VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892.

NO. 11.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE inter-state commerce commission has decided the Louisville & Nashville coal rate case adversely to the com-

pany.

The secretary of the interior has sent telegrams of dismissal to twenty-nine special agents of the general land office. This action was made necessary because of insufficient appropriations. The Cherokee commission has effected

an agreement with the Pawnees. It will open about 200,000 acres to settle-

SENATOR PLATT has announced himself as heartily in favor of the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement, and will make a hard fight to that end at the coming session of congress.

THE death of Dr. Scott has delayed the preparation of the president's mes-

THE receipts from internal revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year show an increase over the corresponding months of last year of

SECRETARY NOBLE has approved the roll of the Cheyenne river and the Standing Rock band of Indians in the Dakotas, to whom the \$200,000 appropriated by the act of January 19, 1891,

is to be paid. Ir is authoritatively stated that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild will again be tendered that portfolio.

THE Pennsylvania railway will make extensive improvements near Washington, and reduce the running time to New York to four and one-half hours. MINISTER SCRUGGS reports that this

government is not likely to have trouble with Venezuela on account of the Mi-

MR BLAND, of Missouri, says that the adoption of Alfred de Rothschild's silver proposition would cost the people of the United States \$100,000,000.

THE funeral of Rev. Dr. Scott occurred at Washington on the 1st. The president and family accompanied the remains to Washington, Pa., where they were interred in the family vault. Mr. Edward C. Little, of Kansas, who was recently appointed consulgeneral of Egypt, has notified the president of his acceptance of the office.

THE EAST.

ONE hundred non-union men have been discharged from the Homestead mills, presumed to make room for more competent men who were lately strikers. Two hundred Polanders arrived at New York bound for San Louis valley,

A COMMITTEE representing publishers and printers met at Syracuse, N. Y., and adopted a uniform system of meas-

ADELIA W. HUBBELL, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., was butted nearly to death

\$1,750 damages.

ALEXANDER H. WYANT, the famous

American landscape painter, died of softening of the brain at New York on HUGH Ross and Burgess McLuckie,

in jail at Pittsburgh for complicity in the recent Homestead riots, have been granted bail. EX-SENATOR INGALLS is booked for

lecturing in the east. An owl recently perched on the New York exchange building. Brokers were bewildered as to whether the omen

meant to buy or sell. BISHOP WIGGER, of the diocese of Newark, N. J., has cited Father Corrigan to appear before an ecclesiastical court. The controversy grows out of

charges of Cahensleyism. JAY GOULD is preparing to leave New York for Eddy, N. M., where he will pass the winter. THE number of blacklisted men at

Carnegie's Homestead mills is 1,200. OTTO GRAFF, a Swedish immigrant, died at Brookfield, Conn., of sheep rot,

contracted in Scotland. THE reason given for the delay in the Lizzie Borden case is that the court believes her to be insane

THE fire in the Honeybrook mine at Hazleton, Pa., has commenced raging

An Erie express struck a wagon at a crossing at Elmira, N. Y. Two women and two men were killed and a woman fatally injured.

Ex.-Gov. Hoyr, of Pennsylvania, died on the 1st. He was 62 years old. THE telegraph operators on the New Jersey Central have been given satis-

factory concessions. Two men of Paterson, N. J., have

been sent up for two years for beating their wives. JAY GOULD, the famous millionaire and railway king, died at New York on

the 2d of pulmonary consumption. THE North German Lloyd steamship Spree was reported overdue at New

FIRE destroyed a Williamsburg, N. Y., tenement and several of the inmates were killed by jumping from the win-

THE famous piece of litigation known as the "goats' hair case" has come to an end at Boston. The decision held that

the appraisers were right in assessing a duty of 12 cents per pound on goats' hair goods. MRS. DELONG, of Binghamton, N. Y., who shot her husband dead for unfaith-

fulness, has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

A SEVERE storm was reported at Long Branch and the Atlantic coast. Much damage was done, the surf cutting the bluff badly.

THE Cincinnati presbytery has voted o sustain the charges of heresy against Prof. Smith.

An insane colored girl of Cleveland, O., has been writing love letters to President-elect Cleveland.

OFFICIAL returns in Minnesota show: Harrison, 122,736; Cleveland, 100,579; Weaver, 30,398; fusionists, 107,077; Bidwell, 14,079. For governor-Nelson, (rep.), received 109,220; Lawler (dem.),

94,600; Donnelly (pop.), 38,723.

Official returns of all but one county of the state of Washington give Harrison 36,461; Cleveland, 29,922; Weaver, 19,264; Bidwell, 2,487. For governor-McGraw (rep.), 83,103; Snively (dem.), 28,779; Young (pec.), 22,269; Green (pro.), 3,823.

ELLSWORTH WYATT, one of the notorious Dalton gang of robbers, was captured at the home of his uncle at Cory, Ind., where he was hiding. He was not in the Coffeyville raid, but was

wanted for many crimes.

The official count of the vote of Wisconsin is as follows: Peck (dem.), for governor, 179,198; Spooner (rep.), 170,-354; Peck's plurality, 8,844.

THE official vote of Illinois shows: For president Cleveland received 426,281 votes; Harrison, 399,288; Bidwell, 25,870; Weaver, 22,207. Cleveland's plurality

THE Kansas state board of canvassers ended its count on the 1st. The tie in Coffey county went in favor of the republican by drawing, the attorney-general protesting.

ANTHRACITE coal has been discovered in Hamilton county, Ind., but a few feet below the surface. It is thought to be in paying quantities and an organ-ization will be effected to develop it.

JUDGE BUNN, at Chicago, has decided that the employment of alien sailors on American vessels on the great lakes is not prohibited. NINE miners were entombed in the

Bob-Tail at Black Hawk, Col. They succeeded in extricating themselves. THE panther which created such havoe in Oklahoma was hunted down

and killed by a colored preacher. Four of the desperadoes who held up the Great Northern train near Malta, Mont., were captured after a most des-

perate struggle. They are Alex Black, Henry Bass, W. C. Hunt and T. Baugh. GOV.-ELECT OSBORNE, of Wyoming, getting tired of waiting on a slow canvassing board, forcibly entered the executive mansion.

Col. N. P. Minor, a well known demo cratic politician of northeast Missouri,

An engine and fourteen cars were wrecked and a brakeman killed on the C., B. & Q. near Winchester, Ill.

THERE was a walk out at the Cerrillos coal pit, Santa Fe, N. M., by dissatisfied miners.

THE legislature of Oklahoma is a tie. An open switch caused an accident at Webster, Ind. The engine knocked over the depot as the wreck occurred.

gate 500,000 acres of land in Wyoming, to be colonized with Scandinavians. Ir is said at Omaha, Neb., that the Platte river canal is assured.

THE SOUTH. THE federal grand jury at Waco, Tex., has returned eleven indictments for violation of the lottery law of the post office.

A DEJECTED milkman named Percival suicided at Houston. Tex., by morphine.

THE recent Dyrenforth experiments in Texas seem to show that bombarding the clouds brings down rain, though

not always copiously. A COUNTERFEITERS' den was found in an iron mine near Anniston, Ala. Two

men were arrested. THE grand jury at San Angelo, Tex., is investigating election betting.

THE passenger rate from Louisville to Chicago has fallen to \$1.50. This means that the fight has reached a point where it must be settled at once.

THE great convention in the interests of the Nicaraguan canal began its session in New Orleans on the 30th. THERE have been eight births of twins since the election within a radius

of three miles of the east fork of Yellow creek, near Clarksville, Tenn. A BILL has been introduced in the Alabama legislature providing for an annuity of \$500 for Mrs. Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis, during her life. It

met with much favor and will undoubtedly be passed. THE work of improving the harbor of Savannah, abandoned two years ago through lack of money, has been re-

commenced. ADOLPHUS BUSCH, the St. Louis brewer, it is rumored, will soon open his \$500,000 hotel at Dallas, Tex.

CHARLES SCOTT, one of the largest cotton planters in Bolivar county, Miss., has filed a personal deed of trust

for \$120,000 to secure his creditors. THE Nicaragua canal convention at New Orleans adjourned after resolving that the work should receive the finan-

cial and other aid of congress. A NEW YORK syndicate has purchased the street railway systems of New Orleans for \$10,000,000. The motive power will be changed from mules to elec-

COTTON is almost a failure in Tennessee and tenants are in bad shape for the winter.

THE grand jury at New Orleans suggests the licensing of gamblers. THE chief of police of Little Rock, Ark., has resigned and the mayor has refused to appoint his successor on the

ground of economy. THE Huntsville (Ala.) oil mills have stopped work, owing to the high price of cottonseed and the low price of oil to rest in his mausoleum at Woodlawn, New York, on the 6th. The services were simple.

GENERAY..

THE report of the commission appointed by the Ontario government to investigate the subject of dehorning cattle with a view to determining whether the practice is humane, recommends that the practice be permitted. A CABINET crisis is reported in Spain, caused by the resignation of the minister of the interior.

A JAPANESE war vessel was sunk by collision with a British steamer. The crew of 275 men were drowned. The passengers of the British steamer were transferred to the Empress of Japan. SPAIN denies that two descendants of Columbus are inmates of a poorhouse at

Owing to United States quarantine regulations a big batch of Swedish immigrants who had arrived at Halifax were turned back on the American border, being refused admission to the states.

WRECKAGE floating on the west coast of Scotland indicated the wreck of a large German steamer bound to New

THE pope has refused assent to the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the daughter of the ex-duke of Parma. MAJ.-GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART

WHITE has been appointed commanderin-chief of the British forces of India. In a vote taken at a mass meeting at Montreal as to the annexation of Canada to the United States 992 voted for union and 1,614 for national independ-

THE London Times says that the great Siberian railroad scheme is badly managed and is making slow progress. GEN. Dodds has withdrawn his troops from Abomey with the exception of seven companies. The remainder have been stationed in the port towns of Da-

CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 2 showed an average increase of 3.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 3.2.

THE monetary conference at Brussels rejected Alfred de Rothschild's propos-

CHOLERA has reappeared at several Paris suburbs. THE church of St. Michael, one of the finest in Vienna, was destroyed by fire. It was originally erected in the Roman-esque style in 1219-21.

BURGLARIES at Berlin are credited to American cracksmen belonging to the

Raymond gang. RATES from Puget sound east have been slashed by the five great lines

leading therefrom. A NEW labor organization, comprising railroad men not now in any organization, has been formed.

THE Russian government has assigned the sum of \$3,000,000 to be expended in supplies for the peasants in the faminestricken province. THE proposition to restrict immigra-

GLADSTON and Labouchere have of fected a reconciliation.

THE LATEST.
CHAIRMAN HARRITY has been in Washington for the purpose of smoothing over the difficulties concerning the inuguration of President-elect Cleveland. HENRY FOLEY is charged with forgeres in Savannah, Ga., amounting to M 08.000.

A Porto Novo dispatch announces he submission of the coast towns of Ivarale, Godomey, Abomey and Kalav Dahomey, all of which have been occupied by the French troops.

THE final session of the Fifty-second congress commenced on the 5th. Attendance was unusually full. In the house a bill was introduced to change the meeting of congress to the first Monday in March succeeding election. PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND re-

urned to New York on the 5th from is hunting trip to Virginia. THE Pinkertons have issued their ong-promised statement defending their action at Homestead. Their men.

they claim, are not ex-convicts and criminals as alleged. THE national health convention closed its sessions in the City of Mexco by electing Dr. Durgin, of Boston, Mass., president; Dr. Liceaga, of Mexico, and Dr. La Chapelle, of Montreal, vice presidents; Dr. Watson, of Concord,

N. H., secretary, and Dr. Holten, of Brattleboro, Vt., treasurer. THE United States supreme court desided the lake front case in favor of

Chicago against the Illinois Central. GEN. DUMONT, of France, is dead. H. H. ODELL, at one time champion

sprinter of America, committed suicide ecently at Spokane, Wash. 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. The republicans of Wyoming threaten to use force to eject Gov.-elect Osborne from the state house.

CHEMICAL experts give a bad report of the water used in St. Louis. REV. JOHN S. HANLEY, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of North Dakota, emphatically denounces prohibition, which, he says, is worse than open

saloons. JAKE ESHER, well known in St. Louis variety amusements, is dead. THE postmaster-general's

hows a great increase. PROF. LOUIS E. HEILPRIN, of Philalelphia, is projecting an Arctic explora-

ion, as a rival to Peary's. THE remains of Jay Gould were laid

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Wolf hunts are the popular amuse ments now in many of the western counties.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance union opened at Topeka on the 29th with a large attendance. Fred A. Stocks, of Kansas, chief clerk in the national treasury department, has been appointed by the president a member of the board of control

world's fair. The seventeen-year-old son of M. Young, living near Hutchinson, accidentally shot and instantly killed his mother the other day, the entire charge from a gun entering her body in the region of the heart.

of the government exhibit at the

The error in certifying the vote from Sedgwick and Wilson counties, in which the name of Campbell instead of Cabbell was given as one of the fusion electors voted for, resulted in the state board of canvassers declaring Dewey, a republican elector, entitled to the certificate of election. A contest will fol-

The Kansas State Temperance union, recently in session at Topeka, elected officers as follows: President, Rev. D. C. Milner; vice president, Samuel T. Howe; secretary, F. O. Popenoe; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Thurston. The executive committee is headed by James A. Troutman and I. O. Pickering, the late

prohibition candidate for governor. It is given out that a new veteran organization to be known as "The Boys in Blue" is to be started in Kansas. It is to be entirely non-political. Instead of commander-in-chief the first officer in the new order will be "gen-eral." Major-generals and brigadier-generals will follow next in command and the subdvisions will be companies instead of posts.

In canvassing the votes for representatives, the official returns sent from Haskell county showed that Stubbs, republican, received 156 votes and Ro senthal, democrat, 123. A certificate was given Stubbs. This will result in a contest, as it is claimed that the vote as cast was just the reverse-the clerk of the county, it is said, made a mistake in carrying out the figures and gave Stubbs Rosenthal's vote.

R. L. Martin, of Chicago, was arrested at Wichita the other day for fraudulent use of the mails. He had been operating over the entire west and is said to have obtained in the aggregate large sums of money from dealers in different lines of goods, who sell under government license. Martin's plan was to write these individuals and un-

was to write these individuals and under the was to write these individuals and unless certain unmeasured volcanoes of Mexico should prove to be higher. This great land mark lies just a little to one side of the boundary between Alaska and British America and will bear the United States flag.

As William Miller was returning to his home, about four miles southeast of Lawrence, the other night he was held up and probably murdered. He was at the close of the last flacal year. Among with coal, and when about two miles out a couple of strangers climbed in the wagon and asked to ride. When they had gone a short distance one of them struck Miller with a railroad coupling pip, crushing his skull. He was robbed of about \$25 and his watch and left dying alongside the road, where he was

Mrs. John Taylor, wife of a farmer living south of Abilene, was recently arrested on the charge of murdering her husband. Mr. Taylor died Septem ber 15, and recently his body was exhumed and examined by State Chemist Bailey, with the result that strong traces of poison were found. The fact that the two had not lived together cleasantly was the principal reason of uspicion attaching to her. She admitted that poison had been bought by herself and that it was in the house

but did not know how he got it. According to the official returns the populists elected three of the seven distriet judges chosen. They are: L. A. Myers, of the First judicial district; William A. Randolph, of the Fifth, and A. M. Jackson, of the Thirteenth. The republicans elected W. D. Webb in the cond district, Z. R. Hazen in the Third, F. W. Sturgis in the Twelfth and W. G. Eastland in the Fourteenth. These, with Thompson, of Sabetha; Mackay, of Harper, and Bashore, of Kingman, give to the populists six of the thirty-five judges of the state.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Paul Swetlick, a wealthy cattleman, on October 28, near Holton, is possibly about to be cleared up. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the apprehension of the guilty party. Suspicion pointed to relatives of Mr. Swetlick, who, in case of his death, would come in possession of his vast wealth. Mrs. Anna Stach, Swetlick's sister, is now accused of being the originator of the assassina tion and Mrs. Stach, her son, Joseph, and a hired man named Frank Nowalk, have been arrested upon the charge.

Several weeks ago the little daughter of Theodore E. Wheeler, a Kansas City, Kan, coal dealer, died, since which time the father had been unusually melancholy, continually praying that he might be taken away also. His wife frequently remonstrated with him and he promised to omit that clause of his usual family prayer. The other night, however, he knelt by his bed and earnestly prayed that he might be taken to his child. He retired and during the night his wife heard him struggling. She immediately gave the alarm, but in a few minutes Wheeler and physically a large, healthy man. sination, but quiet was restored when the left a wife and babe.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Noble—Interesting Account of the Work of Mis Department.

Washington, Dec 5:—The annual report of Secretary Noble to the president is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of this department. The volume of work accomplished during the present adminstration is shown to greatly exceed that of any work accomplished during the present admin-istration is shown to greatly exceed that of any like preceding period in the history of the de-partment. In the general land office on June 30, 1883, there were pending 350,053 final entries, and the accumulation steadily increasing. These have all been disposed of. During the present administration 398, 128 agricultural patents have been issued, against 162,754 in the preceding four years, representing an excess in acreage of 37,659,840 acres. The policy of making forestries over the western states and territories has been greatly advanced during the post year. been greatly advanced during the past year. Reserves have been created by presidential proclamation making an area of 3,252,200 acres. This policy will be further carried into effect and will be most beneficent and far reaching in

The public parks in the United States under control of the interior department—Yellow-stone park, the National park, the Sequoia National park, U. S. Grant National park and the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, except-ing the latter, are under guard of special de-tails from the army and are well protected and rapidly gaining in natural beauty and attractiveness. The boundary line between the states of North and South Dakota has been surveyed from the eastern end of the line to the Missouri river and the remainder of the line will be completed before the close of the present surveying season. This line is marked on monuments of contributions will remain one of the present surveying season.

pleted before the close of the present surveying season. This line is marked on monuments of quartizite and will remain one of the most conspicuous works of the land office.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of 12 per cent in attendance of children in the schools the total for 1892 being 19,793 scholars. New Indian reservation boarding schools have been established during the present administration, and more are in progress which it is anticipated will be opened soon, Under the policy of Indian allotments negotiations with fourteen tribes during the present administration have resulted in the opening up for public settlement of nearly 25,000,000 acres more Allotments of land in severalty to the Indians have been made in very large numbers, and 5,900 to whom patents have been issued, have by operation ef law become citizens of the United States. The report goes into extensive detail of negotiations with the various Indian tribes and recites fully the progress of the work under the various Indian commissions, too numerous to mention. too numerous to mention.

There has been no marked change in the businass methods of the patent office. The number of applications for patents during the year was 45,945, the total number awaiting action July 1, 1891, 9,447. The number of patents granted was 23,626, the total receipts were 81,208,724.35, and the expenditures \$1,114.134.23. The amount in the treasury to the credit of the patent office is now \$4,102,141.09. The secretary states that the work of the geological survey has been carried on with great efficiency. In the topographic branch 183,000 square miles have been surveyed during the past year, making a total of 693,000 square miles up to the present

The report stated that it has been determined by triangulation that the summit of Mount St Elias has an altitude of 18,100 feet above the sea, making it the highest point on the contract, unless certain unmeasured volcanoes of Mexico

Webster, Ind. The engine knocked to this country for one year is not looked upon favorably by the agents of the steamship companies.

A company has been formed to irricate 500,000 acres of land in Wyoming, and Labouchere have affected with the steamship companies.

Glass of the steamship companies. soldiers of the revolution and 165 survivors of the war of 1812. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,035,612.68, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of \$144,593,000 will leave a deficiency. There have been it ed up to date of October 13, 1893, \$20,937 claims under the act of June 27, 1893, and there have been issued thus far of these claims

The force of the pension office consists of 2,095 persons, assigned to fifteen divisions. A certain number of these divisions are under the errain number of these divisions are quaer the immediate direction of the deputy commission-ers and chief clerks. Some idea of the magni-tude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,537,122 places of mail were received and 4,316,016 places sent out. The total number of certificates issued during the year was 311,583. The total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls was 23,206. The average annual value of each pension on the average annual value of each pension on the roil is \$133 41. Under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1899, many claiments who were seriously disabled and living upon charity, but who could not establish service origin of their disability, have been enabled to secure much needed assistance and financial relief.

The bureau of railroads has been employed in

The bureau of railroads has been employed in seeking conclusions as to the best treatment the government should give to the debt of subthe government should give to the debt of sub-sidized railroads now approaching maturity. Full reports have been submitted to congress as to the guarantees of stocks or bonds and payment of indebtedness of the various roads. The suggestions made in the commissioners' report look to an extension of the debt and an increase of security. A history of the railways of the United States and tables of statistics showing the effect of railway construction upon the population and development was furnished

the international American conference Great satisfaction has been produced by the organization by the land court and the character of the judges selected. Alaska is virtually without an organized government. It is diffi-cult to punish perpetrators of outrages, and smugglers that infest the coast and debauch the natives. The secretary recommends an appropriation for a steam police vessel to along the coast and among the islands to which many of the fugitives escape. Only a nucleus of military organization exists, consisting of one company and the congres-sional appropriation for Alaska is now being withheld so that even the operations of this small body of militia are restricted. Additional commissioners and deputy marshals are international complications from the killing of the seals in the ocean and in the Beh-

ring sea have greatly embarrassed the lessees of the seal island. In 1890 no less than 5),000 scals were taken in the open sea, and more than that number in 1891. During the last sea, son only 1,500 seals were killed on the seal islands and the diminished number upon the rookeries shows a terrible waste of seal life by the

The report is replete with information as to the great bureaus mentioned and can be fully appreciated only by a careful perusal

Attempt to Assassmate Hipolyte. NEW YORK, Dec. 5. - The attempt to assassinate Hipolyte by three men Friday morning has started a report that the black republic was threatened with an overthrow. Advices from Hayti do not indicate trouble, there was some was dead. He was about 26 years old excitement after the attempted assas-

THE ARMY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War— Difficulty of Securing Desirable Recruits —A Remedy Suggested—Military Matters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The annual report of the secretary of war has just been issued. The report reviews the work done by the war de-

the secretary of war has just been issued. The report reviews the work done by the war department during the past year, and recommends many improvements in the education and equipment of the men eplisted in the army. On this point Secretary Elkins says:

"Every possible effort has been made to secure the enlistment of desirable men. The recruiting service has been administered with exceptional vigor and success during the past two years; and the standard of qualifications has been raised until the test at recruiting rendezvous is so critical that only 38 per cent of the applicants for enlistment were accepted during the fiscal year ending June 39, 1802. It seems that almost everything has been accomplished that is possible under existing laws. Notwithstanding all this, however, a complaint is general as to a scarcity of material for non-commissioned officers."

The secretary recommends a small increase in compensation. He says that "if good men are wanted for the army, they must be paid something near what wage earners receive in the ordinary pursuits of civil life." He suggests especially that the pay of both non-commissioned and commissioned differers he in

something near what wage earners receive in the ordinary pursuits of civil life." He suggests especially that the pay of both non-commissioned and commissioned officers be increased, in order to offer a better inducement for efficiency. The revival of the grade of lieutenant-general is also favored.

The report states that 70 per cent. of the army is now located west of the Mississippi river. The total number of garrisoned posts, not including arsenals and armories, is ninety-six. Of these thirty-three are located east of the river, and the remainder, sixty-three, are in the west. It is suggested that the small posts be gradually abandoned and that regimental posts be established in each of the larger states which are now without them. This would offer, Mr. Elkins argues, better facilities for the transportation of men and supplies, and the army could be conducted more economically than ever before. It is thought that the cities, near which posts may be located, should be required by congress to donate to the government sufficient land, say 1,000 acres, in consideration of building and maintaining such posts in their immediate vicinity.

Concerning the military academy at West

sumeent land, say 1,000 acres, in consideration of building and maintaining such posts in their immediate vicinity.

Concerning the military academy at West Point Secretary Elkins says in the report:

"Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the president be given authority to appoint ten cadets at large each year, as was anthorized by law prior to June I, 1888. It is probable that with this increase there will still be vacancies and that the number of graduates will not exceed seventy five per annum. Such an enactment would result in a desirable increase in the corps of cadets, and would operate almost exclusively in behalf of officers of the army and navy, and civil officials, who, by a long absence in the public service find it difficult to secure recognition for their sons in their home districts. The attention of representatives is called to the attention of representatives is called to the provision of law requiring nominations to be made a year in advance. Vacancies frequently exist by reason of neglect to nominate promptly. The principal examination now takes place March 1, instead of in June, as heretofore. It is due to the government, as well as the young men selected that they should have a few months of preparation before the March ex-

amination.

The study of military science is not wholly confined to the army. It is extended to the colleges and universities throughout the country. Pursuant to law, seventy-five officers of the army are detailed as military instructors at agricultural colleges and other first-class institutions, where young man are drilled and amination. stitutions where young men are drilled and taught the rudiments of a military education. The inspector-general says in his report that not have the military education of a graduate from the military academy, but they will have some military knowledge which may prove of

advantage to them and to the country.

The secretary declares that perhaps the most important advance of the year has been in the adoption of the new small arm for the service. The report states that a board of competent of ficers spent nearly two years in examining and testing the different arms recommended for use and presented for tests. Fifty-three different gurs were tesfed. They were of both American and foreign invention, and some of them are arms now in use by the principal military powers of Europe. The one finally recommended is what is known as a magazine arm, and can be used as such, or as a single loader. It has been adopted for a 30-caliber infantry rifle and carbine and steps are being taken for its manufacture. testing the different arms recommended for and steps are being taken for its manufacture and steps are being taken for its manufacture. The secretary says that provision should be made for a full supply to the army and to the national guard, and for a suitable stock to be held in reserve. A test of the different arms now in service throughout the world, as well as those of recent invention, has, it is believed, enabled the department to fix upon an arm su-

perior to any now in actual use.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892 amounted to \$51,218,970.59. The amount disbursed for pay of the army was \$2,016,545.65, which is about \$300,000 less than that of the previous year.

The report shows a healthy administration of military law. The military prison at Fort military law. The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, it says, has been admirably man-aged and the decipline is perhaps as nearly per fect as the circumstances and conditions of the buildings will permit. Important improve-ments have been made in the buildings and in the construction of light, airy and more con

venient cells. Secretary Elkins is much pleased with the work of the commission to whom has been in-trusted the establishing of the national park-which is to include the battlefield of Chickamauga and parts of those of Lookout mountain Mission ridge and Tunnel hill. The greater part of the land has been acquired, roads have been opened, and satisfactory progress made in the restoration of the field to the condition in which it was at the time of the battle in 1853. The data for identifying and marking the lines of the union and confederate marking the lines of the union and confe armies have been obtained and verified, and the work of establishing tablets in place will soon be undertaken. This work, when completed, will be of great interest and importance, not only to those who took part on both sides in the memorable events which occurred there, but to the country at large and to future generations. fair. The plans for the exhibit are as nearly perfected as time and circumstances will permit. All sections of the proposed exhibit are well in hand. It is expected to be illustrative of the advancement of the age in all that pertains to the art of war and the relative standing of the United States government among the great military powers of the world.

Two Railway Victims. Houston, Tex., Dec. 5.-The bodies

of two dead men were brought here for interment. One was that of John Shea, who was run over by a hand car on the Central near Waller, and killed. The other is a well-dressed man with underclothing of fine texture. He was walking across the San Jacinto bridge on the Southern Pacific road, and was struck by a train and knocked off. There was nothing in his pockets to give any clew as to his identity.

THE OLD STAGE ROAD.

It was long ago, but the young leaves glowed In their sun-gilt dew by the mountain road, When the bee swung on from his blackberry

When the partridge rose with a hollow boom, And the rabbit peeped with his eyes ashine, And the squirrel jeered from the bough o' pine, And the thrush broke short in his half-trilled

As the grand red stage coach jolted along The old route over the mountain.

And the bride rode there in her bashful grace, With sweet-pea colors upon her face, With bonnet wide as a glory flower, With bonnet wide as a glory nower,
Her loud heart shaking its silken bower
Under the gaze of her tender groom,
Like a humming bird guarding his lilae bloom;
And the air came fresh on the warm pink

And gay was the swing and the jolt and creak

And there rode the grim-lipped, silent man, With his wife a beating her turkey fan, Fluffy and proud as that fowl long dead When he blushed and bridled with portly

And there the journeyman preacher bent, His thin lips feasting on argument, And the deacon's quavering note grew shall With fore-ordination and man's free will, In the stage coach over the mountain.

It was long ago when the loud wheels passed: Now thrushes may tinkle their chimes to the

Now nothing troubles the wood-hush lone. The white birch leans with her silver wand. And elfins lighten the brambles' load, And the clover blooms in the gullied road— The old route over the mountain.

An d long ago at the end of the route. The stage pulled up and the folks stepped out. They have all passed under the tavern door, The youth and his bride, and the gray three

Their eyes were weary with dust and gleam. The day had gone like an empty dream Soft may they slumber, and trouble no more For their eager journey, its jolt and roar, On the old route over the mountain!

But an air breathes down from the midnight sky, With firefly lamps and a rushing sigh, And passing whispers will murmur low Secrets and gladness they used to know; And often in winter the wind roars throug With thump and whistle and fierce halloo, And cracks the treetops and whirls the snow

Like phantom horses of long ago,
On the old route over the mountain.

—Irene Putnam, in N. E. Magazine.

BRAVE LITTLE DENNIE.

How She Rescued Baby from a Horrible Death.



DON'T know called Dennie. unless it was because that was not her name.

She lived with her mother and baby in the great threestory tenement the stores in air. Cranesville, and the time in the streets of the village. Some

of the boys called her "Dennis," and to see her come in, tired and-yes, dirty, sometimes, you would have thought the name well suited to her.

pale, tired woman, who worked early and late for the support of her father- in the noisy game they were playing. less children.

She started for her work one morn ing in early spring, saying to Dennie, as she turned to go:

"Take good care of the baby, Dennie, and don't leave him alone."

"All right," said careless Dennie, and as her mother's footsteps died away on the second landing she shut the door of the one room that served them for a home, and went to work.

It was not Dennie's way to be care ful over anything, and she made short work of washing the breakfast dishes and tidying the room. When she swept she did not mind the corners, but whisked the broom with great vigor through the center of the room. Consequently her round little arms made short work of the sweeping and dusting. Then she turned her attention to the baby. He lay on the bed in one corner of the room fast asleep, one chubby hand under his soft cheek and



DENNIE WISHES BABY WOULD WAKE UP. a rosy foot thrust out of the bed "Oh, dear," she sighed, "I

wish baby would wake up." Baby's name was Willie, but to Dennie and mother he was always Baby and probably would be until he was old enough to feel manly shame at the title.

Dennie went to the window and

looked out. Some children were playing in the street below and the crisp March breeze wafted the sound of merry laughter to her ears. The room was so still that she could plainly hear Baby's soft, regular breathing.

"Oh, dear," st.id Dennie again: "I'm lonesome; do wake up, baby," and she went to the bed and looked at the baby so hard that he opened his eyes and looked up at her.

Then he laughed. Dennie put both arms around him, and while she lifted him from ine bed | ing.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. | she talked to him in her half childish

half womanly way.

"Now, baby, dear, you must be a good baby to-day, 'cause mamma has gone off to work all day, and I'm going to keep house. Now hold still," as he COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS. tried to wriggle out of the apron she was putting on him, "be a goodie, goodie boy, to please Dennie."

So the toilet was finished, and the baby was drawn up in his high chair to eat the basin of milk that sat on the Baby felt a little mischievous this

morning, and he played with his spoon, and reached out with it to strike every thing near by.

"Oh, you bad, bad baby," cried Dennie, as he overturned a glass of water, and its contents ran all over his clean apron. Off came the apron, and baby, sub-

dued by the mishap, finished his breakfast in silence.

Then he and Dennie played on the floor, and his baby laughter mingled with her shouts of merriment.

But when she left him for a moment, attracted by some noise in the street, she came back to find him fast asleep on the hard floor. Gently she lifted him up and put him on the bed. Then she hung the wet apron on a chair near the fire, tip-toeing softly about the room. For a few moments she was very still, but soon the same noises under her window attracted her attention, and, looking out, she saw that the



THEY WERE RUNNING TO THE FIRE.

children were still gathered in the alley playing hide and seek. They were all Dennie's playmates. Dirty and ragged, some of them, yet with happiness enough in their hearts to compensate them for the lack of clothing on their

For awhile Dennie watched them listlessly enough.

Then her excitement grew as the game went on, until she could hardly restrain herself. Suddenly they caught sight of the

eager face at the window. "Come down, Dennie," they cried. Dennie shook her head.

"Come on, and have a game," they shouted again, making all sorts of inviting motions to her with their hands. Dennie looked wistfully at them.

'I'd like to," she murmured. One after another shouted her name. and a wild chorus of "Dennis, Dennie, house back of Den," and other nicknames filled the

"I may as well go," she said, half played most of aloud, "they'll wake baby with their screaming.

She cast a sidelong glance at baby. He was still sleeping. The apron by the fire was steaming, and evidently drying fast. With a half regretful sigh, over her disobedience, perhaps, Dennie stole softly out of the room and comed eagerly, and was soon foremost

In and out, among boxes and barrels, behind trees and fences, they chased each other, occasionally sending forth from their strong young lungs a whoop that would do justice to an Indian warrior. Every step in the exciting chase took them farther and farther away from the corner of the alley where they lived, and in the pleasure of the pursuit Dennie entirely forgot the baby.

All at once she remembered him with a pang of remorse.

Mother had left him with her and now she had been away from him, as near as the child could calculate, three or four hours. He must be hungry and was proba-

bly crying. The little girl felt conscience stricker when she announced to her playmates

that she must go home. "No, not yet, Dennie," they all shouted together, "have one more game."

But Dennie turned resolutely away. Clang! clang! a bell strikes the air and startles the echoes around the vil-

"Fire! fire!" shouted Dennie's playmates in a joyous chorus and immediately off they started on the run. Again the baby was forgotten, as

Dennie ran along behind the others. A fire was a rare sensation in Cranes ville, and Dennie could not lose this one. No, not even for the baby.

There was a rush of hurrying feet, the quick stamp of horses and the engine door flew open, then the steamer and hook and ladder flew by like a whirlwind. On and on galloped the excited horses, urged by their drivers, and on and on hurried the panting

children after them. Now they are turning a corner "They have gone into our alley,"

once to the importance of the fact. Soon the panting throng of children following the crowd of older persons turned the corner of the street, but the engines had already stopped.

Dennie followed with her era the stream of water that was already pour- the admiration of all hearts. ing out of the nozzle of the hose in the hands of a sturdy f.reman.

"It's our house," she gasped. The occupants of the house were whose windows puffed little jets of girls.

smoke that grew larger every moment. Only a second they stood thus Suddenly into their midst rushed a

A fireman ran by shouting to the "What did you let her go for? Stop

er, for God's sake.' Then a hushed whisper, started among them, grew in intensity, until the whole vast crowd outside knew the awful truth.

"The baby's inside," passed in an awe-struck whisper from one to an-

And Dennie had gone to try to save him and atone for her neglect and care-

Not one soul in all that crowd be lieved she would ever come out of that

fearful place alive.

It had needed but a moment's reflection to convince Dennie that it was her duty to save baby and she had acted on the conviction promptly. Upstairs she flew, blinded by the smoke that poured from the open doors as she passed, and almost melted with the heat. Up and up until she has reached the topmost floor; then she dashes hurriedly into the room. It is filled with smoke, but through the clouds she can

see the bed. Baby lies there, fast asleep; but it is the stupor produced by the smoke; not the sweet, refreshing sleep she had left him in a few hours ago.

She does not dare to ask if he is alive. She snatches up a blanket from the bed and wraps him in it. "Oh, baby, baby!" she moans, "has

Dennie killed you?" For a moment she almost breaks down; the smoke has nearly overpow-

Then she rallies, and catching him in her arms, goes to the window and raises it. The cool air revives her, but the flames, fanned by the breeze, burst out just behind her. She sees the firemen in the street below, but they are looking the other way-they do not see her. She grows desperate as the fire creeps nearer and nearer her precious charge and her childish voice breaks out on the air.

"Come quick and save baby," she

Her shrill voice is heard and instantly five hundred pairs of eyes are fastened upon her, as, with breathless haste, the people wait. Oh, how hot it is and how heavy

baby is! Her heart almost stops beating for an instant, but presently a fire laddie

"Hold on a minute, little girl, and we'll be there." She is reassured and very thankful when they throw up a long ladder

against the building. It is too short. Already the hungry flames creep about Dennie, scorehing her sunny

the hem of her dress. The ladder is spliced, and this time it reaches the window. Two firemen mount it in less time than it takes to tell it, and to the first one Dennie gives

curls and licking with eager tongues

the precious baby. "Don't hurt him," she beseeches the fire laddie, as he rather quickly hands over the baby to his companion and turns about to lift Dennie out of the

He is none too soon. She is already swaying to and fro, and in another moment her slight form would have disappeared from sight; but he catches her in his arms and



RESCUED NONE TOO SOON.

from her clothes with his coat. Meanwhile the crowd below had preserved a mighty stillness, so great was their interest.

But when the brave fireman gently laid Dennie on the mattress, brought from a neighboring house, they broke into a hearty cheer. Dennie's eyes were fast drooping into

unconsciousness, but she looked up and asked: "Is-baby-safe?"
"Yes, yes, dear," said a woman who was bending over her.

"I shouldn't have left him alone," she murmured, and then suddenly the said "hands off immigration," and have air grew black, the faces and voices filled Pennsylvania fuller of non-Enfaded away, and she knew no more.

When she awoke she was in a neighbor's house and her mother was bending anxiously over her bed. "Are you better now, Dennie?" she

asked.
"Yes, ma," was the feeble answer. "My brave little girl," said her mother, "but for you where would our dar-

ling baby be Dennie turned a pair of consciencestricken eyes upon her mother's face. "Don't, ma," she pleaded. "I wanted to play, so I went out and forgot the baby, and—and, ma—I left his apron shouted one small urchin, alive at too near the fire." Honest Dennie-to confess her fault, and that, too, after

atoning for it so nobly. At any rate, though she persisted in blaming herself the townspeople would per ton duty on bituminous protects make a heroine of her, and her one impulsive deed of bravery won for her

From that hour dated better times for Denni e and her mother and the baby, and though the boys still teased her and called her "Dennis," yet not gathered in a frightened group on the one of them but thought her a "regusidewalk in front of the house from lar trump" and worth a dozen other

Those minutes of agony and sus pense, when she stood at the open window with baby on her arm and the terchildish agure, and in another minute rible fire all around her, had been too Denrie had catered the burning baild | keev a panishment for her to ever for-AGNES L. PRATT.

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

Republican Tells Why He Voted For Cleveland, Although He is a Protected

Charles J. Harrah is a protected man ufacturer, a successful ironmaster and a life-long republican. He may be supposed to know very well what he is talking about when he tells us of the effects of the McKinley tariff.

Mr. Harrah's primary reason for voting for Mr. Cleveland is disgust at the dishonest and corrupt use in 1888 of the money which he and other Philadelphia manufacturers contributed to Wanamaker's fund under a pledge that it should be employed only in honest ways. But he also condemns the use his party made of power in passing the McKinley tariff under the "false pretense" of protecting American work-

"As a matter of fact," he writes, "the act was the result of a deliberate conspiracy on the part of a small number of manufacturers to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation, and to get a grip on the workingman from which e cannot free himself."

Recounting the effects of the bill in the formation of trusts, the shutting down of mills and the reduction of wages, this expert manufacturer says:

"As usual, the men who could least afford it had to bear the brunt of the cut. In no instance was there any reduction made in the percentages of the partners in a firm or in the salaries of the officials of a corporation."

And again, speaking of temporary suspensions made to reduce production,

"The men who were in the greatest need of work to make a living and who could least bear enforced idleness were the very ones who were the longest un-

The act, he declares, "ruthlessly places at the mercy of the employer the mechanic and the laborer in need of work," and that was one of the purposes of its passage.

It is protection for the rich at the ex-

pense of the poor. "The policy pursued by the republican party of to-day," Mr. Harrah declares, is one "of class legistion in favor of the wealthy capitalist

as against the workingman. He further observes that the effect of McKinleyism "on the morals of the manufacturers of Pennsylvania has been deplorable in the extreme and is making us dishonest and disreputable." Continuing his testimony Mr. Harrah

"Instead of doing anything to remove the cause of discontent among the workingmen, we are at presentengaged in an endeavor to perpetuate the policy which has already caused so much unhappiness among our fellow-citizens. Subscriptions have been asked and received by the manufacturers' commit-tee in Philadelphia-from manufacturers whose products are protected by the McKinley tariff act-for the purpose of continuing in power the present administration. There has been no pretence this time that money was to be used in legitimate expenses. On the contrary, it is a well understood fact and you exult in the performance every among us all that this money is to be placed where it will do the most good, the end being considered sufficient to justify the means."

It is a Pennsylvania republican manufacturer who bears this damning witness against his party and its present courses. -N. Y. World.

PROTECTED PENNSYLVANIA.

It is Filled With Plutocratic Manufact. urers and Pauper Foreigners-Both Are a Menace to Our Institutions. Pennsylvania is pre-eminent in many banner ren state. She has more protected industries than any other state. She has, according to the New York Tribune, 197 millionaires (out of a total of 379) who have made their fortunes in protected industries. These millionaires have more protection fat fried out of them than do those of any other state. Two million, five hundred thousand dollars' worth, it is said, was fried out of them this year to give moral tone to our

elections and to aid the G. O. P.

It is in this state then that we would expect to find the full fruits of protection. It has been one of the theories of protectionists that foreigners should be induced to come here in large numbers. Their contract labor laws, passed in 1864, were in accordance with this scheme. To be sure the object of these laws, as explained by Congressman Morrill at the time, was to prevent wages from rising here during war times; but this feature has been neglected by republicans of late who need foreigners to work in the protected industries here. The "protective" tariff, the republican manufacturers tell us, can be relied upon under all circumstances to keep wages high. Hence, with Andrew Carnegie, they have all glish-speaking foreigners than any other state. While crying: "Vote for American wages for American workof Europe," these manufacturers bills since it came into power, viz.; have, in actual practice, done what they could to induce the pauper labor of Europe to come here to take the places and wages of American workingmen. These hordes of semi-civilized pauper labor Europeans that overrun Pennsylvania do not understand or appreciate our institutions and are a menace to good government. The iron and steel and textile mills are filled. but perhaps the worst of these classes are those who have not been wanted in the mills and who have drifted into the protected coal mines, for the 75 cents anthracite coal as well. Henry Rood, in the Forum, has given us a picture of

"One who desires to study the vital phase of the immigration problem should go to the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. There he will find one of the richest regions of the earth overrun with a horde of Hungarians, Slavs, Polanders, Bohemians, Arabs, Italians, Sicilians, Russians and Tyrolese of the lowest class-a section almost denationalized by the scum of the continent; where women hesitate to drive about ing of the sun.

"There he will see prosperous little cities like Hazelton, Mamanoy, Ashland, Schenandoah, with fine business houses and educated people of fortune, and surrounding these towns great wastes of the commonwealth diseased by thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners who have no desire to become Americans, who emigrate to the United States for a few years to make money, who have driven to the cities and to the west the great army of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans and Americans who once gave stability to the coal regions-in short, a condition of affairs which, if equaled elsewhere may become more than a national problem-a national peril. They leave their families abroad and send to them sums of money that seems enormous when the fact is considered that they belong to

the laboring class. "The little city of Hazelton is said to send each month to southern Europe from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Such immigrants, as a rule, make no attempt to ecome Americans. They care naught for our country but as a place where they can accumulate enough money to make them independent when they return home.

WE STILL HAVE SLAVERY.

It is That of the Tariff Robbers Over Honest Toilers and Producers.

The following is an extract from a speech of Hon. H. G. Turner in the house of representatives:

"Mr. Speaker-I shall pause here to make no defense of slavery. I have none to make for it. Neither will arraign the ancestors of gentlemen on this floor who first set up the slave traffic in this country, nor will I make any comparison between the crime of those who brought the slaves here from their native wilds and those who reared them and fitted them to be citizens. Let that pass. But has it occurred to the gentleman from Ohio that when statesmer here or abroad meditate a political crime it is usual to do the deed in the name of liberty?

"I am amazed that any gentleman here who contemplates a similar offense against our civilization should attempt to conjure up the ghost of slavery. Has the doctor, but he was not it occurred to the gentleman from Ohio that when he is making away from us, holding in his hand the pennies and the nickels which have been filched under protection from the pockets of my constituents, and then cries, 'slavery' back at me, he is only resorting to the

vulgar dodge of 'stop, thief!' "I ask him if slavery is extinct in this country to-day. The negro is free, but how is it with the rest of us? The man who takes what he has not earned from the man who has earned it is worse than a slave driver. Even in the language embalmed by the highest court in the land, he is a robber; and the man who does not receive the full reward o his labor, what is he? The man who under legal compulsion must labor for the support of another without compensation is a slave! You have prided yourselves upon having stricken the shackles from three millions of slaves, time you can, but you have substituted for slavery a system by which you have put the fetters on all your countrymen of every race and condition. The modern republican feudal system is even worse than the old patriarchal institution of slavery.

"Those institutions imposed mutual obligations and mutual duties; but under this heartless and cruel system you can rack and ruin the poor of this coun try as long as they are useful, and when they cease to be useful they may

tion! We wear the collar of the tariff! We wear the shoddy livery of our masters! If we buy our clothing in some freer land we are fined! If we do not pay the fine we are imprisoned! At last, we want amnesty! Our only crime

we aspire to freedom; the time has come when we mean to be free. And if the gentlemen on the other side will not twenty-five cents, the large concede something to us, I ask them to Unless concessions are made, unless of the existing distress-I am not an alarmist, far from it-but unless some relief is given these people to retain their confidence of a great and glorious government, you will produce despair. You will convince them that they are under outlawry and proscription from their own countrymen!

A Perpetual Nuisance The latest squeak of the McKinleyites is an appeal for "stability" in tariff legislation. They tell their victims that what is needed by business interests is the avoidance of changes, and they say that steadiness can only be secured by keeping the republican party in power. One scrap of history will suffice to demolish this argument. The republican party has made twentyingmen and against the pauper wages six changes in the tariff by separate

bills since it came into power, viz.:
Act of March 2, 1861.
Act of August 6, 1861.
Act of Dec. 24, 1861.
Act of July 14, 1862.
Act of March 3, 1863.
Act of March 3, 1864.
Act of June 3), 1894.
Act of June 3), 1894.
Act of March 2, 1895.
Act of March 2, 1895.
Act of March 23, 1867.
Act of March 23, 1867.
Act of Feb. 24, 1869.
Act of Oct. 1, 1890.

Here is stability with a vengeance.

Here is stability with a vengeance As for the future, if the republican party continues in power, we need only quote what the Tribune said when the force bill was pending in the senate, namely, that it contained the germs of a hundred McKinley tariffs. Considering the rapidity with which tariff bills have been passed heretofore, this say-ing of the Tribune's could not be called an exaggeration .- N. Y. Evening Post.

-That protective tariffs have injured instead of helping American manufactures is shown by the fact that our manufactures are much less than they ought to be, considering our population and development-much less relatively than they were in the beginning of the century. Had we continued the policy of the country roads by day, where un-armed men are not safe after the sink-grown up in natural hardihood.—Henry



Mrs. Sarah Muir "I was for a long time a sufferer from Female Weakness and tried many remedies and physicians, to no

good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 16th av., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills.



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 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, Illinois, February 20, 1891.

WET WEATHER.

In this wet weather take care of yourself. When you get wet, get a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney go to the poorhouse! [Applause.]
"We are villains of the lords of taxa | Cure. You will feel the good results with the first dose. Every time you take it, it will do you good. The more you is poverty, and that was imposed by take of it, the better you will "Mr. Speaker, the time has come when feel. There is nothing equal to it. The small bottles are put their ears to the ground and listen. ones are fifty cents. Your something is done for the amelioration druggist will get it for you if you insist upon it.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, III.



Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free J. F. SMITH & CO., Preprietors, NEW YORK.



We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child

MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Morror and Risk. After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend"? I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases. Mrs. Annie Gaeg, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 18th, 1811. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of rice, \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEYOND THE SUNSET.

We were two little sisters, tired of noise and play, Out in the orchard, watching the sun go down that day, Watching the clouds of crimson fading through

Around the old white farmhouse, far as the eye

could see, Meadow and misty hill top, river and rock and tree, Stretched an unbroken circle, and that was the

We watched the crimson fade through gold to gray in the west, We heard the drowsy chirp of a small bird safe in its nest;
And into my small brain crept a puzzling

What was there hid beyond these hills of darkening brown?
Were there cities tall and fair beyond our little Were there a world beyond the place where the

Clara was older than I-my oracle in those days—
"What is beyond the sunset?" I asked—"beyond the place
Where all things come to an end?" I waited
and watched her face.

Then Clara, my little sister, tried to look old and wise,

Answering grave and earnest, seeing my troubled eyes; "There's nothing beyond the sunset—nothing but clouds and skies.

"You never could reach the sunset, more than you could a star: If people have ever tried it, no one knows where they are; They never come back to tell us. It's ever and

I have crossed the misty hills when the sun "went down" that day, But memory sees them still and the pale clouds

turning gray, And the childish thought that came has never quite passed away. For though the child is a woman, yet still, as

the years increase, I dream and wonder and question, longing for deeper peace, What is beyond the sunset—the line where all

things cease? -Helen G. Hawthorne, in Christian at Work.



CHAPTER XXV.

I MEET MY LOVER, BUT ALAS, ALAS! I was upstairs the day Mrs. Law ton's guest arrived and I did not know anyone was in the house until I walked into the parlor and suddenly found myself in the presence of the gentleman. The room was rather dark and the visitor's face was turned from me, else I should certainly have recognized him at once. As it was how great was the shock I sustained when Mrs. Lawton arose and introduced her nephew, say-

ing:
"Miss Owens, this is my nephew, Mr. Hanley."

I came near sinking to the floor, and I am sure my heart came into my throat at a bound. To have met Will Hanley at all, in any place and under any circumstances, would have overpowered me, but to meet him there so unexpectedly shocked me beyond description. I suppose I acknowledged the introduction in some way, though I am not certain of it, by any means, and in fact I am not sure of anything that transpired at that time.

I dropped into a seat that was near and for a time my brain seemed to be in a whirl. For a moment I was unconscious, I think. Fortunately neither Mr. Hanley nor Mrs. Lawton took any notice of me and my discomposure escaped detection. When I regained perfect consciousness Mr. Hanley and Mrs. Lawton were talking quietly, she asking questions regarding himself and he answering them. I listened, and I discovered after awhile that a letter or two had passed between them of late.

"Then," I thought, "he knew I was here, and perhaps he came to see me."

I had very little to base such thought or hope on, I confess, for he had not appeared any more pleased to meet me than he had when I saw him last, but I loved him yet, and I was anxious to believe he loved me. I was fondling the hope that it was for my sake he had come, and had almost deceived myself into believing it, when he gave me another shock that I thought must surely

"And now, Aunt Lawton," he said. "I have a little surprise for you. I am almost afraid to tell you what it is, for fear you will never forgive me for not informing you through my letter." "What is it, Will?" Mrs. Lawton

asked. Will blushed and for an instant was silent. I flushed burning hot from head to foot and trembled like a leaf.

"Am I right?" I thought, "and is it true that he has come on my account? What else can he have in mind, except to inform his aunt that he knows me and that it is I he has come to see?"

I wait breathlessly for him to answer, and I do not wait long. "Aunt," he said, "I did not like to

write to you of a certain little matter, because I never told you that I was in love, and that I had some thought of getting married."

I was rigid with expectancy. Mrs, Lawton looked over her spectacles at Mr. Hanley but said nothing.

"Yes," he continued directly, "such is the case, and I realize now that I ought to have told you. But better late than never, so I will tell you now. It was ont at Aunt Brown's that I met the dear girl I love. Her parents live there and we were children together. Her father is Daniel Owens, Aunt Brown's nearest neighbor.'

I gasped for breath My heart was in my throat, choking me till I could not breathe. It was me he had come to see-me he loved. He had said as much. He and I were children together and Daniel Owens was my father.

"He loved me," I cried in thought, "after all. He will be mine and I shall

The happiness of that moment is be-

and in his next sentence he must speak my name. His lips moved and I sat

"Yes," he continued, "I loved Miss Owens, and she was good enough to love me; and now-she is my wife. We were married only three days since, and she is at the village hotel waiting for you to welcome her."

Reader, I fainted. I wonder I did not

die. I had suffered untold miseries and heartaches in my time, but never anything like what I experienced then. To be wrought up to the very apex of joy, then like a flash plunged down the steep abyss into the darkest despair is too terrible for pen to picture. one sweep my hopes were all gone. Will Hanley was lost to me forever. He was the husband of my sister.

When I returned to consciousness Mrs. Lawton was bathing my face and chafing my hands. She appeared deeply anxious, evidently at a loss to account for my condition. She had never known me to faint before. I perplexed her still more, when I glanced quickly about the room, and in a hoarse whisper asked:

"Is he gone?" "Who? Will Hanley?" she replied. 'Yes, he's gone. But what of it?' "Nothing," I answered. "Is he com-

ing back?" "Yes, directly."
"And—she—is she coming?"

"His wife? Certainly. He's gone to fetch her now." "Mrs. Lawton," I said after a pause,

can you help me to my room? I am too weak to walk alone.' "You had better remain here a little

while, Agnes," she replied. "You will get stronger directly." "No, I want to go to my room."

Mrs. Lawton extended her hand and arose. I could scarcely stand, but by leaning on her arm I managed to get out of the room and up the stairs, where I threw myself on the bed. Mrs. Lawton did not leave me, but took a seat by my side where she remained for near a minute gazing silently and thoughtfully into my face. At last she spoke.

"Agnes," she said, in sympathetic "Will Hanley said something that hurt you. Will you tell me what it is?"

I only sobbed in reply. She waited an instant, then went on "Agnes," she said, "tell me if Will

Hanley's wife is any connection of The name is the same." yours. "She is my sister," I answered.

"Indeed!" Mrs. Lawton exclaimed. "I did not think at the time of any relationship that might exist between you. It is a common name."

Then there was a long pause during which Mrs. Lawton seemed undecided



"AGNES, DO YOU NOT KNOW ME?"

whether to drop the matter there or whether to pursue it further. Finally she arose and started from the room, but when she reached the door she turned back. She came and took my hands between hers and caressed them, expressing in that way the sympathy she could not speak.

"Agnes, I am sorry my nephew has come here with his wife," she said, finally, "and if I had known he should not have come. I would do nothing to bring trouble to you."

"I know that, Mrs. Lawton," I replied. "You have always consulted my happiness in everything." Yes, I have tried to make your stay

with me as pleasant as I could. But not of that now, Agnes. I want to speak of your sister. Do you wish to avoid a meeting with her? Remember that while she was the cause of much suffering on your part, she was small and hardly accountable. She perhaps regrets all that now, and if she knew you she might love you." I saw with a feeling of relief that

Mrs. Lawton had not guessed my secret. She ascribed my emotions to the prospect of meeting my sister, and left Will Hanley entirely out of account. Yet I did not wish to see my sister under existing circumstances. As Mary Owens I should have been glad to meet her, and had she accepted my love I should have freely given it to her. But now it was different. I could not meet her as the wife of the man I loved and feel toward her as a sister should feel. I felt bitterly toward her, and for the time hated her.

Mrs. Lawton waited some time, and, getting no answer from me, she continued:

"It is a very ungenerous thing for sisters," she said, "to hold ill-feelings against each other, and I think you would be happier, Agnes, if you met your sister and showed a willingness to forgive the past and be friendly."

"Not to-day, Mrs. Lawton," I replied. "Perhaps I will see her to-morrow. I am tired and weak and sick, now, and I

want to rest in quiet." Just then a carriage drove up to the door. "They have come," Mrs. Lawton re

marked, "and I must go down. I will come up again as soon as I can." She stooped and kissed me, then turned away. I waited until she was out of hearing, then I let the pent up tears flow.

"Why is it," I mouned, "that my sister must have everything and I nothing? Was it not enough that she had all the love and attentions at home, yond the bounds of language. There without taking from me the man I love? are no words that will portray it. It Ah! Heavens, is it right that she should was heavenly. I listened with rapture, take from me all I have? Is it just?" my leart all in a tumult, for his next | I spent the day in my room musing

words. He was coming to the climax and cherishing my grief; but when it that were uttered against me rather grew dark I stole downstairs and out than believe in me.' through the garden to the highway. I "Will you not for wanted action, and it was my intention asked, pleadingly. to take a long walk in the open air. I felt it would do me good.

I took a course that led out into the country-a lonely lane where there was little prospect of meeting anyone at that time of evening. I walked a couple of miles about, then turned to retrace my steps. It had grown quite dark by that time, but before I reached home the moon rose.

I reached the garden gate and was in the act of entering when a form suddenly barred the way. One glance told me whose form it was, and, placing my hand to my heart, I shrank back, hoping to avoid detection. I was too late, however, for Will Hanley had seen me, and immediately came forward.

"Agnes," he said, extending his hand, "do you not know me?"

I realized that I should be self-pos sessed, if possible, for to show any emotion would reveal the secret of my soul—the secret of a disappointed love, which I would not have him know for all the world. I exerted myself, and assumed an air of tolerable calmness. "Yes," I replied, holding out my hand,

'I know you.' He took my hand and gave it a warm pressure, which sent a sharp pain through my heart. He bent his eyes on me for an instant inquiringly, then

"Are you not glad to see me, Agnes?" "Yes, very glad," I answered.

"I am not sure of that," he replied, letting my hand drop. "You have given me no welcome, and your greeting is cold. We used to be such good friends, and our separation has been so long that it seems you ought to show a little joy at our meeting. Did you not recognize me to-day when you came into the room where I was?" "Yes."

"And yet you gave me no welcome?" "No," I admitted, "I did not. Neither did you evince any sign of pleasure in meeting me."

"I did not know you, Agnes, and I would not know you now had not aunt told me who you were. Do you think I have so far forgotten our childhood friendship as to treat you like a stran-

"More than two years ago, Mr. Hanley," I said, "we met and were introduced by Mr. Charles Cornell, and yet you did not choose to recognize me.' "I did not know you even then, Agnes. Remember how changed you were

since I had seen you last.'

"But Mr. Cornell spoke my name." "Yes; he introduced you as Miss Owens, but how was I to know, or even guess, that you were Agnes Owens? I say, remember how you were changed. When I left you to go away to school your face was all scarred and drawn, and when I met you again the scars were all gone and your features were perfect. There are hundreds of Miss Owens; and, aside from the change in your appearance, it is not a matter of wonder that I did not recognize you there where I had no thought of meeting you."

What he said seemed plausible, and did not doubt the truth of it. I believed now that he had not intentionally ignored me, and that afforded me a lit tle relief; but it was very little in the face of the knowledge that he was lost to me, and that no reconciliation could ver result. Friendship would not an love or a complete separation, and with us it could not be love.

"Agnes," he continued, "I accidental ly learned from the Cornells several months after our meeting that it was you to whom Charles Cornell introduced me. Then I went immediately in search of you, but on making in quiry of Mr. Bernard I learned that you had disappeared, and no one could give any information as to your where-

He paused as if undecided whether to say more or not, but finally he went

"I did not seek for you, Agnes, be cause after talking with Bernard and Mrs. Bond I felt that I would rather not see you again. You know what I

mean. "Yes, Mr. Hanley, I know what you mean," I replied, looking bravely up into his face and speaking with start ling firmness. "You believed the lies they told you, and thought me the base thing they represented me to be."

He blushed and dropped his eyes in confusion.

"How could I know, Agnes?" he asked, sadly. "Their stories were ingenious and I could not persuade myself that they were all false, as hard as I tried to do so. You cannot imagine, Agnes, what I suffered because of those reports. They hurt me through and through. Agnes, I have no right to say it now, but I will say it once; I loved you then, and when I realized that you were lost to me, my grief was almost unbearable. I prayed that our paths might never cross again, and I tried to forget you."

My soul towered aloft now, and I felt so far superior to Will Hanley that I looked down on him with pity.

"Mr. Hanley," I said, "I, too, pray that our paths may never cross again. I know you now as I never knew you before, and from henceforth we cannot be even friends. The awakening to a true knowledge of your disposition is bitter, because I never thought you could so wrongfully misjudge me. All the long years when I had no friends and no sympathy I solaced myself with the thought that you were my friend, and that however others might misjudge me you would always understand me and believe in my honesty. But now that thought proves but a dream, and it is gone.'

"Agnes," he said, "do not condemn me. I know I was wrong, and that von have a right to despise me for ever doubting you an instant. But I was a fool, and I have hurt myself worse than I have hurt you. Try to find some ex-

preferred to believe the vile slanders | dangerous.

"Will you not forgive me, Agnes?" h

"Yes," I replied, "I will forgive you. but I will never forget. Henceforth I must think of you differently from what I have in the past. We can never again be friends."

"Never?" he echoed, sadly.
"No, never," I answered, firmly.

I passed through the gate and started toward the house. I heard him sigh, and then in a moment he came after me, and taking my hand spoke hoarsely. 'Agnes, for God's sake," he said, "do

not be so hard and unfeeling. Do not part from me like this. You do not know how bitter and cruel it is. You say you will forgive, Agnes; won't you forget, too? We cannot be to each other now more than friends, but let us be that, Agnes; say that you will forget, and think of me as a friend."

His behavior was so strange, his words so warm, earnest and excited, that I was alarmed. I believed he loved me better than he loved his wife, and for an instant the thought sent a thrill of pleasure through me. But I banished it at once, and assuming an air of conscious rectitude I spoke with firm-

"Mr. Hanley," I said, "remember yourself. We are nothing to each other now, and from this time forth our paths lie apart. I forgive you, but we can never be the friends we were. Good-

I tore my hand from his grasp and ran across the garden to the house. He called my name two or three times, but I gave no heed. As I entered the door a groan full of anguish escaped him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COULD SPEAK FRENCH. A Reputation as a Linguist Based on

Three Words France fought against Russia in the Crimean war, not because it had any quarrel with that country, but because Napoleon III. thought his future interests would be served best by entering into an alliance with the English. The Russian and French soldiers had no animosities, and when an occasion offered during a cessation of hostilities. fraternized in the most friendly way. They exchanged articles of food and drink, and called one another "com-

rade. At one time, during a truce, a squad of French soldiers who had been sent as an escort to officers who were engaged in pourparlers was surrounded by a large party of Russians. The soldiers of the two nationalities were trying to

communicate. A big Cossack stepped up and assured his companions, in his own tongue, that he could speak French. He was put forward as spokesman.

"Avance, com'rade!" he called out. A French soldier stepped toward him.

"Apporte, rhum!" said the Cossack. It happened that one of the French oldiers had a flask of rum, an article which was rather plentiful in the Crimea at that time. He brought it forward and handed it to the Cossack, who swallowed several mouthfuls from the bottle.

"Couche, com'rade!" was the Russian's next remark.

The Frenchman was somewhat puzzled by this request, as coucher signifies to lie down, and he could not imagine swer between us any more. It must be lie down at that time; but he decided that the man desired that he should imitate the action of the English soldiers, a part of whose tactics in battle was a

continual lying down upon the ground The Frenchman accordingly mimicked the ponderous movements of an English grenadier in getting down upon the ground, and the performance was highly pleasing to the Russians.

The Russians, moreover, were greatly delighted to see this proof of the extraordinary proficiency of one of their countrymen-from the plains of the Don, too-in speaking the French language. At this moment the French soldiers were called to "Attention!" and the interview ceased. A Russian officer called the soldier who had distinguished himself by his fluency in French, and said to him:

"Cossack, who taught you to talk French so well?"

"My brother, sir," said the Cossack. "He took care of the colonel's dogs last "Well, what have the dogs to do with

your French?" "Ah, sir, they talk to the hunting dogs in French. When they want them to come, they say, 'Avance.' When

they want them to fetch a thing they say, 'Apporte,' and when they want them to lie down, they say, Couche!" Those three words were all the French the Cossack knew, for ruhm may be said to be current in all European have suffered their knowledge of him languages. Probably a reputation as a

Genuine Statesmanship: Col. Hardfoot had been nominated for congress in one of the western states and a reporter of the Cyclone was out

capital .- Youth's Companion.

feeling the pulse of the people as to the colonel's qualifications. "I suppose," he said to Maj. Speakeasy, "that you know Col. Hardfoot was nominated for congress over at Bildad this morning?"

jor, with a pleasant smile. "Yes; what kind of a statesman do you think the colonel will prove in Washington?"

"No; is that so?" exclaimed the ma-

"Bang up," and the major slapped his leg. "He ain't much, mebbe, on law makin', but he makes the finest hand at poker you ever see. And liquor! Why, the colonel kin ketch a three-inch stream from a nozzle and never waste a drop. Thar ain't no doubt about the colonel and we'll elect him er run the tail offen the burro that's agin him. You hear me!"-Detroit Free Press.

A BEAUTIFUL young lady died in cuse for me, Agnes, won't you?"

"No, Mr. Hanley," I answered, "there is no excuse for you. You turned body. The Hartford Times opines that

A DECAYING PARTY. Republican Rottenness Palling Upon

An examination of the official returns of the recent election as they are announced will disclose some facts of grave significance to the republicans who have at heart the future of the republican party.

Superficially at least, the most important discovery that will be made is that the party, for the first time in its history in a presidential year, has retrograded instead of advancing in numerical strength. This, taken in connection with the increase in population during the last four years, will be startling intelligence to those who have sincerely believed in the destiny as well as in the achievements of the republican party. Glance for an instant at the figures.

For this purpose probably the fairest comparisons can be made on the basis of the returns from New York and Indiana. Those two states, one in the east and the other in the west, were considered and made the battle ground of the recent struggle. The republicans concentrated their strength on this territory. They fought the campaign on the assumption that victory there is ve to them in these states, or either of Y. World. them, would be victory for their national ticket. They put their money and their speakers into them. Their candidate for the presidency was from one; their candidate for the vice presidency from the other. If there was apathy in either state it certainly could not be charged to any shortcoming of the party managers or organizers. Everything was done that could have been done to arouse and get out

the vote. What was the result?

Indiana, the home of Mr. Harrison. presents this record of republican votes for president since the organization of

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Here is an invariable increase in the votes which the republicans east in every presidential election up to that of this year, when, for the first time, a decrease is recorded, notwithstanding the normal growth in the state's popu-

How about New York?

Read the figures of	republican	votes
in that state:		
1856		.276,007
1860		
1864		
1868		
1872		.440,736
1876		.489,207
1880		.555,544
1881		.562,005
1888		.650,338

Here, as in Indiana, there was a progressive increase in every national election up to the last, when there was an immense falling off, notwithstanding the fact that the natural growth of population should have swelled the normal republican vote about 7 per cent. This contrast is more striking when compared with Cleveland's increase from 635,965 votes in the state four years ago to 653,900 this year.

What is the lesson? Is not the showing one for serious consideration by thoughtful republic-

It cannot be explained away, as it ght in such states as Ohio ground of overconfidence. The simple fact stands out that in those states where the battle was fought and the squarest test made the republican party, on candidates and issues of its own choosing, for the first time since its foundation, falls back behind its position of the preceding four years. The inference is certainly strong that it has reached the summit of its career, and is going down the hill; that its mission is fulfilled and its natural decay begun. It may in the future, reorganized on new issues, find a new career. In that case it will be the republican party only in name. There is certainly nothing in the present or in the immediate past to indicate that the republican party of Lincoln-its work done -and the republican party of Harrison -its work rejected-is not obsolete .-Louisville Courier Journal.

CLEVELAND'S PROMISES. Democratic Success Based Upon Party

Principles.

Grover Cleveland will assume the duties of the presidency the second time, as he did the first, entirely untrammeled by pledges or promises, save those which he has made to the whole American people in public utterances. Those promises relate entirely to principles and party performances. They do not relate to places. Those who labor under a different impres sion either do not know the man or to be obscured by professions of linguist was never gained on a smaller knowledge of those who have other aims to serve than the success of the administration and the democratic party. Treaties of Mentor have never been a necessary part of democratic campaign maneuvers. Those who seek to create the contrary impression are merely looking for political rehabilitation after a tidal wave so unexpected by them as to have swept them off their feet. The character of the president-elect, the progress of the canvass,

about which there was no mystery or

"inside workings," and the result it-

self are enough to remove misappre-

hension on this score, if any exists, and

to thwart any effort to create misun-

derstanding.

Mr. Cleveland is the leader of the largest political army which ever gathered about any man's standard in our history. It includes more voters than were ever before rallied to the support of a political cause. The demogratic victory was the product of a union of states and voters, bent on accomplishing certain public results under the try that which promises to limit taxageneralship of one in whose capacity to accomplish those results there was ernment. They have concluded to general confidence. There were no abandon the policy of taxing ninemercenaries in this army, none whose tenths for the benefit of one tenth and support was purchased at any price give the former a few of the advanwhatever. Mr. Cleveland expected tages of equal taxation. - New Hars against me in my darkest hour, and a pet young man would have been less that every democrat would vote the Register.

ticket because he was a democrat, and if any suggestion to him had been made that additional "reasons" were required, the people of the country may rest assured that it would have been met in democratic fashion.-Albany Argus.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-If Russ Harrison wants to go to Coney island next summer he'll have to swim or take a ferryboat. The United States navy will not be at his disposal. -St Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

-The republicans cannot become reconciled to their defeat, and they are still trying to convict the people of ignorance and stupidity in failing to give them a further lease of power .-N. Y. Post.

-McKinley claims that protection is just as dear to republicans as ever. It is because his bill was considerably dearer to democrats than any previous tariff legislation that his party was snowed under. - Kansas City Times.

-- A new republican reason for the landshde has been brought out. "The social unrest of the country was against us," it is said. Well, when six or seven millions of voters get uneasy there is very apt to be an overturn .- N.

-The election of Mr. Cleveland shows that popular opinion, however slow it may be in forming, is when once formed almost inevitably right. and that the will of the people when clearly expressed is irresistible.-Baltimore News.

-In the next house the democratic majority is about ninety over all. This is large enough for all the practical purposes of legislation, and will prove less unwieldy than the majority of one hundred and fifty-six in the present

house. -St. Louis Republic. -The republican party has tried to purchase the soldier vote by pledging the nation to a pay-roll that has grown from \$27,000,000 in 1878 to \$186,000,000 in 1892, much the greater part of which is squandered on camp followers and treasury looters. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The campaign of education on the tariff began with Cleveland's great tariff message of 1887. That courageous document helped to defeat the democratic leader in 1888, but it was a lamp unto the feet of the nation, and it prepared all the conditions that led to the overwhelming victory at the polls.

-Newark Journal. ---Mr. Depew says that the people of the United States are tired of a certainty and want to speculate. Chauncey is partly right. The people are tired of the certainty of being squeezed in the interests of monopoly. But they have now invested in another certainty -lower taxes, pure government and equal rights.-Chicago Herald.

-Mr. Depew says that he hopes that the democrats have carried the United States senate, as he thinks that it will lead to disaster for the country and a republican victory in 1896. We do not go so far as that. We do not want disaster, anyway, and we are not going to have it, if the solid men all over the country can help it.-Boston Record (rep.).

--- Whatever else may have contributed to his success, demagogism cannot be charged against Mr. Cleveland. He has adhered to his principles, when such adherence, from a political point of view, was impolitic, and this leads to the belief that he will be able to hold in check the radical element of his party and give the country a conservative administration .- Pittsburgh Chroniele

-And this prophet is stuffed. He is stuffed with the virtue that accepts public office only as a public trust; stuffed with the honor which refuses to "palter in a double sense" with words or even to keep silent when-as at the time of the silver craze-frank utterance seems to promise only destruction for his own and his party's ambitions; stuffed with sturdy common sense .- N. Y. World.

-We do not think it would be wise for the party of revision to undertake the great work of substituting an honest tariff for the McKinley act at a called session of the new congress. If the republicans are really anxious-as they say they are-that a test of the new policy shall be made at once, let them pass the bills which the present house has sent to the senate. That would be a beginning and would perceptibly decrease the labor to be done in the subsequent general revision .- N.

Y. Times. -- One of the surprises of election day was the revelation which the returns make that Cleveland is stronger than Tammany in New York city, where he ran ahead of Gilroy, the Tammany candidate for mayor, and was as strong in Illinois as Atgeld, who was expected to run from 12,000 to 20,. 000 ahead of the national ticket. These facts show that the democratic party won its victory on the square issue of principle, and that the personality of candidates played but a small part in

it.-St. Louis Republic. -For five years, or since that famous tariff message sent by Grover Cleveland to congress in 1887, the country has been deliberating the tariff question to the exclusion of almost every other public issue. For two years, or since the election of 1890 tariff reform has been the avowed desire of the country. That desire has just received another and even more insistent expression at the polls, and further delay would be not only needless, but a positive disregard of the popular demand. -St. Paul Globe.

-It recalls to our mind the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln that you can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. The people have at last seen through the stupidity of the reckless protection logic and are ready to tion to the revenue needs of the govIssued every Thursday.

The country having been cribbed the farmers are now saving their corn.

The following, while one of the shortest work paintings on record, completely describes the feelings of the average Republican whenever he thinks of the late election:

Sheol!

Grover Cleveland will be the first two-term President whose service was not continuous. No other citizen ever returned to the Executive Mansion after having left it.—Emporia Gazette.

Democracy was bound to triumph, and Grover Cleycland is the embodiment of Democracy, and that is why this is thus. Each of the three times he ran for President of these United States he received a majority of the popular vote, but it was the electoral vote that beat him four year ago.

FAVORS W. F. RICHTMIRE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, COOK CO.CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Ill. NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROPLE'S PARTY, COOK CO. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Ill.

NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

TO THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT:

Having noticed, that the Reveille of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, is trying to boom Judge Martin, of Topeka, and Judge Frank Doster, of Marion, for the United States Senatorship, will you give me a chance to say a word to your readers as one of the Old Guard, about the matter?

Having been a resident of Chase and Greenwood counties for over 13 years, Secretary of the Union Labor Chase County Central Committee and the Secretary of the first People's Party County Central Committee in Chase county, Iknow what I am talking about. In 1838 Judge Doster was making Republican high striff speeches in Chase county, Kansas, while Judge Martin was the Democratic candidate for Governor. If the Legislature of Kansas wishes to elect a Democrat to the United States Senatorship crack of the Committee in Chase county, Kansas, while Judge Martin was the Democratic candidate for Governor. If the Legislature of Kansas wishes to elect a Democrat to the United States Senatorship cracked and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rate, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest synta Fe agent. or Geo. Since the country as many particular regarding the country, rate, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest synta Fe agent. or Geo. Since the Martin was the Democratic to the United States Senatorship in particulars regarding the country, rate, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest synta Fe agent. or Geo. Since the most country is a more proportion of the Country Committee in Chase Country Committee and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rate, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest synta Fe agent. or Geo. Since the country and state san compare with the fertin value of the country and the vineyard.

For we may be a chance to say a word to support the stabilishment of the country of the country of the country of the country of th ate, there is no Democrat in Kansas who will do more honor to the State than Judge John Martin, of Topeka, but if it wishes to elect a reformer, why not take one who has been tried and always found true? My choice for Senator as one of the "Old Guard" would be Judge W. F. Rightmire, of Topeks, Kansas, who in the campaign of 1888 and 1890, was a citizen of Chase county, Kansas, and a candidate each year upon the reform State ticket, and who ran far ahead of his ticket each year, and who has always been a worker in the reform cause, and who has never asked for place or re-ward for his services for the cause. In 1891 he called the Cincinnati Conference that organized the National

People's party, and came to Chicago at his own expense, and organized the third party movement here, and with Hon. Jerry Simpson spoke here on Labor day in 1891, and the present People's party of Chicago is largely due to his work, where it was unor-ganized. Then, in September and Oc-tober of 1891, he gave his time to build in Kansas has done more for the People's cause than he has, and no man in Kansas is better qualified to do good work for the people of this country in the United States Senate than he is, so why not reward a tried, true and faithful member and send W. F. Right-

mire to the United States Senate.

One of the Old Guard,
C. H. PERRIGO,
Sec'y Cook Co. Cen. Com.

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. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at

\$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth

WANTED. Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are con-trolled only by us. We pay commis-sion or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice territory at once. MAY BROS, Nurserymen, dec1-t10 Rochester, N. Y. dec1-t10

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh. it will wear away." but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellont effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1.00 TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

FOR SALE

A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

G.H. Nicholson and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section ten, township twenty-two, range six, running east between sections ten an fifteen and eleven and fourteen, connecting a road running to Wonsevu and a road running north and south atsaid termination.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named

J. M. WISHERD.

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish 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.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - Kansas

HUMPHREYS

Dr. Hamphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They care without danging purging or radicing They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

TOF NUMBERS.

-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
-Secondary County Clerk.

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-Se CURES.

EXTRA NUMBERS:

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price Dn. Humphreys' Manual (144 pages,) mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York. SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

THE PILE OINIMENI.

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

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cer. William and John Streets, New York.

FOR

Legislative News,

As well as all the news of Kansas, the best paper to read during the coming year will be the

KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL

-AND-

FARM JOURNAL.

COMPLETE ACRICUL-TURALDEPARTMENT.

all parties a hearing.

Therefore, on the fifth day of July, during the regular session of the Board, the viewers made their report, in writing, which was laid over until the next regular meeting. Now, on this 4th day of October, 1892, the Board of County commis ioners, after considering said report, decided the same to be illegal and was therefore ordered to be set aside and that said road be reviewed and resurveyed. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: S. M. Wood, Robert Campbell and D. C. Evans as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surreyor, at the point of beginning, in Toledo township, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. We will send it from now until January 1st, 1894, together with the COURANT, for \$2.00.

Subscribe now and avoid the loss of a single issue.

Send subscriptions to

THE COURANT, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. #
THIS PAPER Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising bureau for it IN NEW VORK

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase County.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

October 4th, 1892

Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of October, 1892, a petition signed by G. H. Nicholson and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

lows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section thir y-two, township eighteen, range six east of the sixth principal meridlan, Kansas, and running thence east on township line, or as near as placticable, to the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, same township and range.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named

nissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. W. A. Wood, P. Park and E. S. Green as viewers, with instructions

to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Diamond Creek township, or Wednes-day, the 21st day of December A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-

thence on the south side of said line to the most practicabe place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek; and to vacote the present crossing of the creek, at D. H. Shellenberger's, and as much of that road running alongs the east and south bank of said creek as the viewers may determine unnecessary for public use. Also to vacate a road beginning twenty feet west of the northeast corner of section four een, township nenteen, range nine, there evest to within twenty feet of the northwest corner of section fourteen, range nine theree, range nine range nine

ange nine
Whereupon said Board of County Com-

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm Forney. O M Ellis and Solomon Varner as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Monday, he 29th day of Fabruary, A. D. 1892 and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

J. S. STANLEY.

Now, therefore, on the 12th day of April, 1892, the viewers aforesaid made their report pursuant to said notice, which, upon being read, was decided by the Board to be illegal and was therefore ordered to be set aside, and that said road be reviewed and resurveyed.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appented the following named persons, viz: Jehn McCaskill, Wm. Harris and W. Guy McCand'ess as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo townships, on Thurday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1892 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

and proceed to view all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com
By order of the Board of County Com
M. K. HARMAN.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the st

[L S]

J. S STANLEY. County Clerk.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

Lion Shoe Store,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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.



There having been no fair in this county last fall at which the boys could have their sport, E. F. BAUERLE has concluded has concluded to have a grand turkey shooting match on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24TH,

near the railroad bridge at Cottonwood Falls. Hot coffee, sandwiches best guns and win your tukeys for Christmas.

Hine, Artistic Photographs.

It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken When you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware.



We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner. Come and examine

Crayons, Pastels, Water Colors and India Ink Portraits, any size and quality, at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTHUR JOHNSON. Photgrapher.



W. H. HOLSINGER.

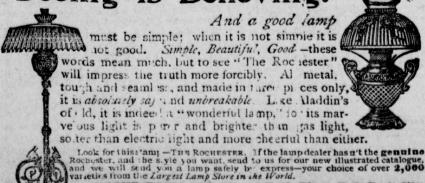
Machinery.

Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings?

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp



ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 1e23-tf

> THOS. H. GRISSAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

> ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federe

al courts HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

U.S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U.S. Courts.

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 practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary 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.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - Kansas.

D. W. MERCER

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

GO TO CEDAR POINT!

call on

PECK, and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE. etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best

ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase,

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
October 4th, 1892.

Notice is bereby given that on the 4th
day of October, 1892. a petition, signed by
Henry G. L. Straubs and 32 others, was preday of October, 1892. a petition, signed by Henry G. L. Straubs and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty, range six east of the 6th principal meridian, and running thence in a westerly direction to the northeast corner of Herbert Taylor's orchard, thence south between said orchard and the creek to the root of the bluff, thence westerly between the bluff and the wire fence to a point about twenty rods north of the southwest corner of said section thirty-six, thence north on section line to the junction with the H. C. Varnum road and to vacate all that part of the H. C. Varnum road between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

W nereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Byrsm, Joseph Arnold and R. F. Riggs as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning, in Cedar township, on Friday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. Harman.

[L. 8.]



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE" LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US
FOR PRICES.
COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO,



TIME TABLE.
TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. CDI.X MRX. KC. X. WFL

 WEST.
 Mex.x
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 Col. Tex.x. W.H.
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 Col. Tex.x. W.H.
 Turned, yesterda; a good market.
 Joe Rettiger

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 5 35 3 40 3 40 2 17 9 50
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 Elmdale 5 46 3 50 3 57 2 32 10 36
 Bros.' contract.

 Clements.
 6 00 4 02 4 16 2 46 11 45
 2 46 11 45
 Bros.' contract.

 Cedar Grove 6 07 4 10 4 27 2 57 12 09
 Miss Walters at the contract.
 Miss Walters at the contract.

C. K. & W. R. R. Mixed 3 00pm Gladstone Bazaar Pash, Frt.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C., what is it?

S. D. C., where is it?

Utah potatoes at Smith Bros. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell FOR RENT.—A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Car-

E. D. Forney was down to Emporia, Tuesday. M. P. Strail is still very ill, though

improving. Merchants, plant your holiday advertisements now.

M. H Lewis, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday. W. B. Luther, of Strong City, was at

Emporia, Monday. Wanted, at E. F. Bauerle's, a large dec8 3w number of turkeys. Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bot-

tle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13 among your horses. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. Geo. Cosper is feeding cattle in

Pottawatomie county. Dr. G. A. Biddle, of Emporia, was at Strong City, last wesk.

S. F. Perrigo went to St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, on business.

T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka last week, on law business. A dancing club, for the winter, has been organized in this city.

Dr. Geo, W. Byrnes has removed Lis dental office to Clements. Dr. E. R. Park, of Pennsylvania,

visiting relatives near Elmdale. J. W. McWilliams and T. M. Gruwell were down to Emporia, Monday. J. G. Winters, was down to Emporia, one day last week on business.

Guy Johnson was at Emporia, several days last week, visiting relatives. Mrs. J. H. Mayville, of Emporia, is visiting relatives at Strong City, this

Mrs. E. W. Tanner was down to Emporia, Wednesday of last week, on

Ed. D. Forney, who had a stiff neck during the past week, is now well and

at work. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week on

business. C. W. Jones and Bill Ingmire and their families moved to Oklahoma, list week.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at aug18-tf

W. F. Dunlap, of Matfield Green, do it. Sunday night, for the Texas

Levi and Newton Griffith. of Cedar Miss Talkington, of Matfield Green,

has returned from her visit at Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory and sister, Miss Annetta Cartter, were at Emporia Saturday.

The silk quilt disposed of by the Ladies' Benevolent Society was won by Will Heintz. Marriage license was issued to Mr. T. Blackmore and Miss Mary E

Coffelt, Tuesday. A. Ferlet was visiting his son, Ed.

R. Ferlet, at Hamilton, Greenwood county, last week. On all taxes, one-half of which is

not paid by December 2d, a penalty of 5 per cent. is added. Mrs. B. Lantry and daughter, Mrs.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mrs. B. Lantry and daughter, Mrs, J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were at Emporia, last Friday.

Born, on Saturday, November 10th, 1892. to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Clay, of Strong City, a daughter. After an absence of about a month.

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, came in from Arizona, last Sunday. Prof. Chas. L. Fowler, of the Strong

City school, visited his home, at Emporia, Saturday and Sunday.

years old, broke to wagon, weight be-tween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. turn of each of them to me, at Catton wood Falls, Kansas. GEO. GAMER.

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last week, visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan.

Heavy fogs these nights and morn-ings, and the ground looking liks rain, is the way the weather is now. Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong, went to Emporia, last Friday, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moore.

W Y. Morgan and wife, of Emporia, visited relatives here and at Strong City, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett, who was visit-

ing at her daughter's, Mrs. H. B. Jackson, at Burlington, has returned home. Get your potatoes for the winter, before it is too cold. Smith Bros. have just received a car load from

Utah. Robert Mattie took a car load of cows to Kansas City, Monday, and re-turned, yesterday morning. He struck

Joe Rettiger is at home, from St. Louis, where he has feen for several months past, assisting in the Rettiger

Miss Walters and Miss Albough, of Kingman, visited Mrs. Julia Reeve and the family of W. H. Holsinger, Esq., last week. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of

Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week from their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hottle, Mixed and her children. Bernard McCabe, of Bazaar, who

was at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has returned home, but his rheuma tism is not much better. 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.

FOR SALE .- Some very fine Partridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs. cheap, Apply at the COURANT office A Democrat got on his ear. last week, and quit taking the COURANT, and that same day two Republicans began taking it; so we are still one

John Hendley, of Strong City, has returned from the Indian Territory. where he was employed by the Jones Nelson Pasturage Co., looking after their cattle. A. R. Palmer and H. S. Lincoln

shipped five car loads of cattle. Sun day night, to Kansas City, and five car loads. Monday night, also, that they bought of Dr. John McCaskill. This morning flour took a tumble in the flour and feed store of F. I. Beach

and a sack rolled down against a plate glass of the front window, and went through and out to the sidewalk below Judge C. C. Whitson, of Cotton wood Falls, has taken the position as clerk at the Whitley Hotel. Mr. Whitson was Probate Judge of Chase county for many years.—Emporia

Last week, one Democrat quit taking the COURANT, and three other Democrats, a People's party man and three

ing distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co.

After the holidays, Miss Mattie Sheehan will teach the Harris school, now taught by Miss Carrie Breese. and Miss Breese will attend the Conservatory of Art at the State University, at Lawrence.

S. E. Yeoman, being the only Democrat living in Elmdale, is an applicant for the postoffice in that place.

And why did you not add, therefore, he ought to have it?

In Use Forty Years.-Humphreys Specific Number Seven, for Coughs and Colds, has stood the test of more than forty years. Can you ask for greater proof of intrinsic merit? Price 25 cents at all drug stores.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., of Strong City. began work, last week, on their con-tract of building the new bridge across the Missouri river, at Leavenworth. and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as this enterprising firm can

Tuesday afternoon it began raining. and, during the night, the wind began township, were in town last Thursday and it began to snow and continued and Friday. blowing quite hard, from the north. snowing until nearly noon, drifting very badly, and, as it is a wet snow, it is very hard on stock.

Through the courtesy of E. W. Ellis. of the Reveil e, and C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, who kindly loaned us the type, we are enabled to place the County Clerk's Annual Report before our readers, this week. It will be found on the eighth page.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon and daughter, of San Francisco, arrived at Strong City, a few days age, on a visit to the parents of Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Me Ginley. Mr. Gordon is a prominent business man on the Pacific coast.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm.

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

Those parties who are putting in their time handling old postal cards many cases, do well to have past recollections well buried before that time. as the ghost of insincerity might haunt them in their search for a port of entry.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. -Strayed Joseph Vestering, of Burns, Marion ounty, was here last week delivering of the pasture of A. S. Howard, west of Cottonwood Falls, two red steers, branded "A." with bar over it. county, was here, last week, delivering pictures he had had enlarged.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six

steers, branded A. with the outer three years old. A reward of five dollars will be given for the re-

The dynamo, for the electric light plant, which weighs 2,100 pounds and is capable of furnishing 200 lights of 16 candle power, has arrived, and will be placed in the store room which is now nearly complete, at the rear of

M. P. Strail's wagon shop. The fran-chise of the city has been granted them by the Council.

A dancing club has been organized with the following officers: President C. Smith; Vice President, J. H. Strong City, Sunday and Monday.

J. C. McGinley, who has been in Texas for some time past, returned to his home in Strong City, last week.

Milton Hickman and Wm. Buffalo returned home, last Thursday night, from a hunt in the Indian Territory, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, who was visit-

News has been received in this city from Pueblo, Colorado, that Joe Heintz, formerly of this city, recently, received a broken leg by a fall from a here, and running away with him and an unique and artistic manner. throwing him out of the buggy and

dislocating his shoulder. We are not disposed to quarrel ments, or dictate his course with re-

5. Timmons for postmaster at Cottonwood Falls. If there is a man in Kansas who deserves remuneration "It is all very well for you newsfor faithful party service, in the face of hopeless odds, that man is W. E. Timmons, of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT.—Florence Bulletin.

you speak.

bottom prices.

Capt. Eii, the modern "Sinbad the Sailor," who has been for thirteen School Library. The Captain is a paper and you have something that great mimic and, in him, one would think they heard the Irishman, the German, the African and the Portu
"Say, here is something I guese; and his descriptive powers are want to show you. It is a excellent, and, listening to him, you little book that I carry with me in would almost think you could see the my travels. It contains sketches of experience of his nautical exploits. the different business houses and He carries his museum with him, points of interest I have visited, with consisting of harpoons, lances, blub- a few explanatory notes in regard ber spades, etc., jaw bone of a great to each one. Here is what I've got sperm whale, shell of a monster turde, etc., and illustrates his lectures A "Commercial Tourist" I met conwith these rare curiosities. His lec-tures are interspersed with a great deal of humor, and yet are filled tion" in regard to many of your busi-with a vast amount of knowledge to ness men. be gained in two hours.

BURNS CLUB.

Republicans began taking it. Who says the losing of a subscriber will kill a paper?

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

On Finance and Arrangements—

On Finance and Arrangements—

On Finance and Arrangements—

dent; Arch Miller, Treasurer; John way of comfortable quarters and good lowing around in the tracks he has left in our town.

S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure the only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and in the tracks he has left in our town.

Lucille:

We may live without friends; we may live without friends; we may live without books.

But civilized men cannot live without cooks, and lives up to them as he has one of your magazine gets thicker it gets.

A \$3:00 MACAZINE FOR \$1.00

J. W. MC WILLIAMS'

Chostour Cooks, and lives up to them as he has one of your magazine gets thicker it gets.

On Programme—John Madden, Jas.
Robertson, W. E. Timmons, E. W.
Ellis, D. A. Gillett, J. W. McWilliams, right away. W. A. Morgan, Alex McKenzie and Peter McCallum.

On Invitations-John Frew, Matt. McDonald, James Dickson, John Drummond, John Bell and F. P.

The President of the Club is now n correspondence with diffierent paries at a distance, whose service he hopes to secure in the musical and oratorical part of the exercises. Fithe best in the land; and from what we know of its officers and the committeemen, we will say that the next durns celebration will be such an affair as would do honor to the metropolis of any State or even that of the nation.

BAKER SCHOOL FAIR AND FESTIVAL BAKER SCHOOL, DIST. 51, (

Dec. 6, 1892. S Mr. Editor:—I write you a few of the most important events of last Friday evening. The fair was a success. and all parties present seemed to enjoy themselves, each one trying to make it pleasant for the rest.

We took in over eighty dollars and cleared sixty, over expenses.

The "Frame and Wreath" were carried off by Mr. Frank Gaddie, and the

"Doll" by Mr. Chas. F. Hays; while a silver-headed cane was voted to Dr. J. McCaskill, of Bloody creek, as being the ugliest man present, and a gold-headed cane to Mr. Thomas McCabe as the handsomest man present

We wish to extend our thanks to Messrs. John Pratt and R. H. Chandler for their aid in selling the articles. and also to all parties contributing either work or articles to the fair. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

A. O. U W

O., G. K. Hagans; Recorder, C. H. Filson; Financier, H. Weibrecht; Re-ceiver, J. A. Reifsnyder; Medical Examiners, Dr. C. L. Conaway and Dr.

He Strikes This City With a Large Supply of Self Assurance and a Very Glib Tongue.

load of hay and his father, M. Heintz, also received painful injuries, by a horse getting frightened at the electric car, the day his son, Louie, went home from ness man who desires to advertise in Amateur photography is the pre-

The representative of an eastern firm that advertise largely with illustrated reading matter, dropped into with Mr. Cleveland over his appoint- our town a few days ago and demonstrated that fact so clearly that many gard to them, but we want to respectfully suggest the name of W. ing that sort of thing. He dropped

paper men to be spouting about printing being the 'art preservative of arts,' but I tell you photography is making great strides toward that point.

Thanks, Bro. House; you have been with us, as a member of the Courant household, and know whereof has reached the stage of perfection. very nearly, in this country, and no Remember, B. F. Talkington & Son. business man can afford to overlook the fact that this art judiciously studard Matfield Green, are selling goods at and applied to his business is the preserver of his trade and success.

"In this light we see the valuable years a sailor and navigated many seas, gave two very entertaining and instructive lectures at the High School, on Monday and Tuesday nights, for the benefit of the High School Library. The Cartein in

stituted himself my guide and proved himself a regular "bureau of informa-

On the way to the Central hotel he said: "Young fellow, you always want to stop at the best hotel in the town Pursuant to call of the President of the Club, the members of the Burns Club, of Chase county, Kansas, met, in the office of James McNee, in this city, last Saturday afternoon, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: James McNee, President; James Robertson, Vice President; James Robertson, Vice President; James Robertson, Vice President; Arch Miller, Treasurer; John Frew, Secretary.

Secretary.

John 16 President of the President of the Club, the members of the Burns ness you represent, and the Central hotel is the one to patronize in Cot tonwood Falls. The proprietor, Mr. And the young fellow vanished into the darkness of night leaving us wondaring upon what he had told us. The truth of which is so clearly seen and demonstrated every day by following around in the tracks he has left in our town.

Agerts wild with Martin, Centrevide, Texas, clared \$711 in the truth of the darkness of night leaving us wondaring upon what he had told us. The truth of which is so clearly seen and demonstrated every day by following around in the tracks he has left in our town.

rooms are large and elegantly fur-

The next morning he took me around

and introduced me. "Here is the Dry Goods establish ment of Carson & Sanders," said he These gentlemen carry the largest, finest and most complete stock in this county. They pride themselves upon the quality and low price of their goods. As the holidays are approaching, this firm has made preparations to supply the demand for Ladies' and nancially, the Club is in a condition Misses Cloaks, Their line of dress free, to have the best of talents to assist it in making the coming entertainment a grand success, making it rank among caps, boots, shoes and men's furnishings the people need look no further. for here they are at prices which almost compel them to buy. These gentle-men are whole-souled business men. the sort of citizens who are a credit to the town.

"We dropped into a neatly arranged grocery store, where Marmaduke introduced me to the proprietors, Messrs. Smith. These gentlemen made us feel at home at once. I got a view of the store andit shows one of the neatest groceries in the country; everything is in regular order. The goods are new, fresh and of the finest quality. These young men are the leaders in their line. They have gained a large cir-cle of friends and customers by selling the best goods at the lowest prices. The Smith Bros. will always prosper. for they surely deserve it. Were I a for they surely deserve it. resident of this county I should do my trading there, as they are live, wide awake business men; the kind who build up a town."

"Say," said my chum, "I'am going to sell a big bill of wrapping paper to Lee & Hilton, the druggists. They do a big prescription business that demands it If you were a stock man or a farmer I would advise you to drop in here to buy your stock food and remedies of all kinds. If you want paint they have a full line of oils, paints and glass. And so they At the regular meeting of Strong oils, paints and glass. And so they City Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., have. By Jinks! they have a fine held on December 3, the following store room, superb fixtures, elegant and circulars, preparatory to taking the postoffices. next March, would, in many cases, do well to have rest rethe artistic, as their line of holiday goods and fine stationery show. And and report of those whose average is those elegant hanging lamps, oh! Why, I could hardly bear to leave the Dary; Trustees, A. J. Robertson and A. Ryan; Representative to Grand Lodge, H. Weibrecht; Alternate. Alex McKenzie.

C. H. FILSON,

A KODAK CRANK! and discrimination, 1 should judge, as well as splendid business men." I was introduced to J. W. McWill-

"I was introduced to J. W. Mc Williams, the real estate, loan and insurance agent, in his office yesterday. Duke said to him: 'This gentleman is an eastern capitalist looking for investments. I know you can fit him out.' Mr. Mc Williams tilted back his hat and sailed in to sell me a 30,000 acre ranch. He opened his list of bargains for my inspection and I rebargains for my inspection and I re-marked that my chum had misrepre-sented my finances. 'Well,' said J. He Tells What He Has Seen dowed with the needful I think we might manage to get a loan. We will Town and People.

In the property and have all the papers straight in a couple of days if you say the word. I heaved a sigh. Mr. McWilliams invited us around to get a dish of oysters. We accepted.

> 'We found quite a crowd in J. M Wisherd's restaurant and I was intro duced. We were all seated presently and the delicious oysters were served. Oyster cooking is a science and Mr Wisherd is master of it. I venture to assert that his cusine cannot be excelled by any caterer in the State, We learned from Mr. Wisherd him-self—who, by the way, is a jolly fellow and likes a bit of sport as well as \$150. on the excellency of the meals served at his place. Said he, 'I treat every one as pleasantly as I know how. My rates are low and my goods new and clean. I try to keep the best brands of cigars and tobaccos; the canned goods are always new and fresh; can dies clean, sweet and pure; the finest nuts and fruits in the market are to be

found at my place. In fact, sir, everything is the best procurable."

These things always interest me, so when Duke entered the furniture store of L. W. Hillert & Co. I was not far behind. I was amazed to see such a complete assortment of furniture. Exquisite bedroom sets, and all kinds of sets and settees, from kitchen chairs to plush sofas. Everything useful and ornamental in furniture is there. I peeped into a big box on the floor and saw a magnificent burial casket. This firm has an expert in the science of embalming, who has a diploma from the Oriental School of Embalming. They are busy at cab-inet work all the time, and I noticed several pictures with elegant frames that show skilful workmanship.

"Yes, my dear sir, you have got a beautiful little city here and the inhabitants are thoroughly American. Why, no one need be a stranger and friendless in this place, for the people seem to vie with each other in mak ing strangers feel welcome and at home. The spirit thus evinced to-ward those who have no claim upon them but that through them is a most agreeable surprise and awakens feel-

On Finance and Arrangements— and lives up to them as he has one of the best cooks in this country. The brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in rutting out two copies at the price others charge for one-it is half the price of other no better magazines." This was written when the price was \$1.50, but the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at the

same time.
It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is

better to day than ever. Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns

Full particulars and sample copy

(including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent stamps. THE ARTHUR PUB. Co. Walnut and Sixth Sts., (Lock Box 913) Philadelphia, Pa. The above Magazine and the Cour-ANT post-paid one year for \$2 25.

DEDICATION.

The new M. E. church, at Strong City, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 11th day of December, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. A Quaile, D. D., President of Baker Uniyersity. The fellowing is the

PROGRAMME of exercises in connection with the dedication:

Tuesday, December 6, at 7:30, p. m sermon by the Rev. J. W. Stewart, of Emporia. Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 7:30, p. m. sermon by the Rev. Thos. Lidzey, of

Reading.
Thursday, Dec. 8, at 7:30, p. m., sermon by Prof. J. H. Hill, of the State Normal School, at Emporia.

Friday, Dec. 9. at 7:30, p. m., sermon by the Rev. Isaac Hill, of Cottonwood Sabbath, Dec. 11, at 10:30, a. m., and 7:30, p. m., sermon by the Rev. Dr

Everybody is cordially invited to at-

tend all these services.
S. W. RICHARDS, Pastor. PRAIRIE HILL SCHOOL. Report for the month ending November 25, 1892. The average schol-

above 80: Roy Stout. 85; Eliza Campbell, 83; Fannie Buck, 95; Hugh Whipkey, 94: Earnie Whipkey, 93; Mays Buck, 94. ROY HUBBELL, Teacher.

arship, deportment and attendance

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTON-Recorder.

Recorder.

LECTURE

At the U. P. church, next Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject, What are the "Cherubim?" Text, Rev. 4: That book store has the best selected stock of any book store has the large the "Cherubim?" Text, Rev. 4: That book store has the proprietors are people of rare culture

Busy buying paper, pens, etc. 1 Stroiled to the book shelves, for I delight in a good book, and was pleased to see all my favorite authors there, with a host of others. That book store has the best selected stock of any book store in gentirely upon its ments and is guaranteed to the book shelves, for I delight in a good book, and was pleased to see all my favorite authors there, with a host of others. That book store has the best selected stock of any book store in gentirely upon its ments and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Ashma, Bronchitis and Conproprietors are people of rare culture THE

Contains more reading matter than any magazine published in ...mer-

THE SUN,

New York.

ARE YOU A WOMAN

WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MACAZINE ot Philacelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for

Six Short Stories and Splendid

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



For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Centiemen, Ladies, Youtes' athere or Invalid. A complete gymeasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room: new scinatific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by formal others now using it. Send for filustrated circular, 40 engravings in charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

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It is the brightest Weekly in America."

Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTH; If you soid before December 15 you will receive in addition a flue Lithograph of its Editor, Send FUTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building,

KATE FIELD

PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAV.

Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled, Dependent widows and parents now depend-ent whose sons died from effect of army serv-ice, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER,

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. agreeable surprise and awakens feelings in the hearts of men. that are never lost. I tell you, my friend, when a fellow strikes a town where he meets with such kind treatment he hates to leave it. Well. I must go; it's pretty late. I'll send you some sf the pictures when they are finished. I am leaving in the morning; good bye."

And the young fellow vanished into the darkness of night leaving us wondering upon what he had told us.

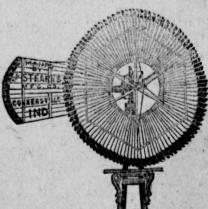
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--- AND LOANS MONEY .-





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STEARNS MAN FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S A. The Remarkable Life of a Remarkable Man-From Obscurity to Railroad King-Brief Sketch of the "Wizard's" Career.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. -- Jay Gould, the mightiest railroad power probably in the world died at 9:15 o'clock vesterday morning of consumption, surrounded by his immediate family. Although he had been in declining health for some



time he kept his true condition concealed from the public and not until a few days before his death was his true condition known.

The history of Jay Gould from a bare-footed boy who wandered over the rough hills of Dela-ware county to the railroad king whose wealth was estimated at \$160,000,000 is one of the most remarkable among America's self-made men.
Leaving home when but a boy, practically pentiless and on foot, he rose to the acknowledged
position of the wealthiest and most powerful railroad magnate in the world.

Jay Gould was born in West Settlement, a

backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, in May, 1836. He was the son of J. B. Gould, a farmer, who was fairly well to do and who had been a deputy sheriff in the famous anti-rent war in the early '30s. Young Gould was also a cousin of Alfred Gould, the Inventor of the chain well pump, and was closely connected with the Mores, a prominent Scotch family, and others well known in this Scotch family, and others well known in this county. His mother died when he was an infant. He left home with 50 cents in his pocket, and studied at Hobart academy in a neighboring town. Here he earned an extra penny by keeping the books of the village blacksmith, eventually enjoying a brief partnership in the business. He was fond of mathematics and on leaving found employment in making surveys of Ulster county at a salary of \$20 a month. The correctness of the work attracted the attention of John Delafield, who applied to the legislature to authorize a who applied to the legislature to authorize a map of the state to be made. The work failed owing to the death of the promoter, and Mr. Gould, having gained \$3,000 or \$4,000 through his previous maps and surveys, wrote a "His-tory of Delaware County."

After an unsuccessful attempt to push the sale of a patent mouse trap which he had invented, Mr. Gould entered into partnership with Zadoc Pratt in the tannery business in Pennsylvania, at a place known as Goulds-borough. In 1856 the patent was sold and Mr. Bould came to New York with a good addition to his fortune. He entered into business with Charles Leuther, a leather merchant. In 1857, in the panic, Leuther's capital was wrecked, but Gould managed to pull through without

Gould's father-in-law, Mr. Mitchell, initiated the young financier into the railroad business and sold him a number of shares in the Rutland & Washington railroad at 10 cents on the dollar. Gould showed so much interest that he was soon elected president and general manager of the road, and finally consolidated it with the Rensselaer & Saratoga rafiroad When the stock went up he sold out at a handsome profit.
In 18:9 Jay Gould entered Wall street as a

broker. He established a small private office and made money fast. The following year he entered the firm of Smith & Martin and became an expert in the handling of railroad securities. the civil war Eric railway stock went to bed rock and Gould bought it for a song. He allied himself with Daniel Drew and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from corner ing the Eric interest. Gould rapidly became the leading spirit of the Eric Raliroad Co. In July, 1807, Gould was made president of the road. He also purchased a controlling in-terest in the Tenth National bank. Eric shareholders brought suit to restrain the director from issuing any more stock. The complain ants asked for the appointment of a receiver This request was granted by the appointment of Jay Gould himself. With the consen of Judge Barnard Gould bought and can of Judge Barnard Gould bought and can-celed 200,000 shares. A corner was en-gineered in Erie stock about this time and in one day its price rose from 40 to 60. A panic was averted by the action of the secretary of the treasury, who released enough money from the sub-treasury to relieve the strain. Erie imamediately fell from 60 to 42, and it was thought Gould was ruined. But he was able to weather this storm. Continued ef-forts were made by Gould's opponents to oust him and his faction from Erie control and he was deposed from the presidency and John A. Dix elected in his stead. Gould still remained

one of the directors.

An attempt was made by Gould in 1869 to corner all the gold in the country. Fifty millions of dollars was the price aimed at The price of gold in March of that year was \$1,3014. price of gold in starch of that year was \$1.30\foatie, the lowest in three years. Gould bought \$7,000, 000 worth at \$1.32 and put up the price to \$1.40. A few days later gold rose to \$1.44. On September 24, the famous "Black Friday," Gould unloaded his holdings and sold a large part of his

A little before noon an order came from Washington to sell \$4,0.0,000 of the gold from the sub-treasury. The corner collapsed and hundreds of business men and speculators were

Mr. Gould commenced buying Pacific railway stocks in 1873 and soon acquired a controlling interest and assumed the management. In 187 he bought the Kansas Pacific, Texas Pacific Wabash and other stocks. He also invested Wabash and other stocks. He also invested largely in the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., and finally acquired control of the Western Union Telegraph Co. A few years ago he re-tired from Wall street, and has since only ap-peared there when he considered it necessary to "protect his interests."

New Orleans Street Roads Sold. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.-A New York syndicate has purchased the street railway systems of this city for \$10,000,000 notive power will be changed from mules to electricity. The deal includes the purchase of a number of valuable franchises which have as yet not been operated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A meeting was held at Mrs. John A. Logan's residence last night at which the first steps were taken toward securing the \$1,000,000 which the women propose to raise for the Methodist university.

AGAIN IN MOURNING.

The President's Father-in-Law Dies at the White House at a Good Old Age.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The shadow of death cast a somber cloud over the executive mansion again yesterday and

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the president and his family spent nearly the entire day at the bedside of Dr. Scott, the president's venerable father-in-law, Fawaiting the inevitable, which, owing to the unexpected

vitality displayed ot happen as soon as was anticipated. Dr. Gardner visited the sick room at 7 a. m. and found that the case was beyond the power of medical skill. Notwithstanding his 98 years Dr. Scott has enjoyed exceptionally good health up to the time of his last sickness and his mental vigor seemed to have kept full pace with his physical soundness.

Dr. Scott died at 4:10 yesterday after-

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. John W. Scott, the father-in-law of President Harrison, was born with the century, the date of his birth being January 22, 1801, little more than a month after the death of George tle more than a month after the death of George Washington. His boyhood was spent in the vicinity ef Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa., where he was born. His father was a well-to-do resident of that place, and gave to his son a good education, which he turned to his advantage in his future life. He became a minister of the Presbyterian church and filled several pulpits acceptably, but in a few years his voice failed and he was forced to give up his vocation.

After teaching in several schools, among tiem After teaching in several schools, among them the Hanover university, in Havover county, Ind., he established the Western Female seminary at Oxford, O., where Benjamin Harrison received the finishing touches to his education. Dr. Scott had five children—three daughters, Mary, who died young: Elizabeth, who married Russell Lorg: Caroline, who married Benjamin Harrison: and two sons, Henry M. and John N. Mrs. Lord died in Washington two years ago. The son Henry is also dead, leaving John N. Scott as the sole survivor of Dr. Scott's chil-

dren.

During the time when Mr. Harrison was a United States senator, Dr. Scott was appointed to a clerkship in the pension office, and he held this position until his son-in-law became president. He resigned then and moved to the White house, where he has since resided. About a year ago he paid a visit of several months to his son, John N. Scott, at Port Townsend, and

stood the fatiguing journey across the conti-nent without ill effects.

Dr. Scott was a man of wonderful vigor, tall, broad-chested and well-preserved mentally. He used to say that he believed he was in his prime at 60. He was seldom ill, but had no regular rule of diet or exercise to keep him in good physical condition.

SUSPENDING IMMIGRATION.

A Proposition From the Senate Committee to Suspend Immigration For One Year. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The senate committee on immigration met here yesterday with six of its members in attendance. Previous to adjourning the committee considered the following proposition, without, however, reaching any conclusion:

All immigration except from the North and South American countries shall be suspended for one year from March 1, 1893, the law to be so framed as not to hinder the free return of American citizens or the easy admission of visitors. No vote was taken on this resolution, but it is probable that one may be taken at to-day's meeting and there is reason for believing that it will be passed.

The committee also decided that it was advisable to submit to congress for Planks were placed upon the treacherconsideration a law embracing the following propositions:

No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States between the age of 12 and 55 years unless he can read and write freely and easily his native language, nor shall a person above 55 be admitted who cannot read or write except as a member of a family coming.

No immigrants shall be admitted unless he possess \$100 in money or its equivalent except that the head of a family may bring with him or send for the other members of his family if he or they possess \$25 for each member.

All intending immigrants shall bring with them certificates from United they have satisfied such consul that they have a right to gain such admission as immigrants.

All persons seeking final naturalization papers shall give reasonable notice to the court to whom they intend to apply and some official representing the government shall investigate the facts upon the other side when the application is offered.

STUFFED MONEY PACKAGE.

Brown Paper Cut Note Size Representative of \$10,000. GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 30, -Yesterday morning's 9:30 train from Houston, bringing to Galveston eastern mails expressage, received from the Southern Pacific at New Orleans, charge a package addressed to the Island City savings bank, Galveston, valued at \$10,000. This package had been received from the Wells-Fargo express messenger on the New Orleans-Houston run and had been shipped out by the Kountz Bros., New York city. The valuable parcel was taken to the

by the bank's teller, John McCarthy. Then Mr. McCarthy opened the bundle; it was found to contain nothing but brown paper, cut in slips about the size of a bank note and neatly matted up into bundles fastened with rubber bands. The resident manager of Wells-Fargo & Co. was notified and repaired to the bank at once, where he carefully inspected the package. The New York office of the express company was immediately advised of the situation by

consignees and receiver and signed for

Democrats Will Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 30.-Nebraska democrats gave evidence that no republican United States senator will be returned by the legislature of this state without a fierce struggle. They have begun contests in the cases of the seven republican members of the legislature from this (Douglas) county, who were elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000, on the grounds of corruption and fraud. The members are: D. Crane, Charles A. Goss, J. H. Kyner, August Lockner, W. N. Nason, M. O. Rickets and A. L. Sutton. The state central committee is attending to the details of the contest.

A KANSAS LYNCHING.

A Negro Mob Lynches a Negro Murderer-The Sheriff and His Deputies Overpowered. HIAWATHA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Commo

dore True, the negro who stabbed W. Waltham to death at a colored festival Thanksgiving night, was lynched early this morning by colored men after the sheriff and his deputy had fired several ineffectual shots at them. At 2 o'clock this morning fifteen col-

ored men appeared from the shadows of the lumber piles, coal sheds and freight cars where they had spent the greater part of the night waiting until the town slept, and held a brief con-REV. DR. SCOTT. by the invalid, did | sultation on the union depot platform. A bottle of liquor was passed around, the last of several gallons, to nerve up the men who were armed with guns and revolvers. Then the weapons were looked to and the men marched up the deserted main street in an irregular line to the courthouse park. Turning the corner at the second block and crossing the street they went a block further south and halted before the brick dwelling house where the sheriff of Brown county lives with the county jail right back of his home.

The colored avengers hesitated but minute, while from a livery stable near by and from several shops in the neighborhood a number of white men appeared. Suddenly the silence was broken by cries of "Break in the door!" and amid yells the door was pounded and kicked until it was nearly battered into splinters.

True had heard the noise and was up and dressed with the exception of lacing his shoes. A rope was placed about his neck and, with terrible yells from his executioners, he was led into the court yard. Once he slipped and fell. Three or more negroes pounced upon him and beat him until the leader stood them off with his revolver. The yard was full of trees, but he was taken to several before a suitable one was found. The temporary gallows was finally selected near the center of the park, within a dozen steps of the courthouse.

Some one pulled on the rope which had been passed over a limb. There was great silence and then another gave a pull that jerked the murderer off his feet.

"Let me pray," the doomed man cried as he choked, but his words seemed to enrage his lynchers, who grasped the rope and pulled until his body dangled

Then some one fired a bullet into the body and all the others did the same. Fully fifty bullets were buried in the corpse. The fusilade of bullets was so wild that windows in the shops across the streets were broken.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A Boat Sunk By Bill Anderson in 1864 Found in a Sand Bar.

ROCHEPORT, Mo., Nov. 30.-While Capt. Tim Lynch, with a force of workmen, was engaged in blasting away a heavy ledge of stone at the western entrance of the Rocheport tunnel, on the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern railroad, he unearthed an old relic of the war. A heavy charge of dynamite was fired and tons of rock went skyward. A huge wedge-shaped block of flint limestone, weighing a ton or more, landed upon a sand bank and disappeared, leaving a hole fully the size of a hogshead. ous ground, and Capt. Lynch walked out, put a ladder into the hole and descended a few feet, returning quickly with the information that a boat hull was just beneath the sand and that the stone had broken through its well rot-

ted timbers. He set a crew of men at work in shov eling back the sand and exposed to view a portion of the old vessel. The boat was lying upon its side, and many articles have been found in its hull which identify it as the steamer Buffington, a government supply boat sunken in 1864 by Bill Anderson and his gang. Since the vessel was sunk the river has changed its channel and planted under States consuls abroad showing that the sand this old relic of the rebellion. Thomas Waterman was captain of the fated boat and was killed by Anderson's men at that time. Gen. Rosecrans was at that time in command of the federal forces in this state, and imposed an assessment of \$10,000 upon the southern sympathizers of Missouri township for upon him for support. The amount was afterward reduced to \$5,000.

The work of a more extensive investigation into the old boat hull is still going on. Up to the present time five barrels of whisky, eleven old rusty gun barrels, twenty-three revolvers and a skeletoh are the most conspicuous finds. There are numerous heaps of mold. brought by Wells-Fargo & Co.'s supposed to be the product of flour and express messenger, Harris, who had clothing, and several knives, forks, supposed to be the product of flour and spoons and plates have been found. As about half of the hull is below the present low water level it will require much pumping in order to enable the explorers to recover everything within it. High hopes are entertained of finding considerable gold and silver coin, supposed to have been on board this

A Boy Executed.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 30 .- The first legal hanging in many years in this county occurred to-day, the victim being a negro boy about 15 years of age, who was arrested on May 27 last by Deputy Sheriff Ben Wilder on a charge of petit larceny and who on the way to jail drew a pistol and shot the officer dead No newspaper men were admitted and the scaffold was surrounded by a twenty foot board fence. The boy was perfectly indifferent.

Missionaries For America. BERNE, Nov. 30.-At Einseidlin about fifty young priests and nuns were consecrated for special missionary work in the United States. The field of the priests' labors will be in Arkansas. while the nuns go to Oregon. Among the latter is a niece of the bishop of Einseidlin. Considerable interest is felt in the question whether the mis sionaries will be detained as immi grants. Owing to accounts that have been received, however, of the pressing need for missionary work in the United States, and especially in Arkansas, it is believed that they will be permitted to land without delay.

STALWART DEMOCRATS.

They Meet at Topeka and Decide Upon Their Future Course—Will Maintain Their Organization For the Present. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 80.—Many democrats, both stalwart and fusion, were in Topeka yesterday, but no joint meeting was held. After talking matters over in private it was decided that the time had not arrived when the two wings of the party should be brought together. The stalwart democratic central committee with a number of prominent democrats in sympathy with the stalwart movement met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Over fifty were in attendance.

J. B. Crouch acted as chairman. He stated that the object of the meeting was to talk over the affairs of the democratic party in Kansas and map out a policy for its future guidance. He said it was also the purpose of the meeting to discuss the best method to be pursued to elect a democrat to the United States senate from Kansas. He said that it was not the purpose of the stalwart committee to give up its organization. He did not believe the time had yet arrived for that. The stalwart committee was organized for a purpose, and that was to make it impossible for a so-called democratic state convention to again place in nomination candidates for state offices men whose political faith was not in harmony with democracy. It was the duty of the stalwarts to see that two years hence a straight democratic ticket be placed in nomination in Kansas. With that accomplished the usefulness of the committee would be at an end.

Col. A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, addressed the meeting. He reviewed the work done by the stalwarts, and said that they had nothing to regret, and that at this time to give up their organization would be an admission that they had been wrong. He had no objection to acting with the fusion demorats whenever they ceased to be fusionists; would never consent to act with any democratic organization that would form combinations with other polit-

he believed that the stalwarts represented the true democracy of Kansas. Still he admitted that there were many thousand democrats who in the recent campaign worked for the fusion ticket and he was willing to act with them. He then suggested several plans by which he thought a fair combination of the two democratic wings might be united, but only on a basis of straight democracy, which meant the nomination of a straight ticket on a purely democratic platform. He was opposed uncompromisingly to a dissolution of the committee. He was in favor of giving notice that when Grover Clevewould demand a fair share of the federal patronage, not because of the value of the offices, but as a right which they as patriotic democrats were entitled to.

March 4, next, to bring about the rethat a committee be appointed, as sug-

It was finally agreed that the executive committee be empowered to apelected president and other officers were point a committee of five to go to Washington with the resolutions to be prepared and present them to President develand after his inauguration urging the claims of the stalwarts to recogni-

The committee of five, consisting of Lewis Betts, of Eldorado, Joseph G. Lowe, A. A. Harris, Judge Cheshire, Joseph Petillon and J. B. Crouch, was appointed to draft the statement to be presented to the president.

R. S. Davis, of Atchison, offered reso lutions which recited the services of Hon. A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, the political conditions which render it possible for the election of a democratic United States senator and recommending Col. Harris as the choice of the party for that position. Adopted. At the evening session the following

Whereas, At the conference of democrats sympathizers of Missouri township for the benefit of the mother and sisters of Capt. Waterman, who were dependent purpose, of preserving the democratic organization of the state of Kansas, and providing for a certain assurance that hereafter and at al times there should be tendered for the suffrage and support of the electors of Kansas candi dates for state offices who should be democrats of undoubted party loyalty, standing upon an enunciation of true democratic principles, and Whereas. This committee has this day assem-bled at the call of its chairman for the purpose

of promoting and assuring the accomplishment of that result, and Whereas, The large and patriotic body of democrats in this state, represented by this committee, regard with pride and satisfaction

an organization and to vindicate principles which had been abandoned now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That we will cordially co-operate with all democrats in the state of Kansas in the organization and maintenance of the democratic party upon the lines of democratic policy and principles. That we regard with no ill feeling any democrat who has differed from us in the late campaign in this state who is now willing to heartily and sincerely join with us in continuance of true democracy in the state of Kansas and are ready and willing to make all concessions consistent with the due and proper recognition of the sincerity and patriotism of our motives, to bring about a harmonious union of democrats in Kansas to accomplish the success of a straight democratic state ticket at the next general election.

It was decided that the committee headquarters should be maintained un-til after the senatorial election and a fund sufficient to defray the expenses

Popular Furs.

With the beginning of cold weather, seal-skin, the universally becoming fur, will be found to be the favorite for large garments, and sable or mink for smaller pieces. The velvety seal fur is now treated like velvet, being gathered, folded and plaited as though it were a woven fabric of silk or wool. Brown furs, especially the dark tails of animals, are fashionable for cravattes, collars, capes, muffs, and trimmings. The black furs are used for both large and small garments, the choice among these being the silken and moire Persians, with the luster and marking of the richest moire silks. -- Harper's Bazar.

HOW KANSAS VOTED.

Official Canvass of the Vote For President

And Congressmen.
The canvass of the vote for presidential electors and congressmen, as cast at the late election in Kansas was com-

pieted by the state board of canvasser
on the 30th and was announced as fo
lows:
Presidential Electors.
WEAVER I GARRISON
White 162,837 Hamilton 157,25
1 W. N. Allen 163 1111King 157 9:
1 Cappell
Barry
Shinn
Bowen
McAllester163,055 Caldwell157,23
Reynolds163, 109 McGee155, 23
N. Allen 163,081 Larabee 157,22
*Elected.
Governor—
Lewelling, F
Smith, R
Pickering, Pro 4,20
Lewelling's plurality, 5,432,
Lieutenant-governor-
Daniels, F
Moore, R
Douthartt, Pro 4.20
Daniels' plurality, 4,078.
Sagratary of state
Osborne, F
Edwards, R
Stone, Pro 4,20
Osborne's plurality, 4,172.
Auditor-
Prather, F
Dance D

Silver, Pro... Curtis' plurality, 2,724.

Long. R. 32,053 Woodward 583

KANSAS TEMPERANCE UNION.

Rev. D. C. Milner Elected President

-Lewelling Praised.
Торека, Kan., Dec. 1.—The Kansas

Temperance union held an animated

business session this morning in Repre-

sentative hall. Rev. D. C. Milner was

chosen as follows: Vice president, Sam-

uel T. Howe; secretary, F. O. Popenoe;

treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Thurston. The

executive committee is headed by James

A. Troutman and I. O. Pickering, the

late prohibition candidate for governor.

elect Milner compared Gov.-elect Lew-

elling to the late John A. Martin. He

said that when Martin was first elected

governor a number of prohibitionists criticised him and said that he would

make no attempt to enforce the law.

On the contrary, he enforced the law

more strictly than any other executive.

This afternoon the committee on res-

BANK ROBBER SHOT.

Wounded.

endeavoring to arrest one of the Spear-

ville bank robbers, the latter resisted

arrest and a shooting bee was the re-

sult. The robber was winged the first

shot and fell on his back, promiseuously

shooting at everything in sight. After

emptying his six-shooter once he re-

loaded and was in the act of shooting

again when his sister interfered and quickly took the gun from him.

He is mortally wounded and was brought to Guthrie. He refused to

Another Brown Paper Package.

the bundle of brown paper from Kountze

Brothers, New York, to the Island City

National bank of this city, which rob-

bers substituted for \$10,000 in green-

backs, brought a similar package from

the National Bank of New York to Ball,

Hutchings & Co., which should have

at this time was ill advised.

olutions submitted its report.

In his speech of acceptance President-

 Moore, F.
 22.817

 Huston, Pro.
 656

 Funston's plurality, 83

reasarer-

Prather's plurality, 8,644.

Lynch, R. 158,277

Miller, Pro 4,191

Biddle's plurality, 3 8:0. | Biddle's plurality, 3 8.9. |
| Superintendent of Instruction—|
Gaines, F'	162,515
Davis	157,917
Henderson, Pro	4,045
Gaines' plurality, 4,598	
Proceedings	1,545
Proceedings	1,545
Control of the At Large— Congressmen. Monroe, Pro. 4,055	

Harris' plurality, 5,873.

Pirst District—

Broderick, R. 19 401 Close, F 15,782 McCormick, Pro 277

ical organizations. Joseph G. Lowe, of Washington, said and was inaugurated the stalwarts

Judge McClure, of Junction City, was in favor of taking such steps as were deemed necessary to secure recogdition of the stalwart democracy by the national administration. He believed that a committee of three should be appointed to visit Washington after sult indicated. Judge McClure moved

tion by the administration.

resolutions were adopted:

was raised.

Quadrupedal Monstrosities. PRINCETON, Ky., Dec. 1.-Two monstrosities were born on the farm of B. P. Harrowman, in Lyon county, a few days ago, which are not in the ordinary line. A cow gave birth to a calf that is devoid of fore legs. The whole body is perfect in form, and the only thing pe culiar about the animal is its short, travel for some distance. A pig was born about the same time without legs, which travels at a good rate of speed on its fore feet, with head down and body in air. They have both been on exhibition.

Ray, R. Caney; T. P. Leonard, T. W. Wadwick, Frankfort; W. H. Cecil, Lincoln; G. W. Scott, Edgerton; C. Arnoldy, E. L. Caress, Olathe; H. H. Reed, Smith Center; W. H. Palmer, Ogallah.

contained \$25,000.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Complexion of the Senate and House as Shown By the Official (auvass. The state canvassing board completed the count on members of the legislature

on December 1. The tie in Coffey county was won by the republican. The senate stands populists 25; republicans, 15. The house, republicans, 64; populists, 59; democrats, 2, as follows: SENATE.

First district-J. D. Williamson, Doniphan Second district—John M. Price. Atchison, R. Third district—Lucien Baker, R. Fourth district—Edwin Taylor, Wyandotte, P. Fifth district-S. O. Thacher, R. Sixth district—J. W. Parker, R. Seventh district—E. T. Metcalf, R Eighth district—W. P. Dillard, Barber coun-

Ninth district-Hugh M. Reed, Crawford county. P. Tenth district-M. A. Householder, Cherokee

ounty. P. Eleventh-J. H. Riley, Parsons, P. Twelfth—Ja. M. Chagy, Parsons, P.
Twelfth—Jan McTaggart, R.
Thirteenth—John C. Carpenter, R.
Fourteenth—Charles F. Scott, R.
Fifteenth—J. W. Leedv, Coffey county, P.
Sixteenth—J. G. Jumper. Osage county, P.
Seventeenth—W. E. Sterne, R. Eighteenth-H. F. Robbins, Pottawatomie

Nineteenth-J. Sheerer, Marshall county, P. Twentieth-William Rogers, Washington Twenty-first—A.E. True, Wabaunsee county, P.
Twenty-second—M. Senn, Dickinson county, P.
Twenty-third—W.A. Morgan, Chase county, R.
Twenty-fourth—Levi Dumbauld, Lyon coun-

Twenty-fifth-A. W. Dennison, Butler coun-

Twenty-sixth—Jason Helmick, Elk county, P. Twenty-seventh—L. S. King, Cowley coun-Twenty-eighth-A. G. Forney, Sumner coun-

Twenty-ninth-Ed O'Brien, Sedgwick couny, P.
Thirtieth—S. G. Danner, Harvey county, R.
Thirty-first—R. E. Baldwin, Saline county, P.
Thirty-third—Anson Cooke, Mitchell coun-

y, P.
Thirty-fourth—W. B. Helm, P.
Thirty-fifth—John Armstrong, Barton, P.
Thirty-sixth—J. M. Leeds, Pratt, P. Thirty-seventh—H. H. Landis, P. Thirty-eighth—Milton Brown, R. Thirty-ninth—K. E. Wilcockson, R. Fortieth-George E. Smith, P.

HOUSE. Allen-L. B. Pearson, R. Anderson-John G. Johnson, R. Atchison-John Scaton, R, and C. A. Woodorth. P. Barber-William Garrison, P. Barton-M. W. Cobun, P. Bourbon-H. J. Butler, R, and J. A. Clark, P. Brown-W. W. Price, R. Butler-C. M. Noble, P. Chase-R. H. Chandler, R. Chautauqua—A. W. Ross, P. Cherokee—C. S. Walters, P., and Alexander Warner, R.

Funston's plurality, 83

Third District—
Hudson, F. 23,998

Hnmphrey, R. 21,594

Bennett, Pro. 382

Hudson's plurality, 2,404

Fourth District—
Curtis. R. 25,327

Wharton, F. 22,601

Silver, Pro. 749 Warner, R
Cheyenne—L. J. Willits, R.
Clark—Harry J. Bone, R.
Clay—A. A. Newman, P.
Cloud—S. O. Everly, P. Fifth District—

Davis. F. 20,162

Burton. R. 18,842

Cook, D 568

Hurley. Pro 471

Davis' plurality, 1,320.

Sixth District—

Sixth District—

Sixth District— Coffey-Tie.
Comanche-T. G. Chambers, D.
Cowley-J. H. Gilliland, R.; F. G. Powers, R. Crawford-Hugh Bone, P., and W. H. Ryan, P. Decatur—Dan Castor, P. Dickinson—M. P. Kelly, P. Davis' plurality, 1,320.

Sixth District—

Baker, Pop. 19,398

Pestana, R. 17,887

Freeman, D. 1,301

Baker's plurality, 1,511.

Seventh District—

Simpson, F. 33,822

Long, R. 22,053

Doniphan—James A Campbell, R. Douglas—Dr. N. Simmons, R., and Dr. C. N. Bishoff, R Edwards-J. G. Wright, P. Elk-G. W. Crumley, P. Ellis-B. F. Reprogle, P. Ellsworth-Joseph Sekane, P. Finney-W. R. Hopkins, R. Ford-M. W. Sutton, R. Franklin-R. H. Semple, P. Woodward. 583
Simpson's plurality, 1,769
Average prohibition vote for electors, 4,539. Garfield-W. T. Williams, R. Geary-Dr. P. Daugherty, P. Gove-R. D. Anderson, R Graham-Levi Pritchard, P. Grant—Peter Bowers, R. Gray—Ora B. Douglass, R. Greelev-W. M. Glenn, R. Greenwood-E. W. Claycomb, R. Hamilton-Alfred Pratt, R. Harper-George H. Coulson, P. Harvey-John E. Frazer, R. Haskell-A. M. Stubbs, R. Hodgeman-T. C. Bowil, R.

> oy, R. Jefferson—C. H. Pidnney, R., and L. H.Gest, P. Jewell-E. E. Barnett, P Johnson-N. Zimmerman, R. Kearney-F. M. Kelley, R. Kingman—M. W. Weeks, R. Kiowa—J. W. Davis, R. Labette—D. M. Bender, R.; P. A. Morrison, P. Lane—C. E. Lobdell, R. Leavenworth-H. C. F. Hackbusch, R.; Mo-Oown Hunt. R., and Stephen Meager, D.
> Lincoln—A. N. Whittington, P:
> Linn—J. W. Tucker, P.
> Logan—John T. Coulter, R.
> Lyon—D. W. Eastman, R., and C. R. Stone, R. Marion-E. W. Hoch, R. Marshall-William Raemer, R. McPherson-C. J. Stromquist, R. Meade-James Wilson, Ind. R.

Jackson-Nick Kline, R., and J. F. Pome-

The speaker expected Lewelling to do the same thing and thought criticism Meade-James Wilson, Ind. K. Miami-J. B. Remington, R. Mitchell-George H. McKinnie, P. Montgomery-F. M. Benefield, R. Morris-H. E. Richter, R. Morton-Robert A. King, R. Nemaha-A. M. Hamil, R. One of the Spearville Desperadoes Fatally Neosho-L G. H. Greene, R. Ness-R. O. Elting, R. GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 1 .- At Orlando, Norton-S. J. Vance, R. seventeen miles north of here, while Osage-James Graham, P., and Thomas Chapthe sheriff of Ford county, Kan., was

Osborne-S. W. Hill, P. Ottawa—E. W. Miller, R. Pawnee—A. H. Lupfer, P. Phillips—P. C. Wagoner, P. Printips—P. C. Wagoner, P.
Pottawatomie—A. G. Axelton, R.
Pratt—Populist.
Rawlins—Samuel Way, R.
Reno—J. G. Greenless, R., and J. W. Dix, R.
Republic—J. M. Foster, R.
Rice—W. M. Kenton, R.
Rice—W. M. Kenton, R.
Rice—W. William Knine, R. Riley-William Knipe, R. Rooks-J. S. Shaw R. Rush-S. I. Hale, R. Russell-O. L. Atherton, R. Saline-P. H. Folan. P.

give his name. There is no doubt of Shawnee—A. C. Sherman, R.: W. B. Swan, L. and J. A. Troutman, R. Sedgwick—George L. Douglas, R.; H. W. his being a desperado and one of the bank robbers. The marshals report Ruble, P., and T. G. Rawson, P. that the man showed a nervy disposi-Seward-H. V. Nichols, R. Sheridan-W. J. Barnes, P. tion and that he coolly said after a Winchester bullet had pierced his body: Sherman—Fred A. Scarick, P. Smith—J. M. Helen, P. Why not kill me instead of torturing Stafford-William Campbell, P. Stanton-S. C. Garnen, R. Stevens-Charles Moore, R. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 1 .- The same safe of the Wells-Fargo, which brought

Stevens—Charles Moore, R. Sumner—Dr. William Hobson, R., and J. M. Doubleday, P.
Thomas—J. A. Bucklin, P.
Trego—A. H. Blair, R.
Wabaunsee—Joseph Trent, P.
Wallace—W. D. Harris, R.
Wacklington, D. M. Watten, B. Washington-D. M. Watson, P. Wichita-W. J. Chubback, R. Wilson—Jacob Lamb. P. Woodson—J. E. Bayer, R. Wyandotte—J. K. Cubbison, R.; J. J. Me-Aleny, P., and A. A. Burgard, P.

Gov. Humphrey's Appointment TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2 .- Gov. Humphrey has made appointments as follows: J. M. Dermott, of Liberal, coroner for Seward county, vice H. H. Sutherland, resigned; Samuel Doran, of Clyde, justice of the peace for Elk township, Cloud county; F. M. Riddle, of Blue Rapids, justice of the peace for squatty hind legs. It is so supple that Blue Rapids City, Marshall county. it can rear itself on its hind legs and Notaries public—W. C. Mitchell, Oswego; W. C. Ferguson, Russell; S. H.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE COUNTRY ROAD.

The pathway of life may be narrow and steep But the road through the country is steeper. The pitfalls and snares that beset us are deep; But the mud that surrounds us is deeper.

There are fence rails for bridges and mud holes for drains, And hard heads and bowlders for gravel: broken down buggies, on hi

plains, Give warnings, like ghosts, as we travel.

Lank horses, by work and abuse broken down Gaze at us from road side and stable, Young men reaching wistfully out toward the

Or seeking its portals when able.

Deserted farm houses; the fences decayed, And the breezes through weed patches blow Where once happy children rejoiced, as they

played Hide and seek, where the field corn was grow-

What joy for the youth, as his longings expand, In a life so restricted and narrow: His prospect, 'mid all opportunities grand, But to follow the plow and the harrow.

Half banished from hope, and shut out of the world, By a flimsy but tangible curtain;

ociety's pleasures away from him hurled— The roads are "so very uncertain." There's little enjoyment in life scattered

'round, And little of profit or pleasure, In roads where the bottom can scarcely be

With less than a seven-foot measure.

Let us seek some reform then, at once, e'er All trace of our roads from our annals And make surface roads that the public car

Or else take the underground channels. -Wilder Grahame, in Good Roads.

BRACING FENCE POSTS.

The Corner Post Should Be Planted at Least Four Feet Deep.

Many wire fences have tall and large corner posts with braces reaching to fence is drawn taut, the tall corner post will be lifted up on its steep braces. This lifting process is sometimes ag-gravated by a wire stretched from the bottom of the corner post to the top of matter what happens, rain or shine, the nearest fence post. To keep such that milk must be delivered on schedule a post in the ground it is often made of time or there is a rumpus. Another a heavy log, or it is weighted down by reason is they are so docile and harmhuge rocks which frighten young horses. Sometimes a stout cable of chance they should break into the corn twisted wire is guyed from the top of they are not such gluttons and will the corner post to a stake driven into not, like cattle, eat till they kill themthe roadbed, just where the highway

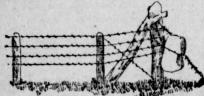


FIG. 1.-WRONG METHODS OF BRACING FENCE POST.

should be widest. These wrong methods of bracing a fence post are shown in Fig. 1. The proper way to brace a fence post is shown in Fig. 2, from a sketch sent us by J. Whilden, of Kansas. The corner posts should be with comfortable shelter. Many farm-planted at least four feet deep, and, if ers have kirge farm buildings but they possible, the lower end should be need not be larger than the hole bored roofs. Such buildings are not comby an ordinary post augur. As the fortable. The openings allow snow to lower end should not be the smaller, it should not be pointed or driven in. If of the same size throughout, the lower

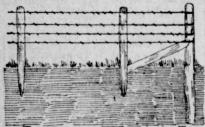


FIG. 2. -- A PROPERLY BRACED FENCE POST. 2. The earth around the post is thoroughly tamped from bottom to top. If set in an augur hole the earth may be tamped by pouring water around the post, and slowly dropping in fine subsoil, which dissolves and settles until the ground line is reached. Do not brace or stretch the wire until the water is absorbed. As the strain of the wire is horizontal the braces should be as nearly horizontal as possible. Notch the corner post eighteen inches from the ground, and place a stout brace reaching thence to the ground line of the nearest fence post .-American Agriculturist.

FRESH FARM NOTES.

Horses are commonly made to carry made lighter, will wear longer and the first cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used .- E. C.

THE asparagus bed should be thoroughly cleaned off as soon as frost appears, the debris burned and the bed well covered with fine manure, the manure being forked into the surface of the ground.

THE orchard must not be robbed by crops of grass, unless manure or fertilizers are applied. When trees are making rapid growth and bear crops annually, it is as much a drain on the soil as when it is producing some other

CATTLE should be put on a partial course of dry food before winter, in order to gradually accustom them to the change from pasture. It is well known that when cows are suddenly removed from the fields to the barn there will be a shrinkage in the milk

A cour, calf or pig grows more rapidly when very young than at any other period, and the gain in size can be secured at less cost at the early age. For that reason all young stock should be pushed in growth, not only during fall but through the winter also.

A FARMER will get up at 4 o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed, milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beds, and milk and feed again, with a bare profit, if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean use, instead of being frozen and sealed out a poultry house once a week.

KEEP A FEW SHEEP.

they Pay Better Than Any Other Class

A writer who appreciates sheep, and who succeeds in making a good profit on them, writes the Wisconsin Farmer. and says: I wish to impress upon my brother farmers, through the columns of your valuable paper, the importance of keeeping at least a few sheep for several reasons. One is that they are such scavengers that they readily eat the seed of the vilest weeds and they are not like other farm stock, nothing grows after passing through them. Anyone traveling through the country can tell at a glance the farms that have a flock of sheep on them, by their neat appearance; no rag weed, the scourge of almost all our cultivated land, is seen. I might go on and tell of other bad weeds, for their name is legion; but the sheep will in every instance annihilate them.

One other good reason is that they pay better for the food consumed than any other farm animal, and I now speak without fear of contradiction. No kind of stock will pay such profits on the cost as a flock of well-kept sheep. To illustrate: Two years ago in buying some feeders I got among them a rather small-sized ewe, and in sorting them out in the late fall I thought I would keep and breed her, for there was something about her that I liked. Her cost price was two dollars; the next spring she brought me two ewe lambs which she raised splendidly. She then met with an accident and had to be fattened, weighed 120 pounds, for which I got four and one-half cents or \$5.40. Now I have sold to an Iowa man the two yearling ewes with sixty others, at \$8 per head. So her increase brought me \$16, making in all, \$21.30. I think that the three fleeces of wool amply paid me for their keep. I never got a chance to get much education and don't their tops. When the wire of such a presume to know what percentage I

realized on the investment. Another reason, the sheep farmer has more time for recreation than the man who follows dairying, for instance; no less, requiring less fencing, and if per selves, as is often the case. Another reason is that no stock if properly bedded will make as much valuable manure and everyone knows that manure from sheep is of the best. I might go on and state other advantages, but these will suffice. Don't understand me that the sheep is everything and it needs no care. There is nothing to be made without close attention, and sheep breeding and feeding are no exception to the rule.

THE FARM BUILDINGS.

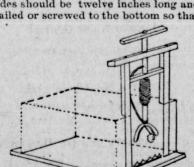
Render Them Comfortable Before Extreme Cold Sets In.

A farmer should never attempt to winter more stock than he can furnish soon get out of repair, a board off, a larger. If round and of hard wood it door hanging by one hinge, or leaky continually sift in, or give free and uninterrupted access to drafts of cold air. In such cases a pound of nails and a end may be scolloped, as shown in Fig. | few hours time in repairing often saves | difficult to make and are delicious eating. a ton of hay in one winter. A building which is simply boarded up should by keeping back upon the range and in the chestnut. have the cracks battened and thus not filling until wanted .- Detroit Free made as tight and close as possible. Use steel wire nails long enough to be clinched. This takes a little longer but the batten will then always remain close fitting, which means a warmer room and stock in better condition with less fodder. The building should not be made so close as to be uncomfortable during the pleasant days of spring, but there should be free and thorough ventilation when the higher temperature may require it. Fodder may be cheap, but nails and boards are cheaper, whereas feed is gone in a single season, while buildings are a permanent investment. Provide suitable racks and mangers to feed the stock from, and do not feed from the ground or snow bank. Keep the different kinds of stock in a separate inclosure. Feed regularly, and provide an adequate supply of fresh water. - American Agriculturist.

AN EFFECTIVE TRAP.

Any Game That Will Take Balt Can Be Caught with It.

Here is a trap for catching any game that will take bait. For the bottom too heavy shoes. Steel shoes can be sides should be twelve inches long and use a board sixteen inches long. The nailed or screwed to the bottom so that



it will project two inches for the foot to rest on while setting the trap. Use two standards sixteen or eighteen inches long, which are screwed to one end of the box. The middle piece is a round stick of hard wood to which is attached a coiling spring. The fork may be made of wood or iron and is for catching the game when the trap is sprung. A piece of seasoned hickory is used to attach the bait on, as shown in the cut. This holds the trap up when set and lets it down when the bait is taken. Underneath the fork are fastened a number of spikes or pointed irons to air enters properly the lower part of make sure of holding the game. -- Arden Degarmo, in Farm and Home.

PACK the turnips and beets in sand in bins, under shelter, instead of in mounds outside, and they will not only keep well but be always convenient for lup in the ground.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-For asthma soak blotting paper in strong saltpeter water; dry, and burn at night.

-- When washing red tablecloths and napkins put a little borax in the water. They will clean easily and will not

-Baked Sweet Potatoes .- Pare and cook like Irish potatoes, then mash and season with butter, pepper and salt. Pile upon a pie-pan and set in the oven to brown. Slip off on a platter as whole as possible. - Farm and Fireside.

-Stewed Tripe.-Cut in small strips, wash in cold water and dry in a towel In a stew pan put a gill of melted butter; when the butter smokes put in the tripe and brown on both sides; add a quart of sliced raw tomatoes (or canned), season with salt and pepper, cover closely, and stew gently two hours .-Ohio Farmer.

-Brown Bread.-This is usually steamed, but on this occasion it is baked. Three cups of Indian meal, one cup of rye meal, one cup of flour, one

small cup of Indian meal, an even tablespoonful of salt, a half cake of compressed yeast, two cups of water and two cups of milk, mixed together and added when lukewarm. These cakes must be mixed up over night and left to rise till morning. In the morning they should have risen and fallen back .- N Y. Tribune.

-Roast Turkey With Oysters.-Clean a turkey and lay it in a dripping-pan. Prepare a dressing of stale bread, composed of one quart of bread crumbs and one cupful of butter and water enough to moisten. Add to this two dozen oysters and pepper and salt to suit the taste. Mix all, and stuff the turkey with it; put butter over the outside; put some water in the dripping-pan, set it in the oven and bake until done, basting quite often. Never parboil a young turkey .- Farm and Fire-

-Lemon Sauce-A good sauce for variety of puddings may be made with one large teacupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, the juice and half the grated peel of one lemon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and three table spoonfuls of boiling water. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the well beaten egg, then lemon and nutmeg. Beat hard several minutes and add the boiling water, a spoonful at a time. Then put it on to heat in a double boiler and stir constantly until it reaches the boiling point, but do not let it boil; then it is ready.—Prairie

-Chicken Patties .- Pick the meat from cold chicken and chop very fine. Put it into a saucepan with a little water (milk is better), butter, pepper and salt. Thicken this with a little flour and the volk of one egg. Line some patty pans with crust, rub over with the white of an egg, and bake. When done fill them with the minced meat of chickens and send to the table hot. The covers for these pies are cut from rolled pie dough in round shapes and baked separately in regular pie tins. After filling the patties press a circular top down upon each. These are not Press.

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

The Body as Well as the Mind Should Receive Especial Training.

Growing girls of twelve to sixteen are apt to be very awkward both in the area and gestures. Sometimes they outgrow these shuffling, ugly habits of carriage and deportment without any especial effort on the part of their instructors; but it is a dangerous experiment to trust to time as the only experiment to trust to time as the only cure for these evils. Besides, it is not only grace that is of chief importance, BUTTER-Choice creamery... 24 to grow and develop without the necessary amount of pure air to feed the lungs; and how can a cramped up, flat chest and narrow shoulders give the requisite supply? In arranging, therefore, for a child's winter curriculum, do not forget the body while providing for the mind; and besides the daily walks, and the state of the stat the mind; and besides the daily walks, see that the children have some form of regular exercise particularly adapted LARE—Western steam. 950 @ 950. carriage. There are so many excellent methods now that one can hardly go astray, but perhaps a combination of the Delsartean movements with simple dumb-bell exercise would be the best. The former certainly gives grace and suppleness, and there is no better medium than the carriage. There are so many excellent and there is no better medium than the latter for developing muscle and inflating the chest. There is no need to give PORK much time to these exercises, and in no case should gynasium work take the place of long walks in the open air; fifteen or twenty minutes' regular and fifteen or twenty minutes' regular and daily practice is all that is necessary, and it will be found in every case to be of incalculable advantage. A breathing of incalculable advantage. A breathing exercise should always accompany the manual performance. Physicians tell us that the lower part of the lungs are seldom brought into play, and that diseases both of the lungs and the stomach would be less frequent if each function of the body received continually its full share of oxygen. After the fifteen minutes' bodily exercise is over, therefore give ten minutes to a breathing exercise by inflating the lungs slowly for fifteen seconds, and then expelling the air for another fifteen seconds. During this exercise there should be no corsets or stays to confine the figure, and the teacher should see that the

the lungs.-N. Y. Tribune. It Electrifies Her.

Cumso (laying down his newspaper)-We shall soon have electric trains. Mrs. Cumso-I've seen some already.

"Yes; Mrs. Fangle has one to her new dress that shocks me every time I see it."--Truth.

First Boy-You ought to come to the

concert our music teacher is goin' to Second Boy-You goin' to be in?

"Yep. I'm one of the primmer don-as. We're goin' to give a cantata."

"Wot's that?" "Oh, it's all about sunshine, and storms, and pienics, and harvesters, and

all sorts of country things. It's great.' "Do you sing all that?" "N-o, I'm only in the first scene

'Early Mornin' on the Farm' "Wot do you do?" "I crow."-Good News.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing how many expectant Mothers in the land will appreciate the information, and desiring to save all the anguish and pain of the trying hour, I

wish to give my experience.

I used two bottles of Mothers' Friend with great relief, suffered but little pain, with great relief, suffered but little pain. and was not sick over twenty minutes. I did not experience that weakness usual in such cases, and looked and feltso well afterwards that my friends wondered at it; as on previous occasions of this kind I suffered greatly. I used the remedy on my breasts and did not have the least trouble with them. I passed through the crists with so little. cup of rye meal, one cup of flour, one cup of molasses, three and a half cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one

Eureka Springs, Ark.

Extract from a sentimental young lady's letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's grand canal drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."—Scraps.

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Utah and old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe. Tickets now on sale to Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rock-port, San Antonio, City of Mexi o, Monterey,

Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis Po-tosi, Los Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Can-on-of the Colorado, Los Angeles. San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland. New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker, or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile val-leys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the

For full particulars regarding country, rates. stop overs, etc., call on or address Geo W. Hagenbuch, passenger and ticket agent Santa Fe route. 812 Main street, or 1950 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., and W. J. Black, A. G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan.

ATLAS must have learned something about the weigh of the world .- Yonkers States-

A Mammoth Competition.

\$6,500 in prizes for the lest seven stories was what The Youth's Companio coffered; \$5,000 for the best Serials, and \$1,500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2,903 stories competed for these prizes. The suc-cessful stories are just announced to appear

n The Companion during 1893. By sending \$1.75 at once you will obtain the paper free to January and for a full year, to January, '94. Address The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

A CHOPPING sea doesn't seem to make much impression on the sea-board.—Boston Courier.

She's Off!

She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship —, and if there is a pas enger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or sie is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

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3 50 @ 4 00 71½@ 71½ 41½@ 42% 3) @ 30½ 47 @ 47½

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good you get.

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	THE	Strong City General.	T	District No. 19 General.		District No. 41 Bond Sinking.		District No. 52 Bond Interest.	ha	School Land Principal.	
	Annual Depart	Cal. overdrawn last report Amount on tax roll	Ore	ount on tax roll 548 97 lers paid	28 97	Bal. on hand last report 56 89 Amount on tax roll 364 23 Bond paid 300 00 Uncoll'd tax 11 01 Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92' 100 17	amo inte bal.	on hand last report 16 44 ount on tax roll 17 56 erest paid 30 (on hand Oct. 1, '92 4 00	Sa Da	les 1507 00 ld state treas 1188 24 ls supt. order 78 76 lt on hand oct 1, '92 565 00	4
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	Ba'ance on hand last report 14-34 Amount on tax roll 276-95 Orders paid 376 378 384 Amount on tax roll 378	Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92 11 49	48 00	Bal. on hand last report 6 16 Amount on tax roll 40 01 Interest paid Bal, on hand Oct. 1, '92 18 17	28 0	District No. 51 Bond Interest.		State School Fund 2nd. Div.		MARLIN SAFETY	
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