tribune; Frank Fockle, Leroy Reporter; Frank L. Webster, Lawrence Gazette; J. B. Crouch, Huch-inson Times; A. F. Hatten, Westpha lia Times; W. E. Timmons, CHASE County Courant; T. E. Liftwich, Larned Eagle Optic; T. N. Cooper, Lyons Democrat; B. J. Sheridan, Paola Spirit; S. B. Kessler, Ottawa Herald; Spirit; S. B. Kessler, Ottawa Herald; Dr. Neeley, Leavenworth Standard,

Upon motion, the following committee was appointed, on order of business, for the afternoon session: C. K. Holliday, Jr., E. B. Buck, Bar-ney Sheridan, Ed. Stokes and Warren Knauss.

A committee, consisting of V. J. Lane, Frank Fockle, C. Smith, Frank L. Webster, F. N. Cooper and J. B. Crouch, was appointed, on constitu-tion and by-laws. The determined is a second to prove the second second

The fraternity adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock sharp, in the Crawford opera house building.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Association, it has pleased God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, by death, that brilliant and well beloved Democratic editor, Frank T Lynch, late of the Leswenworth Standard; and WHEREAS. It is a pleasure to us, who knew him so well, personally and through his editorial work, to place on rec-ord our appreciation of his character as an hanorable and upright man, whose influence was for the puck good, and whose ilfe work is his best memorial; therefore, be it *Reso ved.* That we cherish his mem ory, and that his example as a just, honor

Reso ved. That we cherish his mem ory, and that his example as a just, honor-able and upright man is commended to those who shall come after us. Resolved. That we extend to his wife and fatherless children our sincere sym-pathy in their bereavement in the loss of a loving husband and father, and we will never be unmindful of their claims upon this Asso-ciation and the Democracy of the State and Nation.

Resolved. That a copy of these reso Jutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the Democratic papers of the State. J. B. FUGATE, S. F NERLY, GRANT W. HERRINGTON,

A new constitution was adopted.

W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth SPECIFICS. avenue

CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE To Texas, New Mexico. Arizona, Cali-fornia, Utan and Old Mexico, are offered

by the Santa Fe. Tickets now on sale good until June 1st. with sufficient transit lumit in each direc

and the vineyard. For full particulars regarding the coun

try, rates, stopovers, etc., call on or ad-dress nearest Santa Fe agent. or Geo. T Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

C. A. R. ELECTION.

The election of officers of Jodn W. Geary Post, No. 15, will be held on Saturday afternoon, December 17, at 1:30 o'clock. Every member request-

U. S. Grant Post, No. 201, Elmdale

Kansas, will have an election of offi-cers, on December 31, 1892, at regular Post meeting. Every comrade is in-vited to be present, at 1 o'clock, p. m. J. H. FREY, Commander.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COT-TONWOOD FALLS Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superfor remedy, as u stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle FIRE. Large size 50c. and \$1



WANTED Wide-awake work-ers every where for "HEPP'S PHOTOGRAPH's of the WORLD"; the greatest book on earth; costing \$100,000; re-CHEPP'S Control at \$25, cash or install-circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L., MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, cleared \$711 in 0 d 9 vs. proceedings.

PHOTOGRAPHS

A new constitution was adopted, and a special committee was appoint-ed to draft an address to the incom-ing National Administration. It was decided to hold another meeting in Topeka, January 14, at 10 a. m, to consider the address referred to, and the relation of the Democratic





THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. c

tising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising

FOR LADIES.

A dress pattern at 5c. to \$2 per yard. A cloak at \$2 to \$20. A pair of shoes at \$1 to \$5; especially, a pair of those felt lined ones at \$2. A pair of gloves at 15c. to \$1.75. A silk scarf or tie at 10c. to \$2.50. A set of furs at \$5 to \$9. A pair of Chenille curtains at \$6. A Chenille cover at \$1 to \$3.50. A table cloth at 25c. to \$1.75 per yard. A dozen napkins at 50c. to \$4.25. A pair of lace curtoins at 75c. to \$5.50. A new carpet at 20c. to 90c. per yard. An elegant rug at \$2 to \$4 each.

FOR MEN.

A suit of clothes at \$2 to \$20. An overcoat at \$2 to \$18. A pair of shoes at \$1 to \$6 50. A pair of slippers at \$1 to \$2. A hat at 50c. to \$3.50. A nectie at 10c, to 75c. A pair of suspenders at 10c. to \$1.50. A pair of gloves at 50c. to \$2.50. Some linen handkerchiefs at 5c. to 50c. An elegant muffler at 35c. to \$3. An umbrella at 75c. to \$5. A pair of pants at \$1 to \$5.

FOR BOYS.

A suit of clothes at 90c. to \$8. A pair of shoes at 75c. to \$2.50. A pair of boots at \$1 to \$2.25. A pair of knit mittens at 15c. A pair of gloves at 40c. to 75c. A money purse at 5c. to 50c. A piece of soap at 5c. to 25c. A handkerchief at 3c. to 50c. A cap at 25c. to 75c. A good suit of underwear at 50c. to \$1.50 A pair of suspenders at 10c. to 50c. A pair of pants at 25c. to \$1 50.

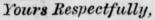
FOR CIRLS.

A nice cloak at \$3 to \$10. A nice pair of mittens at 15c. to 50c. A nice handkerchief at 5c. to 75c A fancy bottle of perfumery at 10c. to 50c A fancy money purse at 25c. Well, we have so many things that you can give to the girls, that it is hardly worth while to try to tell of them all.

KANSAS.

A good deal of the space in this paper was taken before we got our advertisement ready, so we were unable to fill the whole paper with a list of useful and desirable articles, so we will endeavor to show you the balance when you come in.





COTTONWOOD FALLS,

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892.

W.E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; af tertures mouths, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

am pm bm sm pm Cedar Grove.10 37 1 27 12 43 10 13 11 27 Clements10 16 1 35 12 54 am 10 23 11 45 am Eimdale11 00 1 46 1 10 10 36 12 15 pm Evans11 05 1 50 114 10 40 12 25 Strong11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillet. 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19 WEST. Mex.x Deo.x Col. Tex.x.W.tt. pm pm sm pm sm pm sm
Clements10 461 35 2 54 am 10 23 11 45 am Elimdale11 00 1 46 1 10 10 36 12 15 pm Evans11 05 1 50 1 14 10 40 12 25 Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinor11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordville1.28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19 WEST. Mcx.x Dec.x Col. Tex.x. w.t.
Etmdale11 00 1 46 1 10 10 36 12 15pm Evans11 05 1 50 1 14 10 40 12 25 Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinon11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillet. 28 2 10 1 53 11 08 1 19 WEST. Mex.x Dec.x Col. Tex.x. w.tt.
Evans11 05 1 50 1 14 10 40 12 25 Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinoz11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillet. 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19 WEST. Mex.x Dec.x Col. Tex.x.W.tt.
Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinot11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillet. 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 9 WEST. Mcx.x Dec.x Col. Tex.x. W.It.
Strong11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinot11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillet. 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 9 WEST. Mcx.x Dec.x Col. Tex.x. W.It.
Ellinon11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordvillel. 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19 WEST. Mex.x Dec.x Col. Tex x. w.t.
WEST. Mex.x Den.x Col. Tex x. W.It.
Saffordville 5 19 3 27 3 07 1 57 9 18
Ellinor 5 25 8 32 8 16 2 05 9 27
Strong 5 35 8 40 8 40 2 17 9 50
Evans
Emdale 5 46 8 50 8 57 2 32 10 86
Clements 6 00 4 02 4 16 2 46 11 45
Cedar Grove 6 07 4 10 4 27 2 57 12 09
C. K. & W. R. R.
EAST. Pass. Ftr. Mixed
Hymer
Evans
Strong City 12 30 7 30 8 00pm
Cottonwood Falls. 8 10
Gladstone 8 25
Bazaar 4 10
WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed
Bazaar 4 20pm
Gladstone 4 DU
Cottonwood Falls. 5 15
Strong City 4 00am 8 30am 5 20
Evans
Hymer 4 27 9 16

Send to Mrs. Geo. Waite, Em-

specialties.

Judge J. M. Rose has moved into the H. S. Fritz house, on State, near Friend street.

B. U. Schlaudecker, of Council Grove, was in town, last week, to see | his old friends.

Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home, Tuesday, from his visit to his mother, at Washington City.

Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bot-tle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13 On all taxes, one-half of which is not paid by December 20, a penalty of 5 per cent. is added.

E. C. Childs and Chaš. C. McDowell will each take a car load of cattle to Kansas City, to night.

L. W. Coleman, of Toledo township, returned, last week, from a business trip to Henderson, Ky. Chris. Garth, having sold his grocery and meat market in Emporia, will move back to Chase county.

Joe Rettiger and Geo. U Young

went to Arizona, yesterday, to work on the B. Lantry & Sons' contract.

Miss Nettie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, visited Miss Birdie White, at College Home, Emporis, last week. Mrs. S. N. Wood went to Topeka.

Friday night, and from there she went to Kansas City, the following day.

Miss Sallie Dowling, of Abilene, a teacher, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Wesley, and may make this her

poria, Kansas, for your cut flow-ers and Holly for Christmas. Roses, Canations and holiday

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Scribner have

specialties. Remember, B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling goods at bottom prices. Judge J. M. Rose has moved into

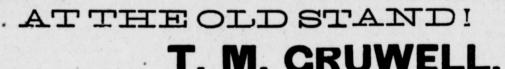
S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure the only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and in-fluenza and prevent your horses tak-ing distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co.

AT SAME PLACE. OLD

No use to try to name the articles in stock. All who have examined for themselves know that it would fill this entire paper, and then the half would not have been told.

I propose to Lead, in Prices, Quality and Variety, all competitors.

My stock, this year, includes a greater variety, by far, than ever before. Don't fail to come in and examine it, before making your selections.



bolidays.

J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. and three car loads, this week. He was accompanied by J. R. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, and they re-turned home, yesterday.

J. T. Foreacre is in receipt of the sad news of the death, on Friday last, of Mrs. Foracre's father, at Rainsboro, Ohio. Mrs. Foreacre was called there November 28, to attend his bedside.— Strong City Derrick, Dec. 8.

Died, at the home of her son-in-law. J. L. Jackson, near Matfield Green, on Tuesday evening, November 22, 1892, of old age, Mrs. Millie Walker, aged 87 years and 2 days. She was much loved by all who knew her.

Ben and Dick Arnold took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Friday night; Charles Hughes, two car loads, and Mr. Easter, a car load of cattle and a car load of hogs, all being shipped from Strong City.

Mrs. S. N. Wood went to Topeka.
Friday night, and from there she went to Kansas City, the following day.
A. B. Watson having resigned his position as driver on one of the street cars, John Denby is filling the place.
Miss Sallie Dowling, of Abilene, a

S. D. C., what is it? S. D. C., where is it?

Utah potatoes at Smith Bros. Oysters in bulk at Smith Bros. Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson is quite ill. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. S. F. Perrigo went to Emporia, Friday.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Adamson is very sick. 25 pounds of N. O. sugar for \$1.00 at with the Craig case.

W. A. Luther, of Emporia, is at Strong City.

Mrs J. M. Tuttle was down to Emporia, Friday.

Remember Bauerle's turkey shoot, December 24.

Wanted, at E. F. Bauerle's, a large umber of turkeys. dec8 3w number of turkeys.

Christmas Candies-3 pounds for 25c., at Smith Bros.

C. F. Shipman, of Emporia, visited at Elmdale, Sunday.

Mrs. P. L. Santy, of Clements, was quite sisk, last week.

J. R. Drake returned, Friday, from a business trip to Eureka.

at Topeka, Friday, on business.

Willie Richards, of Strong City, was quite ill several days last week.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, visited in Empona, Tuesday.

Wm. Forney has been laid up, for several days past, with rheumatism.

at Topeka, last Thursday, on business.

Henry Bonewell returned home. from his trip at Chicago, last Satur-

day. John C. McGinley, of Strong City, is now foreman of the Emporia Ga-

J. A. Lucas, of Strong City, was suffering with throat trouble, last week.

FOR RENT.-A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Carpenter.

penter.
W. A Lucas and Geo. Green, of Emporia, were visiting at Strong City, Sunday.
M. P. Strail, who has been very sick
Born, on Tuesday, December 13th, 1892, at high noon, to Mr. and Mrs. C.
W. White, of Strong City, a daughter, and the Derrick folks are now the hap-

M. P. Strail, who has been very sick during the past two weeks, is now improving.

Mrs. J. A. Lucas, of Strong City, re-

Part Catering

Geo. Wesley, and may make this her home. Only four names have been added to our subscription list since our last issue, two Democrats and two Repub-licans. For Sale:-A mare and horse, six

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight be-tween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf

Sheriff J. H. Murdock is in Mis-souri, with a requisition for Ed. Len-derman, who is wanted in connection

Dan McGinley returned home, re-cently, from Salt Lake, Utah, and will remain for a few months with his par-

Dr. C. L. Conaway's sister, Mrs. B. F. Lininger, of Coshocton, Ohio, who was visiting at the Doctor's, started home, last Friday morning.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write

Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Virgil Brown, who was managing the contract for Rettiger Bros. & Co.,

on the St. Louis water works, has returned to his home at Strong City.

FOR SALE .- Some very fine Part-

W. C. Gruwell, of Kansas City, ar-

rived here. yesterday. on a visit at his father's, T. M. Gruwell. He expects his wife here for a visit during the holidays.

In addition to putting up turkeys for the boys to shoot for, on Decem-Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was ber 24, Bauerle will also give them a chance to get a first class double-barreled shotgun. Mr. and Mrs. John Patton, of Clem-

ents, have recently become the par-ents of a brand new daughter, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langendorf, of the same place.

County Treasurer David Griffitte now occupies the house vacated by ex-County Treasurer A. M. Breese, in this city, and Mr. Breese is back on his farm, near Elmdale.

piest people in that city.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease spent last Thursday in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan. Wheth-or not she was looking after her Sena-

l'IVE DOLLARS REWARD.-Strayed from the pasture of A. S. Howard, west of Cottonwood Falls, two red steers, branded "A." with bar over it. being sung on the stage, is entitled "The Indian Summer Time." It is by the popular author, Will L. Thomp-

wood Falls, Kansas.

Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.

While shoveling snow off the side walk on Wednesday of last week, Geo. J. R. Drake returned, Friday, from business trip to Eureka. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was t Topeka, Friday, on business. For SALE.—Some very fine Part-ridge Cochin Coekerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. picturesque.

Postmaster, is now staying in the

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter started, Tuesday morning, for a visit at her old home, in Florida, to remain there announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Grisham's sister, Miss Edith Park, during the winter. She was accom-panied as far as Kansas City, Mo., by her daughter in-law, Mrs. D. K. Cart-ter, who will visit friends and relawho has been teaching school at that place.

tives there for about a week. reach here, Saturday afternoon.

According to programme, the M. E. church in Strong City was dedicated, last Sunday morning, the attendance last Sunday more fully and earlier than usual the transas of the various insects are given in detail. It is a very valuable, as well as inter-esting work, and should be in the hands of every farmer and fruit raiser. This volume is published by the State of Kansas, for free distribution within

this year, and that nearly all are ray-ing in full. Very few are paying half. * * * James McNee says, never. since his residence in Chase county, have his customers paid their obliga-tions more promptly than during the past month.—Leader.

Mrs. J. A. Lucas, of Strong City, re-turned home, Monday, from a visit at Emporia. Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Conaway, of Toledo, visited relatives, in Emporia. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. Mr. angl String Died, in Strong City, on Thursday fternoon, December Sth, 1892, of fternoon, December Sth, 1892, of man, aged 3 years, 10 months and y. D. Biel-this office. Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, returned home, Saturday, from a visit at Emporia. Duchanois & Jones have just re-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

Hill officiating. At a regular meeting of Felix Lodge, I. O. O. F., Strong City, No-vember 24 1892, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wilson Bradburn, N. G.; W. H. Mc-Morris, V. G.; G. K. Hagans, Treas-urer; Charles Simmons, Secretary. The latest and prettiest song now being sung on the stage, is entitled being sung on the stage, is entitled

fifty pounds. This large stick of

HUCHES-HOLMES.

GEO. GAMER.

Monday afternoon it began to rain and kept it up until about 4 o'clock, 8th, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Tuesday morning, when it began to snow, and, by daylight, snow laid on the ground about three inches deep. and fences and trees were gayly dec-orated with the "beautiful snow." State of the order of the sea of matri-tree launched upon the sea of matri-state of the sea of the making the scene, in any direction mony. The contracting parties were the eye might lock, lovely, grand and Mr. David Hughes, of Kansas City.

Mo., and Miss Jennie Holmes. Only the immediate relatives were present. Rev. S. W. Richards performed the Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham left, Tuesday afternoon, for Colorado Springs, Colo., in answer to a telegram wedding ceremony, which consisted of the reading of the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service, of which church the bride and groom are both

members. Mr. Hughes is one of Kansas City's prominent and prosperous business men of the firm of Dugan & A telegram has been received here, that she is dead, and her remains will

Hughes, building contractors. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Holmes, and is both charming and womanly, beloved by all who have the great pleasure of her A very elaborate report on the in-jurious insects of Kansas, has been issued by Vernon L. Kellogg, of the Kansas State University. It is pro-fusely illustrated, and the habits of acquaintance and friendship, and a young lady of whom Chase county is justly proud. She has many accom-plishments, both natural and acquired,

and her tact, generous disposition and cordial manners well fit her to make new friends and adorn any society wherever she may be. A number of telegrams of congratulation were received, and many more substantial remembrances from friends to the bride and groom were given them. Imme-

diately after the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left for an extended tour in the east. Their home, Now that the holidays are close at

And why is this thus? Is it because French fruits-real fruit-prepared THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

WANTED.

west of Cottonwood Falls, two red steers, branded "A." with bar over it, on right hip—one a yearling and the other three years old. A reward of five dollars will be given for the re-turn of each of them to me, at Cattonterms, and secure choice territory at MAY BROS, Nurserymen.

dec1-t10 Rochester, N. Y.

stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on ac-count of had health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ARE YOU A WOMAN

WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY CF

ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MACAZINE ot Philaeelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1.500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and Splendid

articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three Months Free if you take it row. Sample copy, 10 cents

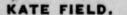
For Brain-workers and Se-dentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths: Athlete or Invalid. A complete yym-nasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room: new sei-natific, diurable, comprehen-sive, cheap. Indorsed by fors and others new using it. Send for it-lustrate direuln, 40 engravungs no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

KATE FIELD'S WASHINCTON

\$2-00 a year. 5 cents a Copy.

'It is the brightest Weekly in America."

Send FIFTY CFNTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and yon will get it every week for 3 m(MTH; If you send before Dec-ember 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor,



THE OLD STONE DOUGHNUT JAR.

My thoughts will sometimes wander back To things I loved in boyhood days-The pond beside the railroad track Whereon I longing used to gaze, Because forbidden there to swim Because for fidden there to swim; But brighter far the memories are Of what held goodness to its rim— My mother's old stone doughnut jar!

There's many a time and many a place My thoughts go back to lovingly, And many a pretty girlish face Is treasured in my memory; Yet nothing takes me back so soon, Or leads into the past so far, Whether at morning, night or noon, As thoughts of that stone doughnut jar:

It stood upon a lower shelf, Was covered with a blue stone plate, And I could always help myself, Nor need to "pause to hesitate." What joy of joys! what untold bliss It held, not even time can mar! Let come what may I'll still have this-The memory of that doughnut jar. -William S. Lord, in Good Housekeeping.



CHAPTER XXVI. MARRIED BUT NOT MATED.

The next morning I arose feeling badly. I had slept none during the night, but I had wept for hours. All night long my mind dwelt on the scene just described and the burden of my thoughts ever was of what might have been. I was sure that Will Hanley loved me-that the sight of me had aroused all the tender passion he had known five years before, and that but for the vile rumors set afloat by Ralph Bernard he would have searched me out even at the cost of years and made me his wife. It was wrong, perhaps, to dwell on such thoughts, but there was a melancholy pleasure in it that I could not resist. There was a sad enjoyment in recalling his words and actions, and in knowing that he loved me even though he had no right to do so.

For an instant I reveled in the knowledge of his love, then, putting that feeling away, I contrasted what was with what might have been, and sweetness. But for him I would have been Will Hanley's bride, a happy, contented wife, instead of a disappointed woman, loving a man whom I had no right to love.

When I descended to the dining-room I found that Mrs. Lawton and the visitors had already breakfasted, so I sat you I could never forget." down alone and ate a very little. Leaving the table I went out for a walk, hoping that the fresh morning air would revive me. I took the same course I had taken the night before, but just as I emerged into the lane I found myself face to face with Hanley and my sister. For a moment we were all embarrassed and silent, but I soon recovered myself a little, and, extending my hand to my sister. 1 said:

'Mary, I am glad to see you."

My words did not seem to express much, and the tone in which I uttered them was quite devoid of sentiment, but I only spoke as I felt. I regretted that I had not been more demonstrative, after the words were spoken, but I did not regret long. Mary's deportment was such as to freeze up in my heart any tender affection I might have cherished. She took no notice of my extended hand, but with a stiff bow re-

to papa about it, and she was quite positive in her statements relative to an undue intimacy existing between you and her husband. It worried papa until he was sick, and he said for his sake you ought to lead a respectable life, if you cared nothing for yourself."

"For his sake?" I repeated. "Why for his sake, I wonder? What has he ever done to make his sake a consideration with me? What has he ever done," I continued, growing more vehement as memories crowded up, "to make me respectable? Has he trained me up in kindness and love? Has he sheltered me from the cold world and protected me, as a father should, from the wicked deceit of such men as Bernard? No. He denied me his love and drove me out into the world among strangers, ignorant and penniless. It is not to him I owe any thanks for being what I am, and he can take no credit to himself for the fact that I am

pure and stainless. He gave me every chance to go to wreck, and if I had he would have no cause to feel surprised." "I do not care to hear papa abused," she said, with an injured air.

"Nor I do not care to abuse him,"

replied. "Sometimes, though, it is hard to suffer in silence, and then the truth will out. But enough of that. Let the past sleep. You believe those rumors that were reported against my character?"

"I dislike to, but I do not see how I am to help it."

"Then, Mary, we cannot be friends I can forgive deep wrongs, but that is one I cannot forgive."

Without another word I turned and walked away. Hanley had not spoken once during our short interview. and I had no idea what his thoughts were, for I never gave him a glance while we stood there. He followed me soon, however, and coming to where I had stopped in the lane, he said:

"Agnes, do not feel grieved at what Mary has said. She does not know and is not so much to blame as her mother. I believe in you and I mean that she shall."

"No, Mr. Hanley," I replied, "she will never believe in me. But it doesn't matter. I know my heart, and God knows it, and while it is cruel to be in my heart 1 very nearly cursed misjudged, there is a consolation in the Bernard, who had robbed my life of its thought of my own rectitude. Though all the world forsakes me, God is with me.

"I will not forsake you," he cried. "I believe in you, and I am a friend, or I will be if you will let me."

"No, our ways lie apart," I answered. "You misjudged me once, and I told "Agnes," he said, "you are cruel and



mother's cousin, Mrs. Bernard, wrote You will welcome his coming and look upon him as a friend, while I am unrecognized at all. Is that just, Agnes?" "I try to be just," I replied.

"You evade the question," he said; then after a pause: "But no matter. It is all my own fault. I have made a fool of myself, and I have no right to

complain at the consequences." He walked across the floor, and then came back and stood by me.

"Agnes," he said. "Heaven has been cruel to you and me. It has thrown us apart when we should have been drawn together. It has blasted my life, Agnes, and left it all a total wreck. would to God I had met you a week ago, before it was too late. How different it would all be now."

"Mr. Hanley," I cried, "you have no right to say such things to me. Please remember yourself."

"I do remember myself, and curse myself, too. Is it a crime to love you, Agnes, and a sin to say so?"

"Yes, it is. You have a wife, and it is your duty to remain true to her. You must say nothing of that kind to me again. I cannot hear it."

•He paced the room in a perfect frenzy, reminding me of a fettered beast who would sever his bonds, and free himself if he could, at any cost. At last he came back to me, saying:

"Agnes, you surely do not love Cor nell?

I understood that he desired an expression from me, but I resolved to give him none. He continued:

"Agnes, you have no thought of marving Cornell, I'm sure?"

Still I offered no reply.

"Won't you say something?" he asked. "What can I say?" I answered. "Say that you do not love Cornell

and have no intention of marrying him. "Why should I say that to you?" I

asked. "It could not affect you however I answered your question."

"Could not?" he repeated. "You don't know what you are saying."

"I do, Mr. Hanley, and I know further that there has been enough said by both of us. I will not listen to you." "Agnes, you are cruel," he cried.

"You are cruel and heartless." "I am not. I am only just to myself and your wife."

"My wife! Bah! Why should you think of being just to her? Has she been just to you and me? Was she just to you the other day when she affected to believe those lies Bernard uttered against you? Has she ever been just to you in anything?"

"Mr. Hanley," I cried, "I will not hear another word. You must not speak so of the woman who is your wife. It is base to act as you do."

I started from him, but he caught my hands and held me fast. I tried to free myself but I could not. I threatened to call out but that did not deter him. 'He came close to me, and, speaking in low, hurried tones, said:

"Agnes, listen to me one moment. I must speak and set myself right in your esteem, because your opinion is worth more to me than that of all the world beside. I never loved Mary Owens and I do not love her now. Wait, Agnes, until I have finished. You remember that when I went away to school you and I, though young, plighted our love. Strange as it may seem to some, that love endured in my heart during all the long separation. I never forgot you, and a number of

than I could bear just then. Som I dreaded his adverse opinion above that of anyone I knew, and I felt that to be slighted or shunned by him would wound me so deeply that I should never recover from it.

I was going to the village on an er-rand for Mrs. Lawton, glad of an excuse to be away from home when Mr. Cornell came, and had just emerged from the lawn and turned down the street when I met him coming up. He recog-nized me at a glance, as I did him, and coming to a halt he cried:

"Miss Owens, is it possible?" I extended my hand but said nothing. "Well, well," he exclaimed, giving



"MISS OWENS, IS IT POSSIBLE?" my hand a warm pressure, "who would

have dreamed that I should have met you here?" "I have been here two years," I remarked, feeling that I ought to say

something. "Two years?" he repeated. "Why have you not informed us, Miss Owens? My mother has been very nearly distracted about you. She has imagined all kinds of evils befalling you, and has worried, fearing you were sick or unhappy. If she had known you were here no power on earth could have kept her away. She has felt hurt at your long silence."

"I wanted to write to her often," I answered, "but I thought it best not to do so. I had reasons for keeping silent."

"Yes, to be sure, Miss Owens. I know you acted for what you considered best, and we have no right to question your motives. You live with Mrs. Lawton, do you?" "Yes, sir."

"This is a pleasure, truly. I came here to meet Mr. Hanley on a matter of business, having no thought of meeting you. I am more than glad

> TO BE CONTINUED. OBEY ORDERS.

now that business called me here.'

An Old Soldier's Advice to a Newspaper

Man. A reporter was sent at the last moment to write up an important theatrical performance in New York, says the Youth's Companion. He hurried to the theater, but did not arrive until after the play had begun. In getting to his place he was forced to disturb Gen. Sherman, who, with a lady, occupied seats next the aisle. The reporter begged the general's pardon, but the old soldier was evidently annoved.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

list of Representatives-Elect to the Fifty-Third Congress-The Total Shows \$17 Democrats, 128 Republicans and 8 Pop ulists.

James Kerr, clerk of the house of representatives, has compiled a list of the representatives-elect to the Fiftythird congress. It includes all but the two from Rhode Island not yet elected, and the one from the Fifth Michigan district, yet in doubt. In the following list are 217 democrats, 128 republicans and 8 populists:

ALABAMA. Richard H. Clarke ... DJohn H. Bankhead... D Jesse F. Stallings... D W. H. Denson..... D William C. Oates... D Joseph Wheeler... D Gaston A. Robbins ... D Lewis Turpin..... D James E. Cobb.... D ARKANSAS. P. D. M'Cullough, Jr.. D William T. Terry... D Thomas C. McCrae... D H. A. Dinsmore.... D Thomas C. McCrae... D Robert Bell..... D CALIFORNIA.

Thomas C. McCrae...D Robert Bell.......D CALIFORNIA. Thomas J. Geary....D Anthony Caminetti...D S. G. Hilborn.....R James G. Maguire...D Eugene F. Loud....R Marion Cannon.....D William W. Bowers.R

DELAWARE.

DELAWARE. John W. Causey FLORIDA. S. R. Mallory......D|D. C. M. Cooper....D GEORGIA. Rufus E. Lester...D|Charles L. Moses ...D Charles F. Crisp....D|Charles L. Moses ...D Leo'd's F. LivingstonD Thomas G. Cabiniss..D J. W. Maddox...D Thomas G. Lawson..D F. C. TateD|J. C. C. BlackD H. G. Turner.....D|J. C. C. BlackD

IDAHO.

K. S. Randali......R MICHIGAN. J. Logan Chipman...D James S. Gorman...D Julius C. Burrows...R Henry F. Thomas...D William S. Linton...R John W. Moon....R Thos. A. E. Weadcock. D John Avery...R S. M. Stephenson....R MINNESOTA. James A. Tawney...R James S. McCleary...R O. M. Hall...D. A. Klefer....R Lorau Fletcher...R M. R. Baldwin...D H. E. Bone....R MISSISPPI John M. Allen...D John C. Kyle...D Thomas C. Catchings. D H. D. Money....D John S. Williams...D Thomas R. Stockdale.D Charles E. Hooker...D

seems to have a streak of financial intelligence. And the writer, like most men who tell dog stories, vouches for the narrative as "an absolute fact."

time ago, in a forlorn and hungry condition, "located himself" on the prem-

Charles F. Joy..... D. Richard Bartholdi... Charles F. Joy..... R. Seth W. Cobb..... Robert W. Ryan..... D. Marshall Arnold..... Charles H. Morgan....D. WONTANA

Henry A. Coffeen.....

DEELGATES FROM TERRITORIES-ARIZONA. Marcus A. Smith..... Antonio Joseph New México, Dennis Film OKLAHOMA.

Joseph L. Rawlins

Her Nerve Had Been Tested.

It was a terrible risk. Not a man was there in all the vast throng who dared brave the dangers of hissing flames and tottering walls.

Human lives hung in jeopardy, waiting in awful suspense for some intrepid rescuer.

"I will save them!"

A thousand faces turned eagerly at the sound.

They saw a woman.

With flashing eyes and heaving bosom she paused a moment. Fragile as she was there was that in her aspect which filled the multitude with awe. Spellbound, the people breathed not. "Stand aside!

A burly fireman had barred the way of the heroine.

"It is foolhardy," he exclaimed. "Have you no fear, girl?"

She laughed scornfully.

Tribune.

"Look you-" She turned a withering glance upon the man. -"for ten years I have worn in pub-

lic every species of dress reform gar-

ment brought out during that time. Do

you imagine I am afraid of anything?"

among the blazing timbers .- Detroit

Climbing a Cathedral Tower.

been preserved since the middle ages

at Friburgen-Brisgau is that of climb-

ing the cathedral tower upon the anni-

versary of the birth of the reigning

duke of Baden. The tower is four hun-

dred feet high, and to scale it from the

ground to the apex is a very difficult

performance, attended with great dan-

ger. It is done by climbing from one

projection to another, these being on

the average one foot apart. A single

false step means death. To descend is

also no easy task. Each person who

makes the climb and the descent safe-

ly receives five marks from the state

and a ticket of admission to the annual

dinner given in honor of that day. The

seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth

of the present duke was recently cele-

brated and three men performed the

feat successfully. One of the three

was cool-headed enough to pause when

he had climbed about two hundred feet

and indulge in an acrobatic perform-

ance. He was warmly applauded by

which always gathers on the duke's

birthday anniversary .- Chicago Trib-

How Did He Know.

A writer tells a story of a dog who

The animal is a mongrel, who some

ises of a woman who lives in a flat op

spectators

the enormous crowd of

une.

Gates avenue.

A most peculiar custom which has

With a bound she was lost to view

plied:

"I am glad to see you, Agnes, in this home, and I hope for your own sake, as well as ours, you will remain here and by good conduct try to atone for the past.'

"What do you mean?" I demanded, with rising anger, sure that I understood the purport of her language.

"I only mean," she replied, "that I hope you will not bring further disgrace to our family by repeating your behavior of two years ago with that man Bernard. You know what I refer to, of course.'

A flash of hot resentment swept over me, and I came near giving vent to some wrathful expressions; but I curbed my temper in time, and when I spoke it was more in sorrow than anger.

'Yes," I said, "I know to what you refer. I have suffered enough from that man's persecutions not to forget them soon. I have experienced enough misery as a result of his slanders to im



I AM GLAD TO SEE YOU."

press them indelibly on my mind. But, Mary, I have done nothing to disgrace myself or anyone else, so you can rest easy on that point."

She made no reply, but stood looking fixedly at the ground. I waited a mo ment, then went on.

"Mary," I asked, "do you believe those reports against my character?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," she replied, with a freezing coldness. "It may not have been so bad as we heard it was, but you remember the old saying about 'where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.' There was evidently some basis for those rumors."

"There was, Mary," I answered. "There was a basis of malicious falsehood.'

"I should be glad to think so, Agnes." "Then you do not think so?" "I am afraid I do not. You see your

"AGNES, LISTEN TO ME." give and you spurn it from you. I would

to Heaven I had more to offer." "No, I do not spurn your friendship," ceived. said, "but I simply say it cannot be

mine. I must go now. Good-by." "May not I accompany you, Agnes?" he said.

"No, I wish to be alone," I replied. He looked after me for some time, evidently half inclined to give me his company whether I wished it or not. I glanced back when I reached a rise bevond the bridge, and I saw that he had sat down, with the intention, no doubt, of awaiting my return. I wished to

avoid another meeting with him, so I went across a field and returned home by another route.

Three or four days passed during which I managed to avoid Hanley almost entirely by remaining closely in my room. Mary and I never held any conversation after that mentioned, and nothing more than a formal conversation passed between us. Mrs. Lawton,

I suspect, found her position a very trying one, for she understood perfectly how matters were, and was placed, so to speak, between two fires.

I was leaving the dining-room after breakfast, the morning of the fourth day after the arrival of our guests, when Will Hanley, who was loitering in the hall, approached me and said:

"Agnes, a friend of yours is coming here to-day." "A friend of mine?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, I said a friend of yours," he repeated.

"Who?" I asked.

"The one, I believe, whom you would most prefer to see," he replied. "Now, tell me who that is, and see if I am not right."

"Not-" I hesitated and blushed, then changing my intention slightly, went on: "Not Mrs. Cornell?"

"No, not quite," he replied. "I believe you would have guessed it if you had gone on as you began. It is not Mrs. Cornell, but her son."

"Is Charles Cornell coming here?" cried.

"Yes, I have a letter from him saying he will be here to-day. He comes to see me on some business matters relative to land questions."

"Does he know I am here?" "No, I presume not. I wrote to him the day after I arrived here, but I told him nothing about you." Then after a short pause he asked: "Will you be glad to see him, Agnes?"

"Certainly. I am glad to see any friend, and Charles Cornell has been a true one to me."

Hanley appeared a little displeased, I thought, and after the lapse of a moment said:

"Cornell is more fortunate than I.

over I came back to see you, but you were gone. I tried to learn something of you, and, when at last I succeeded. the infernal slanders of that devil. Bernard, was the information I re-

"I believed those lies, Agnes, because I was a fool and because your family persuaded me to believe them. Even your father impressed me with the idea that they were true: and if he believed you guilty how was I to doubt it? Your stepmother and sister gave me to understand that you had left home of your own accord, and even my Aunt Brown intimated that your character was not above reproach. Taking everything together, Agnes, is it any great wonder I doubted you?

"I did not know then, nor did I know until I was married, that a devilish conspiracy was formed against us, and that your family and my Aunt Brown had entered into a league to marry your sister and me together. But I know it now, and Mary had a part in it. It was a deep laid scheme, and before I realized it I was trapped. I felt that you had wronged me deeply, and I married your sister partly out of revenge. I thought I would punish you by so doing and at

the same time show my independence. But I never loved her, and now I know I made a complete fool of myself." He waited for me to speak, and when I had mastered my feelings sufficiently to proceed with calmness I did so.

"You have tried to set yourself right in my esteem," I said, "but you have failed. I think less of you now than ever."

"Agnes," he cried, "don't say that." "I must say it, Mr. Hanley," I re-plied, "if I speak the truth. You have shown that you can be small, and I do not think half as well of you as I did. You believed me guilty without giving me an opportunity to prove my innocence. That was unmanly. You married a woman you did not love thinking you would punish me and show your independence. That was contemptible. You

have sunk yourself in my estimation and I refuse to listen to another word you say. Let me go or I shall call out." 'Agnes-" he began.

"Not another word, Mr. Hanley," repeated, with firmness, "Let me go, I

He dropped my hands and I fled from the room, leaving him a picture of despair.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW. Charles Cornell came, and I met him, though I had hoped to avoid it. 1 did not wish him to see me, because I thought, since everyone else believed Bernard's stories, he would believe them, too, and I felt that to be ignored

er with a frown, and said: "Young man, you ought to know that it is a great annoyance to be forced to stand up and let a person pass while the play is in progress. You should either get to your seat before the cur-

tain rises, or stay away from the theater." The reporter flushed and answered quickly:

"General, I am a newspaper man. was ordered to come to this theater tonight to report this performance. I came as quickly as I could after I received my orders, and I apologized for disturbing you when I came in. I -" Here the general interrupted him. The old man's frown was gone. "I beg your pardon now," he said. "I

didn't understand. You are perfectly in the right, sir. Always obey orders. Obey orders if you have to make a whole theater full of people get up and stand on their feet for an hour."

Then the general held out his hand and shook the reporter's heartily. They met several times after that, and the distinguished warrior always had a smile and a pleasant greeting for the reporter who "obeyed orders."

A Unique Fraud.

A woman recently entered a drug store in Mansfield, O., and offered some ginseng for sale. The druggist closed a bargain with her but upon weighing the article his suspicions were aroused by its unusual heaviness. A longitudinal section of one of the pieces of root showed the fraud. In the center of each piece in the lot were from four to ten shot. The woman, upon threat of exposure and arrest, confessed that her husband was responsible for the fraud. While the plant was growing it had been uprooted, a hole made in each portion of root, the shot inserted, the plant put back in the earth and its future growth completely covered up all traces of the "Loading." There was absolutely no external indication of the fraud, other than the unusual weight.

German Customs.

In Germany hospitality is almost considered a sacred rite, and the march of modern improvement has not yet obliterated some of the honored old time customs; the lady of the house does honor to her most important guest by serving her herself. Instead of delegat ing this function to the servant, she rises from table and presents the salver which holds the choicest bits and the costliest wines. It seems as if this custom might be a survival of that of feudal ages when those of lower rank were subservient to those of higher, and when the fact was emphasized by some almost servile act, such as the German hostess even of the present or coolly treated by him would be more day performs.

Charles S. Hartman. NEBRASKA. NEBRASKA. William J. Bryan...DD. Mercer... George B. Melkeljohn R E. J. Hainer.... W. A. McKeighan...P O. M. Kem... NEVADA.

NEVADA. Francis Newlands.......P NEW HAMPSHIRE. Henry W. Blair......R Hienry M. BakerR NEW JERSEY. Jacob Geissenhainer. D.Johnston Cornish....D Cornelius A. Cadmus. D Thomas D. English...D George B. Fielder...D John T. Dunn.....D H. C. Loudenslager...R John G. Gardner....R NEW YORK

George C. Pendleton. D

George C. Pendleton.D YERMONT. ri. Henry Powers....R William W. Grout...R William A. Jones...D D. Gardner Tyler...D George D. Wise...D James F. Epes...D Claude A. Swanson..D Paul C. Edmunds...D Upon James W. Marshall..D H. St. G. Tucker....D nal.

The other day, the dog found a five-dollar bill. By what process of reasoning or observation he had come to know that fivedollar bills are worth saving, it is impossible to tell. The simple fact is that he took it in his mouth, and in spite of the efforts of several street boys who tried to get it away from him, ran home and deposited it at his mistress' feet, with a wag of his tail that seemed to sav:

"There, ma'am, you see I am able to pay my board.'

It is added, of course, that the woman would not part with the dog for ever so many five-dollar bills .- Brooklyn Eagle.

He Knew.

A school inspector was examining a class in grammar and trying to elucidate the complex relations of adjectives and nouns by a telling example. "Now, for instance," said he, "what am I?" That was an easy question, and all the children shouted: "A man!" and then looked around triu nphantly, as much as to say: "Ask another." "Yes, but as to say: "Ask another." "Yes, but what else?" said the instructor. This was not so easy, but after a pause a boy ventured to suggest: "A little man." "Yes, but there is something more than that." This was a poser, but at last an infant phenomenon almost leaped from his seat in his eagerness and cried: "Please, sir, I know, sir-an ugly little man?" - Boston

Sandy's Answer.

Globe.

"Sandy," said Mrs. Simpson to her eldest olive branch the other day, when he returned from school, "I forbid ye to play or rid about wi' that Bobby Wilson ony mare. Mind that na, an' if I ever hear o' ye playin' wi' him again Ill gi' you a guid lickin'."

"What way have I no' to play wi' Bobby, ma?" queried the youngster, with some surprise. "Because he's a bad, wicked laddie,"

replied his mother.

"Weel, ma," returned Sandy, after a moment's thought, "I dinna think I'm hat awfu' guid myself that ye need to be so feart."-Scottish American.

The Dread of Thirteen.

They have just opened a new commercial school at the city of Luxembourg, Germany. There are thirteen rooms in the building which are numbered. But the headmaster is of a superstitious turn of mind, and did not want to have the figures 13 written as the highest number in the building. The papers of the city are making fun of the good old man who, however, refuses to yield, but has instructed his painter to mark the thirteenth door 12 B, and paint the number 13 upon a little outhouse. -- Chicago Jour.

Origin of the Swing.

A WORD OF ADVICE. should Remember That Con-Republican

The swing, so dear to children, can be traced back to the festivals which took place in Pagan days in honor of Bacchus, when little figures were hung on trees, and were supposed to bring blessings on the ground as they swayed to and fro rocked by the wind. The reason of this custom is explained by the fable of Icarius receiving Bacchus in Attics, and the god was so grateful to him that he taught him the art of making wine. Icarius then gave some of the wine to his peasants, and, as they became intoxicated, their friends, thinking that Icarius had poisoned them, killed him in their fury. Icarius' daughter, Erigone, went in search of Icarius, and his body was found by means of his faithful dog Moera, who kept watch over the spot where the body was buried. Erigone in her despair hanged herself on a tree, and was changed into the constellation Virgo. Icarius was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog into the star Canis.-Yankee Blade.

Au Objection.

Charley Seeaman-There is one fatal objection to a one-act play. What is it?"

Charley Seeaman-You can't go out between it.-Puck.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

"How I Wrote Ben Hur," told by Gen Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which The Youth's Companion announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustra-tions. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for \$1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to Jan. 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPAN-ION, Boston, Mass.

It's hard to say what the politics of the man in the moon are. Sometimes the moon is wet and sometimes it's dry. Then, again, it is periodically full -N. Y. World.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every aruggist sells it. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00."

At a natural history examination—"What is the animal capable of the closest attach-ment to man?" "The leech "— London Globe.

For Coughs and Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES .-"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very prompt ly."-C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohto.

"I AM very popular," said the chrysan-themum. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to buttonnole me." — Washington Star.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Most men like to see themselves in print, but women don't; they prefer silk or satin. -Texas Siftings.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott. writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable reme-dy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A THEF is generally distant in his man-ner if he suspects an officer is after him.— Binghamton Republican.

A RESTAURANT mutton-chop never looks half so sheepish as the waiter who serves the microscopic object.

The dog who chases his tail is like many ebaters-he never reaches his conclusion.



advance sheets of Commissioner Porter's census reports for figures to prove ditions Change. that the business, wealth and other "It is a condition and not a theory material interests of the country have that confronts us." Mr. Cleveland said enormously increased since 1860. He it, and all the republicans laughed. speaks of this development and progress as though they had not been fully

The president draws largely on the

understood or properly appreciated by

the tin plate industry, submitted by a

special agent of the treasury depart-

ment, and deduces therefrom the

conditions were to be continued" all

definite period in the far distant future.

to

Professing "a most solicitous interest

higher rates of wages than are paid in

Europe, the president quotes liberally

from "the report of Labor Commis-

sioner Peck, of New York," statistics

showing an increase both in the amount

and the rate of wages paid in the man-

ufacturing establishments of that state

Mr. Harrison claims, of course, that

The president recommends that the

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

sorting to its old returning board in-

----Mr. Depew says that the repub

one million dollars in the treasury cash

balance during November, but it is still

large enough to answer all purposes

up to the advent of the next adminis-

tration, and that is as far as the repub

Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

licans are interested in the matter .- St.

views to the effect that he thinks the

Illinois republicans should nominate

their candidate for United States sena-

tor in open convention in 1894. The

senator was disposed to laugh and be

merry at this plan two years ago. It

is never too late to learn, but it is

often possible to learn too late.-St.

president of the United States. The

manly stand that he took in regard to

the tariff and other economic problems was not in vain. After a defeat, which was in reality a triumph, he has been

vindicated by the people of the United

-The twenty-fourth president of

--Grover Cleveland again will be

-Senator Cullom, of Illinois, inter-

-The republican party is again re-

preserve to our working people'

They found the phrase funny to the verge of absurdity, and they laughed over it and made jokes about it, and parodied and burlesqued it. And so they had a great deal of fun with it the people who enjoy the benefits and blessings which come from them. He cites some estimates on the subject of for a time. It was only for a time, however; and not a very long time at that. We would not for a moment deny that our estimable president-elect pleasing assurance that "if existing occasionally lets down the tail-board of the dictionary in places where, to our the tin plate we could use would be own taste, a severer simplicity of lan-guage would be preferable. It may be produced in this country at some inthat there is a rotundity and a ponderosity about this particular sentence that makes it amusing to those who are easily amused. But, like most of Mr. Cleveland's utterances, it has a large amount of horse sense behind it, and it wears uncommonly well. This is shown by the fact that it is a considerably more effective and pungent statement to-day than it was when Mr. Cleveland first made it.

during the year following the passage of the McKinley tariff. By resorting Mighty funny, wasn't it, gentlemen? to the pages of a discredited publica Mr. Cleveland stood up and said tion, made by a discredited official, for "Look here, things are not going the figures to sustain his "arguments" the way they ought to go. Here's a heavy president betrays a lack of decency war tariff tax taking the pennies out which will occasion great surprise. of hard working people's pockets, and a lot of the loosest kind of legislation Statistics which it was scarcely per missible to employ in a letter to a using extravagant river and harbor political committee accepting a nomi bills and dishonest pension bills to rob nation for reelection are certainly out the government revenues of dollars and of place when used in an official commillions of dollars. This sort of thing munication addressed to the congress of is all wrong. It is wrong in itself and the United States. it breeds other kinds of wrong. It needs reform and it needs it immethe cause of the prosperity which diately. It isn't a thing to fool the cause of the prosperity which with or to falter with or to the nation has enjoyed for thirty years is to be found solely in the protective dawdle about. It ought to be put tariff. "I believe," he says, "that the right at once. There is no need of any

protective system has been a mighty fine talk about the matter-no need of instrument for the development of our any metaphysical argument-the thing national wealth and in protecting the is as plain as the nose on your face. In homes of our workingmen from the fact, it is a condition and not a theory occasion of want." Now that the peo that confronts us." ple have voted to abolish that system You thought that was mighty funny, he expects the most disastrous conseand you laughed at it. Well, where is

quences to follow a change of policy. the laugh now? No, we are not trying If, however, it shall turn out that his to rub it in, to exult over your defeat, foreb odings are unwarranted he can afor to be mean about it in any way. We ford to be disappointed. simply ask you to speak up fair and square and admit that Mr. Cleveland republican majority in the senate do was right about it, and that you might nothing at this session toward reducing nave been better employed than in the tariff, but to refer the whole matlaughing at him. You may be repubter to the next congress, which, he inlicans, but you are, we hope, first of timates, should be convened in extra all, and most of all, Americans. Now, session as soon as possible after his. if you really think to-day that Mr. successor comes into office. He renews Cleveland was talking with his mouth his demand for a force bill in order, as only, and not with his heart and his he says, "to secure free and fair federal brain, when he told you that the busielections," and takes final occasion to ness system on which the government of this country is being run was both deplore the lawless hanging of negroes at the south .- Chicago Herald. dishonest and dangerous, just step up and explain why you think so; and show what reason you have for your

belief. Here is Mr. Cleveland coming back to office to meet a treasury deficit of no human being knows how much. famies in its desperate effort to keep He told you that such a condition of the democrats from controlling the affairs was threatened. Such a condi- United States senate. "Once a thief, tion of affairs exists to-day, and was always a thief."-Louisville Courierbrought about under your own man- Journal. agement and in the pursuance of your own theories. You laughed heartily at Mr. Cleveland's clumsy phrase. Well, what is it that confronts you It could not well get much lower than

It could not well get much lower than now-a condition or a theory? What it was when one hundred and thirty of do you call a treasury deficit, anyhow? President Harrison's office-holders You made it. Are you proud of it? You know perfectly well that the gov-N. Y. World.

ernment was collecting more money -There was a decrease of about

Louis Republic.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

of the blood.

People Who Make a Noise

MR. HOBBS-"'You weren't so gray as you are now when I married you, Maria." Mrs. Hobbs (with acidity)-'You ought to have foreseen that. I would, if I had known you better."

The

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

"I AM inclined to think," said the pig which had been taken in off the pasture, "that the pen is far better than the sward." -Indianapolis Journal.

"WHAT have you in that little box, Mr. Muller?" "A handful of hair; a memento of my late wife." "Bat your wife had not blonde hair?" "No, but I had."

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21, 1892. Messrs. Editors: My son, William, was, in 1886, entirely cured of cancer of the mouth, which had caused him much pain and suffering, by S. S. By advice of physi-cians, who were unable to relieve him, an operation was performed, extending to the jawbone (which they scraped), but the can-cer returned shortly after, and commenced growing rapidly. Finally, after trying many other remedies, I commenced to give him S. S. and with the second bottle he began to improve; after seven bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and though six years have elapsed, there has been no return. My boy is now thirteen years old, in good

My boy is now thirteen years old, in good health, and I have every reason to believe is permanently cured of the cancer and his cure is due entirely to S. S. S. J. R. MURDOCK, 95 Factory St., Atlanta, Ga.

"QUICKSILVER is firm," is a recent an-nouncement. The mercurial metal must have strangely changed character in these piping times. For indigestion. constipation, sick head-

ache, weak stomach, disordered liver-tak Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists





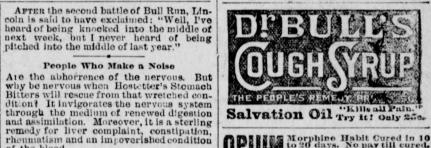


A-BRIDCE

Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, BRIDCS OVER the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by securing at once a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE OR RANGE.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.



OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebauon, Ohio.

FITS CURED. Trial Bottle free by mail. Cures after all others fail. Address HALL CHEM.CO., West Phila., Pa.

You Wonder

why Mrs.---- is so enthusiastic about Washing Compounds? You wouldn't, if you knew the facts. You'll find that she is using Pearline, instead of the poor and perhaps dangerous imitation of it that you are trying to wash with. You mustn't think that all Washing Compounds are alike. Pearline is the original one, and the best. Millions of women know it. So does every peddler and prize-giver, though to sell you his stuff he has to tell you that it's the "same as" Pearline, or "just as good." It is notbe honest, send it back.

Beware of imitations. Pearline is manufactured only by 845 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

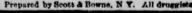
PUT TO FLIGHT --all the peculiar troubles that beset a wo-man. The only guaranteed remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women ex-pecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life" -- it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

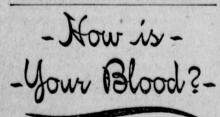
What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Ca-tarth, no matter how bad your case may be, or \$500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

Uriving the Brain at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air -foods that

make healthy flesh-refreshing sleep-such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N Y. All druggists.





I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and wascured sound and well with two and a half bottles of Other blood medicines had failed WILL C. BEATY, to do me any good.



oubled from childhood with on ag-case of Tetter, and three bottles of ed mo permanently. WALLA'E MANN, Mannville, I. T. od and Skin Diseases mailed T SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

than it had any rational or decent use for. You know perfectly well that millions upon millions of the money thus collected was paid out to satisfy fraudulent pension claims-not to help honest, deserving, patriotic soldiers, but to bribe worthless sneaks, who never smelt powder, to vote for your party and your pensions. Now, is that so, or isn't it so? If it isn't so, let us hear from you. We don't believe that you can show us one township in the

United States where some rascal is not drawing a pension who never got or could have been got by any human power within sight or hearing of the rebel forces who threatened the unity of our nation. On such rascals, and on the dishonest contractors who live on government building and dredging appropriations, you have squandered the money collected from the people, cent by cent, dime by dime, dollar by dollar; not exactly without warrant of

law, but with the thinnest kind of war-

States and the question of the desirarant ever devised by legislative ingebility of tariff reform determined in favor of those who are compelled to It is a condition and not a theory that bear the burden of taxation. -- Buffalo confronts you. If you are good Amer-icans you will face it frankly. Own up Enquirer. to the fact that long years of prosperthe United States will be inaugurated ity have made you selfish, self-conceitunder conditions of the happiest ed and disregardful of the people's augury. The abiding principles of political economy will be allowed acneeds and wishes. And then chip in and help the people that have proved ceptance by the people. Centralization that they are in the right. That's a of powers in the federal government hard thing to do, but it's a manly.

of Protection.

American sort of thing, and well worth has received a final check. Democracy has won a victory more abiding, more doing. Put your self-conceit in your conclusive and more satisfactory to the pocket; remember, like the poor old people of the country than it has prize-fighter, that if you've been licked, achieved in the century of its existyou've been licked by Americans, and ence.-Buffalo Times. make up your mind that, if you cannot

help the democrats, you will at least --- It has been predicted that Mr. offer them no hindrance when they set Cleveland's second term will contrast out to make the pension-rolls honest conspicuously with his first term in the and honorable, and to wipe out the in- respect that it will be more partisan equalities and unfairnesses of the and will follow out more closely the tariff legislation which your party has Jacksonian idea that to the victor befoisted upon the country to suit its-- longs the spoils. There is nothing in it's a mean word, but there is no other the record or personality of the presi--customers. -Puck. dent-elect to warrant such an assumption. Mr. Cleveland has never shown HARRISON'S LAST MESSAGE.

himself subservient to those influences which control the average politician. The President Still Harps Upon the String His indifference to them has proved the source of his greatest strength .- Kan-

That portion of the president's mes-sage which is not devoted to a review sas City Star. ----Mr. Cleveland, owing his election

of the reports from the several departments of the government is mainly a to the popular strength of his cause laborious and ridiculous argument de- and the popular confidence inspired by signed to convince the great majority his character, is not indebted for his of the American people that they did success to any man or set of men. No not know what they were doing when gratitude is due from 'aim except to a they voted against the republican large majority of the American people. party and the protective tariff thievery. He is free to serve the country accord-The very best that may be said of the ing to the dictates of his conscience message as a whole is that it is a and his good sense, entirely unembarpowerful enunciation of a cardinal rassed by any sort of private obligaprinciple of genuine republicanism tions. No president in American his that the people are incapable of selfgovernment and lack the ability to de- upon the duties of his high office with termine for themselves what policy of a prouder sense of independence and a government is better calculated to ad-vance their prosperity. stronger assurance of being trusted by the people.--Harper's Weekly.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant 24 and refreshing to the taste, and acts. gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.



YOUNG WEN LOARN Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalla, Mo Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Son Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarante



Profitable Work

ioc. a copy at the News-stands

Con Care FAT FOLKS RED



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Ada

CONSTERNATION

Wholesale Indictment of Supposed Sooners For Perjury.

AN OFFICER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

Desperadoes Fob and Murder in a Wyoming Saloon-North Dakota Cattlemen and Rustiers Have a Battle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 13.-A mysteriously acting officer arrived here on the train from the north, and at once went to the United States district clerk's office and filed a huge bundle of papers.

In this bundle are 986 indictments found in a court in Kansas against men found in a court in Kansas against men who formerly lived in that state, but are now residents of Oklahoma. A small army of deputy United States marked with the transformation made by Dr. Fredericks and said: "Well, I guess it is all up; it's all right anyway." After some further conversation he reverted to his small army of deputy United States marshals will start out to-day to arrest the parties wanted, and there will be great consternation among the Kansas crowd.

What the indictments are for, or where they were found, the officers refuse to say, but it is pretty sure they are from the United States court at Wichita, and it is more than probable that the majority of the men wanted are those who entered Oklahoma ahead of the president's proclamation of opening and obtained property by perjury, either real or implied.

If the latter be the case, many of the most prominent men in the territory will be included and the arrests will be the greatest sensation of the year. ROBBERY AND MURDER.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 13.-Three masked men entered the saloon of A. J.

Case, at a grading camp on the Burlington road, near the Montana line, and compelled the occupants to throw up their hands, at the same time firing indiscriminately. Daniel Sullivan and A. W. King were

playing cards at the time, while A. J. Case was tending bar. Case and Sullivan were instantly killed, while King was seriously injured, and a boy, who was in the saloon at the time, had his wrist broken by a bullet. The robbers then took \$250 in cash from Case and several watches and a small amount of money from the other occupants, after which they stole a horse and saddle and, mounting their own horses, escaped.

Case has been following the graders as they advanced in their work, moving his saloon from place to place. He has been in the habit of cashing the laborers' checks, and at times had a considerable sum of money with him. There is no doubt that the robbers thought they could make a rich haul by robbing him. It happened, however, that he did not have a large amount of money at the time.

RUSTLERS AND CATTLEMEN FIGHT. FARGO, N. D., Dec. 13 .- Advices from Billings county, west of Missouri river, state that a fight occurred Friday between cattlemen and cattle rustlers, who had been running stock off ranges. There are no means of communication

from that section except by courier to Dickinson, eight miles away.

News of the fight was brought to Dickinson Sunday night by a half-breed, who said the cowboys had overtaken the rustlers and a fight ensued, in which NOTED CONVICT DEAD.

Martin Burke, a Cronin Murder Convict, Dies at the Joliet Peniteutiary-He Re-vealed Nothing in Regard to the Mysterious Murder. JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 10 .- Martin Burke, one of the men sent to Joliet prison for complicity in the famous murder of Dr. Patrick Cronin, of Chicago, died at the penitentiary in this city last evening of quick consumption. His death was not unexpected, as he had been sinking

rapidly for some time. When Burke first entered the penitentiary in January, 1889, he was placed in the cooper shop. He remained there until last summer, when he contracted a severe cold, which steadily grew worse and necessitated his change to lighter work. Since his entry to the hospital Burke has steadily declined. His end came quite sudden.

As he was sitting talking to a convict nurse about his case he referred to the own approaching death and said: "If I die I want Forrest to come down and take my body to my folks." Forrest is the attorney who conducted Burke's defense and has since his incarceration in prison kept up his work on appeals to the supreme court. Burke had hardly uttered these words when his head fell forward and after one or two gasps life was extinct.

When the news of his coming death was first made public last month every means was resorted to to secure a confession from him which would lift the blood stained curtain from the Cronin murder mystery and reveal the inner workings of the deadly conspiracy. He had always maintained his sentence was an injustice and it did not lie in his crat. power to place the crime upon those who should be burdened with it. He was frequently visited by Father Daniel, who was greatly interested in the case. The priest, however, asserts that follows: never in his hearing did the deceased

refer to the Cronin case. It would seem that he has departed this life without revealing any of the knowledge he undoubtedly possessed concerning the murder of the Irish agitator.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

The French Government Will Co-operate With the Commission

PARIS, Dec. 10.-The Panama commission considered the report of three members sent to examine Kohn's & Reinach's books. The report was to the effect that the sub-committee found records of the withdrawal from Baron De Reinach's private account of more than 1,000,000 francs in the first six months of 1888. M. Arton, who is believed to have done all the canal company's dirty work at that time, had cashed the checks for most of this sum. M. Ribot, premier, and M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, were introduced to the commission, Both said the government was anxious to co-operate with the commission as rapidly and as fully as possible upon the canal company's affairs. The documents concerning these affairs, now in the keeping of the courts and the ministry of justice, would be communicated unreservedly to the commission. M. Bourgeois added that certain objections which had been raised to such proceedings were valid only as far as the publication of the documents was concerned. The government felt confident that the commission would safeguard all the interests of the govtively decided. ernment in handling these documents before the criminal case came to trial, and would see to it that the necessary secrecy be observed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. 1

The Official Count From Thirty-two States -How the Electoral College Will Stand. The official returns from thirty-two of the forty-four states give the follow-

ing ingures:							
STATES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Plurality				
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado	138,135 87,057 d117,744 c52,984	83,871 46.359 117,503 38,614	54, 264 40 698 201 14, 370				
Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho	19,173 30,134 129,386	18.067 b4,813 48,305	1,100 25,291 81,081				
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	426,574 260,720 196,408 c162,229	397,401 253,920 219,373 157,037	29,162 6,80 22,965 5,19				
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	175,424 87,922 48,044 113,866 176,813	135,420 b26,564 62,961 92,736 202,814	40,004 61,358 14,917 21,130 26,001				
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	100,579	122,736 226,762	22,157				
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	17,535 24,943 42,078	18,848 87,227 45,658	1,313 b62,284 3,580				
New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota	171,042 653,900 17,527 404,115	156,078 608,230 17,463 405,187	14,934 45,670 a e1,075				
Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	452,264 	516,011 24,343 13,384	63,747 2,73 41,314				
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Vermont	136,477 16,325	99,073 37,992 113,255	37,401 21,667 50,72				
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	163,977 29,922	36,461	6,53				

Vyoming..... a-Average, two fusionists elected. by-Fusion ticket in field. c-Fusionists won, no Cleveland electors. d-Average, one elector a republican. e-Average, one elector a demo

The Electoral Vote.

The electoral table as revised and corrected up to date from official returns by the secretaries of states is as

DRAN

	STATES	emocratic.	epublican.	eople's party	otal vote
	Alabama	11			1
	Arkansas	8			199
1	California	9	1		
	Colorado			4	
	Connecticut	03			
1	Delaware	4			100
	Florida	13			1
	Georgia	13			10
	Idaho	24			2
	Illinois	15			ĩ
1	Iowa	10	13		1
	Kansas		1		i
	Kentucky	13			i
	Louisiana	8			
1	Maine		6		2.5
	Maryland	8			233
	Massachusetts		15		1
	Michigan	5	9		1
1	Minnesota		.9		
1	Mississippi	9			- 1
1	Missouri	17			1
1	Montana		3		100
1	Nebraska		8		
1	Nevada			3	
1	New Hampshire New Jersey		4		
1	New Jersey	10			1
	New York.	36			3
1	North Carolina				1
1	North Dakota		1 22	2	2
1	Ohio Oregon	1	22		2
	Pennsylvania		32		3
1	Rhode Island.		0.0		0
1	South Carolina		5235		10.0
	South Dakota				17.84
1	Tennessee	12	2.		1
	Texas	15			ī
1	Vermont		4		1.
1	Virginia	12			1
1	Washington		4		
1	West Virginia	6			1
1	Wisconsin.	12			1
1	Wyoming P				*
1	Total	276	147	18	44

THE NAVY.

tion came in, March, 1889, besides old

and obsolete wooden ships only three

modern war vessels were in commission.

During the administration nineteen

new vessels, with an aggregate tonnage

of 54,832 tons, mounting two 12-inch, six 10-inch, sixteen 8-inch and eighty-

two 6-inch guns, have been added, all of which, with the exception of five of

the earliest, have been manufactured

Three new steel tugs have also been

constructed and put in service. There

is in process of construction eighteen

vessels, certain to be completed, should

armor be completed within the next

year, of aggregate tonnage of 83,399

tons and mounting altogether twelve 13-inch, six 12-inch, sixteen 10-inch,

thirty 8-inch, thirty-two 6-inch, thirtyeight 5-inch and thirty-four 4-inch guns, all of which have been or are to

the beginning of this administration,

says the secretary, the naval establish

ment was entirely destitute of certain

which was indispensable to its practical

been possessed of a hundred ships,

of paralysis. These were armor, tor-

The secretary details at length the

of these things, and says the progress

noted, by which the United States has

emerged from its condition of helpless-

ness at sea, and by the employment of

experienced competitors, marks an

only of this country, but of the world.

Delay in delivery of armor has caused

final completion of armored vessels un-

der construction to be somewhat later

than at first contemplated. The only compensation for this delay is the superior quality of armor that has been

recently developed. In connection with the development of nickel steel for

armor, the department has undertaken

a series of experiments in the applica-

tion of this material to other purposes of construction which promise no less important results than those already obtained.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Federal Judge Holds That the Unlawful

Entry of a Chinaman is a Political and Not a Criminal Offense.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12 .- Judge Ed-

ward C. Billings, in the United States

circuit court, quashed the indictments

against several Chinese for violating

the exclusion act, and defined the pow-

ers of the government officials. Said

he, is brief: The statute relied upon by the prosecuting fficer is found in the fourth section of the act of congress of May 5, 1832. That statute, as it seems to me, deals with the coming in of Chi-nese as a police matter, and is the re-enacting and constituting of what might be termed a quarantine against Chinese. They are treated as would be infected merchandise and the im-

prisonment is not a punishment for a crime, but a means of keeping a damaging individual safely until he can be sent away. In a sum-

he, is brief:

be manufactured in this country.

in this country.

high explosives.

Summary of Secretary Fracy's Annual Ro-port - The Country in a Position of Power on the Ocea a. Reports and Recommendations" of the State Board - The Improvements Needed at the Various Institutions Throughout WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. -Secretary Tra-The following summaries and sugges cy, in his annual report, sets forth the fact that when the present administra-

tions regarding the state charitable institutions are embodied in the biennial report of the state board of charities:

STATE CHARITIES.

'INSYNE ASYLUM. The last legislature made an appropriation for the erection of a building at the Osawatomio insane asylum, calculated to accommodate 3.0 patients. While this will afford great relief to patients. While this will afford great relief to this unfortunate class, it will, when filled, still poor leave in the homes, private asylums and poor houses of the state from 3.0 to 400 insane peo-ple. To provide for these, and for the natural increase in the number of insane people in the state, is an imperative duty of our legislators, state, is an imperative duty of our legislators, and both convenience and economy indicate that provision should be made for the comple-tion of the Topeka asylum and for the erection of another asylum in the central western part of the state. The chapel at the Osawatomie asylum now has a seating capacity of 200. With the prospective addition to the population, an unlarged ere new chapel, to accommodate a t enlarged or a new chapel, to accommodate a t least 500 persons, will be required, and we rec-ommend that an appropriation be made for this

purpose. The average number of inmates for the blen-nial period was, for Topeka insane asylum, 748%; Osawatomie insane asylum, 510%.

748%; Osawatomie insane asylum, 510%. STATE REFORM SCHOOL We strongly recommend that an industrial building be erected, and equipped with proper machinery for the education of the boys in use-ful trades, that they may be enabled to earn a livelihood upon leaving the school. We also recommend that buildings be erected of suffi-cient capacity to accommodate, not only those who are sentenced to the institution as punish-ment for the commission of crime, but also the Development the past four years has not been confined to ships alone. At elements of efficiency; each one of ment for the commission of crime, but also the incorrigibles of the state. That the work of this institution has been wonderfully efficient and beneficial, is substantiated by the stateemployment as a fighting force, and the absence of which, even if it had ment of the superintendent, that more than 70 per cent. of the inmates become useful and honored citizens, and that only 14 per cent. bewould still have left it in a condition come criminals.

pedoes, heavy rapid firing guns, armor-The ave rage number of inmates for the period piercing shell, smokeless powder and was 214; average per capita cost for support, 8143.50.

8143.50. DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE. An appropriation was made by the last legis-lature for an industrial building which has been erected under the direction of the board of pubnoteworthy progress in the production lie works, and is now occupied as an industrial school by the pupils who are learning printing, cabinet making, shoe making and harness making. A number of graduates are now employed by manufacturers in the state who express themselves as not only satisfied but especially pleased with their efficiency as skilled workits own resources has distanced its most epoch in the naval development, not men. A number of improvements are asked for by the superintendent. The average number of pupils for the biennial

period was 223; average cost per capita, 4166.50 BLIND INSTITUTE. The board is thoroughly impresed with the idea that industrial training for the blind is of prime importance, for, with a literary educa-tion alone, the graduate is thrown upon the world with an intelligence that is unavailable in the common pursuits of life, while with an industrial training he can earn a livelihood, and instead of being an incubus to his friends and a instead of being an incubus to his friends and a burden to the state, become an independent, self-sustaining, happy citizen. At this institu-tion there should be an addition to the boller house, to properly provide for the electric light plant, and an industrial building to replace that burned in 1859, and we recommend an appropri-ation by the legislature for this purpose. The average number of pupils for the period was 82: average per capita cost, \$251.15. ASYLUM FOR IMMECLE YOUTH. The future of this institution is a subject that demands both careful study and prompt and wise action. While it is doing everything pos-sible to care for all of the unfortunate children committed to its care, its capacity is inade-quate to the demands that are constantly made upon it. The number of applications that are

quate to the demands that are constantly made upon it. The number of applications that are on file awaiting vacancies more than equals the number of inmates. Humanity imperatively dictates that the state should no longer delay to fully provide for all this class. Those who cannot gain admission to the asylum are gen-erally sent to the poorhouse, where they re-ceive (and this is especially true of the fe-males) inefficient control ⁴ and improper care. The law provides that upon arriving at the age of 21, the inmates shall be returned to the counties whence they came. Inasmuch as this, to many, only means the county poor house, with all its degrading influences, procontribute to the support of the institution. The average number of inmates for the period was 101; average per capita cost. \$179.65. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME. The home during the blennial period has been crowded with children, and many have una-tropic to the second secon voidably been denied admission. This institution is as nearly a real home as it is possible for it to be made, with the addition of careful, enthusiastic school training. An appropriation was made by the last legislature for the erection of an addition to the building, which has been completed and is now in use. A well planned and carefully constructed hospital building has also been constructed. Although the addition to the building increased its capacity, the institution is still crowded, and there are on file many applications that must necess sarily be rejected, or long delayed, until sufficient provision shall be made by the legislature for their reception. The boilers in use for heating and laundry purposes are worn out and it is doubtful if they will, with all possible repairs, last through the coming winter. The purchase of new boilers and the erection of a suitable boiler house are imperative, and appropriations should be made by the legislature for these purposes, to be available at as early a date as

REFORM CLUB BANQUET.

The President-Elect Speaks on Political Reforms-His Daty to the People.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-The Reform club banquet at Madison square garden was largely attended Saturday night. Many prominent democrats were present from all parts of the country.

It was almost 8 o'clock when the president of the club, E. Ellery Anderson, rapped for order. Divine blessing was then invoked and the dinner was served. While the dinner was in progress the boxes and galleries were gradually filled and when the last course had been finished there was not vacant seat in the house. The dinner over President Anderson introduced Mr. Cleveland, who said:

Mr. Cleveland, who said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have nothing new or startling to say to you, and I hope to do little more than remind you of the meaning and significance of this occasion. As we are here gathered to night we represent those who have been willing to risk all conse-quences in a battle for principles which are grounded on purest patriotism because they accord with the purposes and object of our free institutions. A plain feature of this gathering, which I am sure warms the hearts of all of us, is our celebration of the grandest and most complete victory ever achieved in the struggle for right and justice, and our glad greeting of the brightest light of triumph our generation has seen, bursting from the clouds of defeat and discouragement. liscouragement.

discouragement. Let me suggest to you, however, that we can contemplate nothing more gratifying in connec-tion with this assemblage than the proof it af-fords that the American people can be trusted to manage the government which has been given into their keeping. If there are those who have been disappointed and disheartened by the extent to which our people have been de-ceived and misled, or who with fear have seen heedlessness of the duty of citizenship open wide the door of corrupting influences, or who. wide the door of corrupting influences, or who, with sad forebodings, have beheld popular rule nearing the fatal rocks of a debauched suffrage, nearing the fatal rocks of a debugehed suffrage. or who have mourned because appeals to selfishness and promises of unequal advanta-ges were apparently undermining that patriot-ism which slone justifies our hope of national perpetuity, let this occasion and the events which have led to it, reinstate their faith and their confidence in their countrymen. If it had seemed to those striving for better public sen-timent that the disposition was growing among our people to regard their government as a de-pository of individual benefits, to be impor-tuned and threatened, to be despolled, let them take heed of the evidences now before our eyes. that there is still abroad in the land a controlling belief that our government should be 'a source of just and beneficent rule, proudly supported by free men, protected by their care and watchfulness, and returning to all our people, with equal hand, the safety and happiness it holds in store for them.

store for them. If we have learned that an appeal to the patriotism of our country, and an honest pre-sentation of political principles to their intelli-gence and judgment, are not in vain, the thought must not escape us that, while our peo-ple in the end repay with their support the po-litical party which addresses their understand-ing and reason, instead of broad prejudices and selfish interests, they will surely revenge themselves upon those who deceive or betray them.

The national democracy and its allies in political principles rejoice over the defeat of those whose fate is full of instruction and warning. While we find in our triumph a result of popu-lar intelligence, which we have aroused, and a consequence of popular vigilance, which wo have stimulated, let us not for a moment forget have stimulated, let us not for a moment forget that our accession to power will find neither this intelligence nor this vigilance dead or slumbering. We are thus brought face to face with the reflection that if we are not to be tor-mented-by the spirits which we ourselves have called up, we must hear, above victorious' shouts, the call of our fellow countrymen to buble duty and must not on a chick bettring public duty and must put on a garb belitting public servants.

The sentiment suggested by this occasion, which should dwarf all others, has relation to the responsibility which awaits those who now as this, to many, only means the county poor house, with all its degrading influences, pro-vision should be made at this asylum for the proper custody of adult idiots and imbedles, and the statutes should be so amended that adults belonging to these classes may be sent to this institution. Many are able, with "proper supervision, to perform considerable physical to this institution. Many are able, with proper supervision, to perform considerable physical labor, and as the land now owned by the state consists of only forty acres, and that of poor quality, more land should be purchased, that they may not only be removed from the demor-alizing effects of idleness, but in part made to alizing effects of idleness, but in part made to and will follow the path marked out by true We should not enter upon our work in the least spirit of resentment, nor in heedless dis-regard of the welfare of any portion of our citizens. The mission of our party and the reforms we contemplate do not involve the encourage-ment of jealous animosities, nor a dest uctive discrimination between American interests. In order that we may begin with free hands we should vigorously oppose all delusions which have their origin in undemocratic teachings, or in demagogic attempts to deceive the people. Mere catch words, which, if they mean any-thing, have no relation to sound policy, and phases invented to please the ear of the victim of cunning greed ought not to stand in our way. Looking beyond all these things we shall find just principles furnishing a vantage ground from which we can lay out a safe course of action We should strive to rid ourselves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything shabby or disgraceful in economy, whether in ablic or in private life. If extravagance in ablic expenditure has prevailed in the past, it public expenditure has prevailed in the past, it affords no excuse for its continuance, and there is no breach of duty so palpable as the waste of money held by public servants for the people of the United States. Our government was founded in a spirit of frugality and economy and its administration should not de-part from these lines. We need no glitter nor show to divert our meals from turbulent show to divert our people from turbulent thoughts. We have a more substantial guarantee against discontent in a plain and simple plan of rule in which every citizen has a share. In order that this should do its perfect work it people a wholesome and disinterested love for their government for its own sake, and be cause it is a heritage belonging to all. The cultivation of such a sentiment is not The cultivation of such a sentiment is not only a high duty, but, an absolute necessity to the consummation of the reforms we enter up-on. We shall utterly and disgracefully fail if we attempt these reforms under the influence of petty partisan scheming, or the fear of jeopardizing personal political fortunes. They can only be accomplished when unselfish patriotism guided the aspirations of our people and regulates the action of their chosen people and regulates the action of their cho servants. We who are to be charged with the responsibility of making and executing the laws, should begin our preparation for that task by a rigid self examination and by a self pur-gation from all ignoble and unworthy tenden-cies, threatening to enter into our motives and designs. Then may we enjoin upon all our countrymen the same duty, and then may we hope to perform faithfully and successfully, the work entrusted to our hands by a confiding

the thieves were worsted but they retreated to the sand hills, where the cowboys did not dare to follow them.

Each winter, as soon as the rivers freeze up, these rustlers commence to run off stock, which is driven by owners into protected ravines, where they remain until spring opens. A thorough organization has been perfected among the stockmen and the rustlers will be driven from the country.

Five hundred head of cattle have been run off the Little Missouri valley, in Billings county, in the last six months. They are driven into Bad lands, where they cannot be found, and are sold in small bunches.

THE ELOQUENT WOODCHOPPER.

Mr. Gladstone May Be the Orator of the Day at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Perhaps William Ewart Gladstone, the "grand old man" of England, will be the orator of the day at the formal opening of the world's Columbian exposition, May-1. Mr. Gladstone's name has been seriously considered by the ceremonies committee and Secretary Kulp believes the committee can secure the famous Briton.

Some weeks ago the name of Emilie Castelar was prominently mentioned. That a Spaniard and so eminent an orator as Castelar should be chosen seemed eminently acceptable, but it was found that, although Senor 'Castelar left nothing to be desired in the direction of eloquence, when it came to speaking English he was disadvantage. Mr. Gladat a although far past . the stone. eightieth mile post, is nevertheless still a sturdy and active man, and it is said would not hesitate to cross the ocean on an occasion like the opening of the world's fair.

Secretary Kulp said that the board of control will probably take some action on the matter to-day.

Another Old Soldiers' Organization INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.-Articles of association of the National Brotherhood of Soldiers were filed with the secretary of state. The organization is democratic and its subordinate branches are to be schools of democracy. Both union and confederate democratic soldiers are cligible to membership, and in the event of the death of a member his oldest son, if a voter, is eligible to the vacancy. Of the members of the national council, three are ex-union and two are confederates. The minor organizations of the order are to be known as forts, the first of which will be organized in this city tonight.

By insolvency proceedings at San Francisco, Mrs. Anna Torney, widow of an Irish pioneer, is shown to have squandered \$500,000 in three years.

THE MONEY CONFERENCE.

Dissatisfaction With Prof. Andrews' Views What the Outcome May Be.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.-Some of the American delegates to the monetary conference are not satisfied with the statement of President Andrews to the conference that the United States would sooner part with South America or Asia than with Europe. They regard the statement as pandering to the monometallist plans of Great Britain and Germany and not as in accord with American sentiment, and likely to offend republics of South America, with several of whom the United has entered into reci-States treaties. One of procity the chief fears of the monometallists of Great Britain and the continent has been that the United States and South America might join a silver combination and ignore Europe and this apprehension has led the monometallists to make at least some show of conciliation. It

is argued by a majority of the American delegates that the statement was calculated in this respect to weaken the American case.

WRECKED BY A BULL.

An Operator's Error Causes a Serious Dis-

aster on the Rock Island. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.-Last evening a report reached this city of a serious wreck which it was said had occurred on the Rock Island between Horton and Mayetta, Kan.

Later in the evening it was learned from a reliable source that there had been a bad head end collision between a passenger and a freight train between Horton and Troy and that a number of people were badly hurt. So far as could be learned no one was killed outright, though it was stated that the injuries of some might be fatal.

The collision was caused, it is alleged, by a bull made by an operator who had been put to work in place of one of the Rock Island strikers.

Four Men Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.-Dennis Mc-Carthy, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis were hanged together in the jail yard here at 7:45 o'clock this morning for wilful murders. Only 200 people witnessed the hangings from the jail yard.

McCarthy was hanged for the murder of his wife and unborn babe September 7, 1891. Lewis, colored, died for killing George Dean November 18, 1891. Hite paid the death penalty for the murder of Albert Baurmann September 20, 1891. Grant Thomas, colored, gave up his life for killing Birdie Coleman, colored, September 9, 1892.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

An Assertion That It Was Not Unanimous on the Rock Island System.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.-The strike of telegraphers on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was not inaugurated yesterday with the unanimity and force which Chief Ramsey expected when he sent the telegram or dering the men out Wednesday night. The strike order was effective at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but reports indicate that it fell far short of general observance, even among the members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers which is strong on the entire system. On the lines from the Missouri river to Denver a small per cent. of men left their keys and in many instances their places were promptly filled, the company having taken precaution to have operators within reach. On the Iowa divisions the order was more generally observed. The company declares that it has suffered no interruption of traffic beyond what the recent blizzard caused.

Goddard Won.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 9.-The battle between Joe Goddard, of Austraia, and Peter Maher, of Ireland, was fought in the Coney Island Athletic club last night in the presence of 8,000 men. It was won by Goddard in the third round, when he knocked his antagonist completely out.

The scene in the big hall before the preliminary bouts were begun was most enlivening. Despite the unpleas-ant weather the building was crowded and every circle of sporting life was represented. Entrance of every fighter or sporting man was greeted with enthusiasm. Jim Hall and Fitzsimmons came in for the most applause when they came.

To Limit Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - Representative Caruth, of, Kentucky, introduced the following bill: "That no pensioner, now or hereafter in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able bodied person, discharging like duties to the government, is allowed by law."

Profits of Smuggling.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 9. Charles Johnson, late master of the British smuggling schooner Halcyon, which was seized and sold a few days ago, says that the vessel is being elab orately refitted for smuggling ventures next season. He said the owners of the

vessel realized \$50,000 profit out of one voyage last August. The British chooner Cornelius sailed from Victoria, B. C., Friday last with sixty Chinese for southern Oregon or northern California coast. The treasury department has ordered revenue cutters to patrol the coast and every offort made to capture the vessel

safety until he can be sent using a political mary manner and as a political matter, this coming in is to be pre-vented. This matter is dealt with as po-litical and not criminal. The words used are mary matter, those which are ordinarily found in criminal statutes, but the intent of congress is, and it eems to be unmistakable, that what is termed being convicted and adjudged, means "found," "decided." by the commissioner representing not the criminal law, but the political depart not the criminal law, but the political depart-ment of the government. After the lawful pres-ence of the alien is determined, he must be sent back to his country by the treasury depart-ment at Washington. To prevent an unreason-able and possibly oppressive detention it must be within one year. Meanwhile he must be then from entering the community of the neonla kept from entering the community of the peopl of the United States, and, therefore, he is to be imprisoned and to prevent expense to the gov ernment and as a sanitary matter he is to be made to work. This, it seems to me, is the meaning of the clause relied upon to authorize trial and punishment for a rime. There is nothing in the statute declar ng that it shall be crime or a misdemeanor for a Chinese to come into the country. The un lawfulness is not made the basis of criminal procedure or detention, but rather is made the warrant to send him back. The imprisonment spoken of in the statute is that which is neces sary to effectuate his return. It seems to me that section 4 deals with the proceedings before the commissioner conducting an examination which is political and not criminal, and amounts to a direction to him and to the authorities who conduct that transmission or removal back to

which is political and not criminal, and amounes to a direction to him and to the authorities who conduct the transportation or removal back to China, which is twofold: (1) that a Chinese ad-judged to be here unlawfully shall be removed within a year: (2) that till removal he shall be kept in prison and made to work. In accordance with those views I must direct that this indict-ment be quashed and that the defendant be re-manded to the coustody of the commissioner to be dealt with according to law."

A STARTLING STORY.

Amalgamated Men Accused of Potsoning Non-Union Men at Homestead

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.-A startling tory is published of a conspiracy to poison by the wholesale non-union men at the Carnegie plant at Homestead. The. statements .made implicate members of the advisory committee, members of the Amalgamated associations and officials of some of the labor organizations sympathizing with the lockedout men at Homestead.

As a result of this conspiracy, it is alleged that several persons have 'lost their lives, while scores of others are still suffering at their homes and in hospitals from the effect of the poison ous drugs administered to them with criminal intent. Yesterday nine per-sons, more or less identified with the strike, were arrested, ostensibly less serious charges, but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until all who are claimed to be in the hellish business are secured.

No Decision Reached

ing of the committee of the international monetary conference the plans, of Tietjen's, Houldsworth and Allard were debated and the committee adjourned without reaching a decision of any kind.

Egan Sails For Chill. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-Patrick Egan, the American minister to Chili, sailed to-day for Colon. A great many Irish friends were at the pier. Before sailing he expressed his pleasure at the action of the senate in ratifying the treaty he | to the davitte brought from Chili.

The average number of inmates was 120, aver

age per capita cost, \$155.32, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The idea that was quite prevalent at the time of the erection of this institution, that the establishment thereof was unwise and unneces-sary, is controverted by the fact that the in-stitution is filled with girls many of whom would, without the reformatory in-fluence of the school, become outcasts, fluence of the school, become outcasts, and that others who have gradu-ated appear to have reformed and become fitted to fill honorable and respectable positions in life. We recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of a cottage to accommo-date a tamily of fifty girls, with provision for the necessary additional heating and lighting, and an appropriation be also made for connect-ing the sewerage system with that of the city of Beloit.

The average number of pupils was 85; average per capita cost, \$189.40

Freight Cars Ditched. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12 -A dis-

astrous freight wreck occurred yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock on the Missouri Pacific, five miles east of Independence. Eleven loaded cars out of the nineteen which composed the train plunged down an embankment. Head Brakeman H. R. Oglesbay was crushed in the wreck and will probably die.

Wreck of a Steamship

LONDON, Dec.12 .-- The British steamer Dinsberg, Capt. Dave, was wrecked off Long End, near Harwich, last night Her rocket signals were responded to by a Harwich lifeboat. When the lifesavers reached the scene of the wreck they found the vessel split in two and partly embedded in the sand. They were unable to board her until high seaman drowned below deck. The are suppesed to have perished, as fragLight Sentence For a Wretch

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 12 .- The case of Frank Swords, the tramp who crippled little Jesse Mohler, a young lad of Canton, Ill., for the purpose of using him for a street beggar, came up in court yesterday. Swords pleaded guilty and then threw himself on the mercy of the court. He might as well have tied a mill-stone about his neck and tide at daybreak, when they found a thrown himself in the Mississippi river, for the judge sentenced him to four others of the crew were missing and years at hard labor in the penitentiary, are supposed to have perished, as frag-ments of the boat were found hanging to the davitts Swords.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.-At to-day's meet-