

# Chase County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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 company.

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 Pawnee. It will open about 200,000 acres to settlement.

SENATOR PLATT has announced himself as heretofore 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 message.

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 \$4,332,852.

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.

It 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 SCHOONS reports that this government is not likely to have trouble with Venezuela on account of the Mi-jores incident.

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 consul-general 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 Poles arrived at New York bound for San Louis valley, Col.

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

ADELIA W. HUBBELL, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., was butted nearly to death by a ram in 1887. She has now secured \$1,750 damages.

ALEXANDER H. WYANT, the famous American landscape painter, died of softening of the brain at New York on the 29th.

HUGH ROSS and Burgess McLuckie, in jail at Pittsburgh for complicity in the recent Homestead riots, have been granted bail.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS is looked 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 WIGGLES, 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 again.

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. HOYT, of Pennsylvania, died on the 1st. He was 62 years old.

The telegraph operators on the New Jersey Central have been given satisfactory 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 3d of pulmonary consumption.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spre was reported overdue at New York.

Five destroyed a Williamsburg, N. Y., tenement and several of the inmates were killed by jumping from the windows.

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 unfaithfulness, 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 WEST.

The Cincinnati presbytery has voted to 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, 123,736; Cleveland, 100,379; Weaver, 30,398; fusionists, 107,077; Bidwell, 14,073. For governor—Nelson, 94,600; Donnelly (pop.), 58,733.

OFFICIAL returns of all but one county of the state of Washington give Harrison 36,461; Cleveland, 29,923; Weaver, 19,264; Bidwell, 2,487. For governor—McGraw (rep.), 33,103; Sniely (dem.), 28,779; Young (pea.), 22,369; 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 426,381 votes; Harrison, 399,288; Bidwell, 25,870; Weaver, 23,207. Cleveland's plurality is 26,993.

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 organization 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 havoc 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 desperate 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 democratic politician of northeast Missouri, is dead.

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.

A COMPANY has been formed to irrigate 500,000 acres of land in Wyoming, to be colonized by Scandinavians.

It 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 Dyerforth experiments in Texas seem to show that bombarding the clouds brings down rain, though not always copiously.

A COUNTESS' 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 Nicaragua 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 recommenced.

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 debt of trust for \$130,000 to secure his creditors.

The Nicaragua canal convention at New Orleans adjourned after resolving that the work should receive the financial 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 electricity.

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.

#### GENERAL.

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 Cadiz.

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 York.

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 commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

In a vote taken at a mass meeting at Montreal as to the annexation of Canada to the United States 993 voted for union and 1,614 for national independence.

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 Dahomey.

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 proposals.

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 Romanesque style in 1219-21.

BUGLIARIES 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 famine-stricken province.

The proposition to restrict immigration to this country for one year is not looked upon favorably by the agents of the steamship companies.

GLADSTONE and Labouchere have effected a reconciliation.

#### THE LATEST.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY has been in Washington for the purpose of smoothing over the difficulties concerning the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland.

HENRY FOREY is charged with forgeries in Savannah, Ga., amounting to \$68,000.

A PORTO Novo dispatch announces the submission of the coast towns of Ivarala, 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 returned to New York on the 5th from his hunting trip to Virginia.

The Pinkertons have issued their long-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 Mexico by electing Dr. Dargin, of Boston, Mass., president; Dr. Liceaga, of Mexico, and Dr. La Chancelle, of Montreal, vice presidents; Dr. Watson, of Concord, N. H., secretary, and Dr. Holten, of Brattleboro, Vt., treasurer.

The United States supreme court decided 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 recently 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 ESHIEL, well known in St. Louis variety amusements, is dead.

The postmaster-general's report shows a great increase.

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

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Wolf hunts are the popular amusements 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 of the government exhibit at the 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.

The error in certifying the vote from Sedgewick and Wilson counties, in which the name of Campbell instead of Cabball 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 follow.

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 "general." Major-generals and brigadier-generals will follow next in command and the subdivisions will be companies instead of posts.

In canvassing the votes for representatives, the official returns sent from Haskell county showed that Stubbs, republican, received 186 votes and Rosenthal, democrat, 128. 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 under pretense of having evidence to convict them of offenses against Uncle Sam demanded a certain amount of cash money.

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 driving home alone on a wagon loaded with corn and wheat 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 pin, crushing his skull. He was robbed of about \$25 and his watch and left dying alongside the road, where he was found by friends.

Mrs. John Taylor, wife of a farmer living south of Abilene, was recently arrested on the charge of murdering her husband. Mr. Taylor died September 13, 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 pleasantly was the principal reason of suspicion 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 district judges chosen. They are: L. A. Myers, of the First judicial district; William A. Raulolph, of the Fifth, and A. M. Jackson, of the Thirteenth. The republicans elected W. D. Webb in the Second 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 Svetlick, a wealthy cattleman, on October 23, 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. Svetlick, who, in case of his vast wealth, Mrs. Anna Staeh, Svetlick's sister, is now accused of being the originator of the assassination and Mrs. Staeh, 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 was dead. He was about 25 years old and physically a large, healthy man. He left a wife and babe.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

### Report of Secretary Noble—Interesting Account of the Work of His 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 administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any like preceding period in the history of the department. In the general land office on June 30, 1888, there were pending 330,963 final entries, and the accumulation steadily increasing. These have all been disposed of. During the present administration 306,138 agricultural patents have been issued, against 162,734 in the preceding four years, representing an excess in acreage of 3,658,849 acres. The policy of making forestries over the western states and territories has been greatly advanced during the past year. Reserves have been created by presidential proclamation making an area of 3,432,200 acres. This policy will be further carried into effect and will be most beneficial and far reaching in its results.

The public parks in the United States, under control of the interior department—Yellowstone park, the National park, the Sequoia National park, U. S. Grant National park and the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, excepting the latter, are under guard of special details 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 quartzite 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 1879 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 of land. Other negotiations, which are pending will, when ratified, add 10,000,000 acres more. Allotments of land in severalty to the Indians have been made in very large numbers, and \$3,940,000 of patents have been issued, have by operation of 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.

There has been no marked change in the business methods of the patent office. The number of applications for patents during the past year was 43,943, the total number awaiting action July 1, 1891, 9,417. The number of patents granted was 12,626, the total receipts were \$1,268,724.35, and the expenditures \$1,114,134.23. The amount in the treasury to the credit of the patent office is now \$4,102,141.69. The secretary states that the work of the geological survey has been carried on with great efficiency. In the topographic branch 23,000 square miles have been surveyed during the past year, making a total of 69,000 square miles up to the present time.

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 continent, unless certain unmeasured volcanoes of Mexico should prove to be higher. This great land mass lies just a little to one side of the boundary between Alaska and British America and will bear the United States flag.

The volume of business handled and disposed of in the pension office during the past year is shown to have been enormous. There were on June 30, 1892, 874,968 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,938 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. Among these are twenty-two widows and daughters of soldiers of the revolution and 163 survivors of the war of 1812. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$130,038,612.66, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1893 of \$14,000,000 will leave a deficiency. There have been filed up to date of October 18, 1892, 23,917 claims under the act of June 27, 1891, and there have been issued thus far of these claims 63,340 certificates.

The force of the pension office consists of 2,093 persons, assigned to fifteen divisions. A certain number of these divisions are under the immediate direction of the deputy commissioners and chief clerks. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be formed from the fact that during the year 5,577,123 pieces of mail were received and 4,316,616 pieces sent out. In such a number of certificates issued during the year was 311,382. The total number of pensioners dropped from the rolls was 23,306. The average annual value of each pension on the roll is \$133.41. Under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1891, many claimants 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 seeking conclusions as to the best terms the government should give to the debt of subsidized railroads now approaching maturity. The report has 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 act of March 3, 1879, to the purchase of Alaska. It is a history of the railroads 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 difficult 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 run 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 congressional 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 earnestly requested and represented to be necessary, in order to furnish court facilities.

The international complications from the killing of the seals in the ocean and in the Behring sea have greatly embarrassed the lessees of the seal island. In 1891 no less than 65,000 seals were taken in the open sea, and more than that number in 1891. During the last season only 1,900 seals were killed on the seal islands and the diminished number upon the rockeries shows a terrible waste of seal life. The destructive methods employed in pelagic sealing.

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

Attempt to Assassinate Hippolyte.—NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The attempt to assassinate Hippolyte by three men Friday morning has started a report that the black republic was threatened with an overthrow. Advice from Hayti do not indicate trouble, there was some excitement after the attempted assassination, but quiet was restored when the men were shot.

## THE ARMY.

### Annual Report of the Secretary of War—Summary of Secretary's Desirable Remarks—A Remedy Suggested—Military Matters Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of 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 enlisted 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 30, 1892. 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 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 proposed.

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 sections, 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 Point Secretary Elkins says in the report:

"Its capacity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is recommended that the president be given authority to appoint ten cadets at large each year, as was authorized by law prior to June 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 number of graduates, who 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 nominate promptly for their sons in their home districts. 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 be given a few months of preparation before the March examination.

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THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE OLD STAGE ROAD.

It was long ago, but the young leaves glowed in their sun-gilt dew by the mountain road.

When the partridge rose with a hollow boom, And the rabbit peeped with his eyes ashine,

And the squirrel jeered from the bough's pine, And the thrush broke short in his half-trilled song.

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, Her loud heart shaking its silken bow.

Under the gaze of her tender groom, Like a humming bird guarding his lilac bloom;

And the air came fresh on the warm pink cheek, And away was the swing and the jolt and the creak

Of the stage coach over the mountain.

And there rode the grim-lipped, silent man, With his wife a-beating her turkey fan.

Fluffy and proud as that frowl long dead When he blushed and bowed with portly tread.

And there the journeyman preacher bent, His thin lips feasting on argument,

And the deacon's quavering note grew shrill 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 east.

Now nothing troubles the wood-hush lone, The squirrel nibbles the seeds of his cone,

The nighthawk ruffles his breast in the sand, The white birch leans with her silver wand,

And effing lightens the brambles' load, And the clover blooms in the gullied road—

The old route over the mountain.

An' a 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 score.

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 ruddy 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 through, With thump and whistle and fierce halloo,

And cracks the trestle and whips 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.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892.)

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

She lived with her mother and baby in the great three-story tenement house back of the stores in Cranesville, and played most of 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.

Her mother, Mrs. Watson, was a pale, tired woman, who worked early and late for the support of her fatherless children.

She started for her work one morning 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 served the door of the one room that she used for a home, and went to work.

It was not Dennie's way to be careful 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 clothes. "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.

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 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 table.

Baby felt a little mischievous this morning, and he played with his spoon, and reached out with it to strike everything 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, subdued 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

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 backs.

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, Den," and other nicknames filled the air.

"I may as well go," she said, half 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 joined the group below. She was welcomed eagerly, and was soon foremost in the noisy game they were playing.

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 probably crying.

The little girl felt conscience stricken 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 village.

"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 Cranesville, 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," shouted one small urchin, alive at 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 eyes the stream of water that was already pouring out of the nozzle of the hose in the hands of a sturdy fireman.

"It's our house," she gasped.

The occupants of the house were gathered in a frightened group on the sidewalk in front of the house from whose windows puffed little jets of smoke that grew larger every moment.

Only a second they stood thus.

Suddenly into their midst rushed a childish figure, and in another minute Dennie had entered the burning building.

AGNES L. FRAY.

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A fireman ran by shouting to the amazed women:

"What did you let her go for? Stop her, 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 another.

And Dennie had gone to try to save him and atone for her neglect and carelessness.

Not one soul in all that crowd believed 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 overpowered her.

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 shrieks.

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 ladder shouts:

"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, scorching her sunny curls and licking with eager tongues 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 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 window.

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 smother the little flames that burst

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 air grew black, the faces and voices faded 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 darling baby be?"

Dennie turned a pair of conscience-stricken 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 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 make a hero of her, and her one impulsive deed of bravery won for her the admiration of all hearts.

From that hour dated better times for Dennie and her mother and the baby, and though the boys still teased her and called her "Dennis," yet not one of them but thought her a "regular trump" and worth a dozen other girls.

Those minutes of agony and suspense, when she stood at the open window with baby on her arm and the terrible fire all around her, had been too keen, a punishment for her to ever forget.

AGNES L. FRAY.

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

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

Charles J. Harrah is a protected manufacturer, 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 Wm. Mahan's fund under a pledge to 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 workmen.

"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 workman from which he 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, he says:

"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 enforced the longest unemployment."

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 expense of the poor. "The policy pursued by the republican party of to-day," Mr. Harrah declares, is one "of class legislation in favor of the wealthy capitalist as against the workman."

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 says:

"Instead of doing anything to remove the cause of discontent among the workmen, we are at present engaged 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' committee 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 pretense this time that money was to be used in legitimate expenses. On the contrary, it is a well understood fact 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 Manufacturers and Pauper Foreigners—Both Are a Menace to Our Institutions.

Pennsylvania is pre-eminent in many ways. She is the banner republican 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 said "hands off immigration," and have filled Pennsylvania fuller of non-English-speaking foreigners than any other state. While crying: "Vote for American wages for American workmen and against the pauper wages of Europe," these manufacturers 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 workmen. 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 per ton duty on bituminous protects anthracite coal as well. Henry Wood, in the Forum, has given us a picture of them:

"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, Poles, Bohemians, Arabs, Italians, Sicilians, Russians and Tyrols of the lowest class—a section almost denationalized by the scum of the continent; where women hesitate to drive about the country roads by day, where unarmed men are not safe after the sinking of the sun.

"There he will see prosperous little cities like Hazleton, Mammoth, 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 equalled 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 Hazleton is said to send each month to southern Europe from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Such immigrants, as a rule, make no attempt to become 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 Tilters 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 I 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 statesmen 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 compare the ghost of slavery. Has 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 of 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, and you exult in the performance every 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 country as long as they are useful, and when they cease to be useful they may go to the poorhouse! [Applause.]

"We are villains of the lords of taxation! 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 is poverty, and that was imposed by law!"

"Mr. Speaker, the time has come when we aspire to freedom; the time has come when we mean to be free. And if the gentlemen on the other side will not concede something to us, I ask them to put their ears to the ground and listen. Unless concessions are made, unless something is done for the amelioration 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 twenty-six changes in the tariff by separate bills since it came into power, viz:

Act of March 2, 1861. Act of July 14, 1874. Act of August 6, 1861. Act of May 1, 1872. Act of Dec. 24, 1861. Act of June 6, 1872. Act of July 14, 1862. Act of June 25, 1874. Act of March 3, 1863. Act of February 8, 1875. Act of April 29, 1864. Act of March 2, 1865. Act of June 30, 1864. Act of July 1, 1879. Act of March 3, 1865. Act of June 14, 1884. Act of May 18, 1876. Act of May 6, 1887. Act of July 28, 1890. Act of March 3, 1883. Act of March 3, 1867. Act of May 9, 1891. Act of March 25, 1867. Act of June 10, 1891. Act of Feb. 24, 1869. Act of Oct. 1, 1890.

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 saying of the Tribune's could not be called an exaggeration.—N. Y. Evening Post.

—That protective tariffs have injured instead of helping American manufacturers 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 free trade our manufactures would have grown up in natural hardihood.—Henry George.



Mrs. Sarah Muir of Minneapolis.

"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, 908 16th av., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills.

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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 gold to gray. 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 world to me. 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 thought unguessed. What was there hid beyond these hills of darkening brown? Were there cities tall and fair beyond our little town? Were there a world beyond the place where the sun went down? 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 ever so far." 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. Lawton'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, saying: "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 kill me. "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 waited 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 out 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—he loved me. 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 be his." The happiness of that moment is beyond the bounds of language. There are no words that will portray it. It was heavenly. I listened with rapture, my heart all in a tumult, for his next

words. He was coming to the climax and in his next sentence he must speak my name. His lips moved and I sat breathless. "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. With 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 coming 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 I 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 tones, "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 yours. The name is the same." "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 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 you 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 felt 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 remarked, "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 moaned, "that my sister must have everything and I nothing? Was it not enough that she had all the love and attentions at home, without taking from me the man I love? Ah! Heavens, is it right that she should take from me all I have? Is it just?" I spent the day in my room musing

and cherishing my grief; but when it grew dark I stole downstairs and out through the garden to the highway. I wanted action, and it was my intention 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-possessed, 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 said: "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 stranger?" "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 I did not doubt the truth of it. I believed now that he had not intentionally ignored me, and that afforded me a little relief; but it was very little in the face of the knowledge that he was lost to me, and that no reconciliation could ever result. Friendship would not answer between us any more. It must be love or a complete separation, and with us it could not be love. "Agnes," he continued, "I accidentally 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 inquiry of Mr. Bernard I learned that you had disappeared, and no one could give any information as to your whereabouts." He paused as if undecided whether to say more or not, but finally he went on: "I did not seek for you, Agnes, because 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 startling 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 soled 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 you 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 excuse for me, Agnes, won't you?" "No, Mr. Hanley," I answered, "there is no excuse for you. You turned against me in my darkest hour, and preferred to believe the vile slanders

that were uttered against me rather than believe in me." "Will you not forgive me, Agnes?" he asked, pleadingly. "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 firmness. "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-by." 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.]

A DECAYING PARTY. Republican Rotteness Falling Upon Public Taste. 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 to them in these states, or either of 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 the party. 1856..... 8,473 1860..... 129,023 1864..... 150,424 1868..... 176,548 1872..... 186,547 1876..... 208,011 1880..... 232,194 1884..... 238,493 1888..... 293,361 1892..... 250,681 Here is an invariable increase in the votes which the republicans cast 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 population. How about New York? Read the figures of republican votes in that state: 1856..... 270,007 1860..... 362,616 1864..... 398,733 1868..... 418,883 1872..... 440,726 1876..... 459,207 1880..... 455,914 1884..... 502,095 1888..... 450,338 1892..... 608,292 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 republicans? It cannot be explained away, as it might in such states as Ohio, on the 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 untrammelled 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 impression either do not know the man or have suffered their knowledge of him to be obscured by professions of 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 itself are enough to remove misapprehension on this score, if any exists, and to thwart any effort to create misunderstanding. 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 democratic victory was the product of a union of states and voters, bent on accomplishing certain public results under the generalship of one in whose capacity to accomplish those results there was general confidence. There were no mercenaries in this army, none whose support was purchased at any price whatever. Mr. Cleveland expected that every democrat would vote the

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 landslide 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. Y. World. —The election of Mr. Cleveland shows that popular opinion, however slow it may be in forming, is when once formed almost invariably 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. Dewey 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. Dewey 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 Chronicle. —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 try that which promises to limit taxation to the revenue needs of the government. They have concluded to abandon the policy of taxing nine-tenths for the benefit of one-tenth and give the former a few of the advantages of equal taxation.—New York Register.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
 Issued 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:

Well!  
 Sheel!

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 Cleveland 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.

**FAVOR W. F. RIGHTMIRE.**  
**HEADQUARTERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, COOK CO. CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, ILL.**  
 NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

TO THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURT:

Having noticed that the Reville 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, I know what I am talking about. In 1888 Judge Doster was making Republican high tariff 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 Senate, 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 Topeka, 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 reward 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 unorganized. Then, in September and October of 1891, he gave his time to build up our party in Ohio, and no one man 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. Rightmire to the United States Senate.

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

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| 2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.         |        | .25    |
| 3-Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat.    |        | .25    |
| 4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.       |        | .25    |
| 5-Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.     |        | .25    |
| 6-Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum.      |        | .25    |
| 7-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.             |        | .25    |
| 8-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.        |        | .25    |
| 9-Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.      |        | .25    |
| 10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. |        | .25    |
| 11-Suppressed or Painful Periods.        |        | .25    |
| 12-White, Too Profuse Periods.           |        | .25    |
| 13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.        |        | .25    |
| 14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.    |        | .25    |
| 15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.       |        | .25    |
| 16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.      |        | .25    |
| 17-Piles, Blind or Bleeding.             |        | .25    |
| 18-Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.        |        | .25    |
| 19-Catarh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.  |        | .25    |
| 20-Whooping Cough.                       |        | .25    |
| 21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.          |        | .25    |
| 22-Bar Discharges, Impaired Hearing.     |        | .25    |
| 23-Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.  |        | .25    |
| 24-General Debility, Physical Weakness.  |        | .25    |
| 25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.        |        | .25    |
| 26-Sore Throat, Soreness from Riding.    |        | .25    |
| 27-Kidney Diseases.                      |        | .25    |
| 28-Sore Mouth, or Canker.                |        | .25    |
| 29-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.        |        | .25    |
| 30-Painful Urination.                    |        | .25    |
| 31-Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.    |        | .25    |
| 32-Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.      |        | .25    |

**EXTRA NUMBERS**  
 28-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges. 1.00  
 29-Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00  
 30-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance. 1.00

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

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 For PILES—External or Internal—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, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

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

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

**KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL**  
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**FARM JOURNAL.**

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**THE COURANT,**  
 Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. G. Brown & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for 17 NEW YORK.

**ROAD NOTICE.**  
 STATE OF KANSAS, } ss  
 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 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at large, 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 and fifteen and eleven and fourteen, connecting a road running to Wousevu and a road running north and south at said termination.  
 Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. C. Siler, L. Becker and A. Vebrug as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cedar township, on Monday, the 12th 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, }  
 County Clerk. }  
 [L. S.]

**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 misrepresent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of footwear, 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.



**Turkey Shoot!**

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

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24TH,**

near the railroad bridge at Cottonwood Falls. Hot coffee, sandwiches and oysters will be served in a tent on the grounds. Come, bring your best guns and win your tukeys for Christmas.

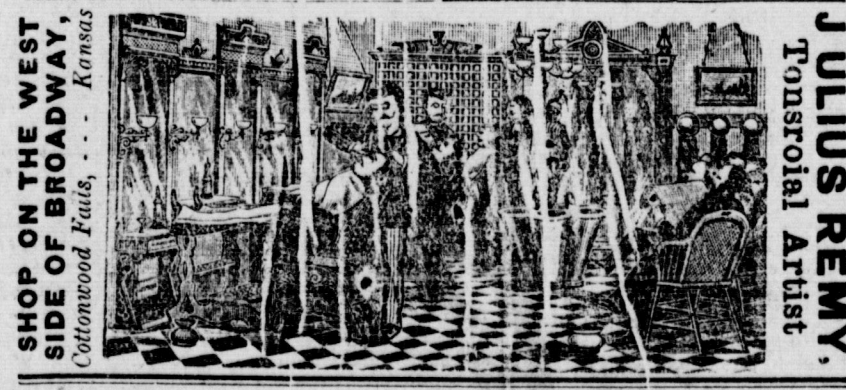
**Fine, Artistic Photographs.**

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We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner. Come and examine our work before you go elsewhere.

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 DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.**

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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much. But to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's oil, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, so that electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this lamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*  
**ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.**

**"The Rochester."**

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**WOOD & GRISHAM,**  
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 Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts.  
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**PHYSICIANS.**  
**A. M. CONAWAY**  
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 CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.  
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 Try Him. Matfield Green. nov191f

**GO TO CEDAR POINT!**  
 call on

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**M'CORMICK BINDER,**  
 AND  
**TWINE, etc,**

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all. mh101f

**ROAD NOTICE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss  
 County of Chase, }  
 OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, }  
 October 4th, 1892. }

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, 1892, a petition signed by Henry G. L. Straub and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at large, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows: viz:  
 Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-two, range six east of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence in a westerly direction to the northeast corner of Herbert Taylor's orchard, thence a path 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. Varum road and vacate all that part of the H. C. Varum road between the beginning and ending of the above described road.  
 Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Byram, Joseph Arnold and E. F. Riggs as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, 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, }  
 County Clerk. }  
 [L. S.]



**COLLINS & BURGIE CO.**  
 CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF

**STOVES AND RANGES.**  
**LEADER RANGES**  
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 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,**



JAY GOULD DEAD.

The Great Railroad Magnate Succumbs to Consumption.

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 yesterday morning of consumption, surrounded by his immediate family. Although he had been in declining health for some



JAY GOULD.

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

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. The history of Jay Gould from a bare-footed boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railroad king whose wealth was estimated at \$10,000,000 is one of the most remarkable among America's self-made men.

Jay Gould was born in West Settlement, a backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, in May, 1802. 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-riot war in the early '30s.

After an unsuccessful attempt to push the sale of a patent mouse trap which he had invented, Mr. Gould entered into partnership with Zedekiah Pratt in the famous business in Pennsylvania, at a place known as Gouldsborough. In 1826 the patent was sold and Mr. Gould came to New York with a good addition to his fortune.

In 1829 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.

During the civil war Erie railway stock went down to bed rock and Gould bought it for a song. He called himself Daniel Drew and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from cornering the Erie interest. Gould rapidly became the leading spirit of the Erie Railroad Co.

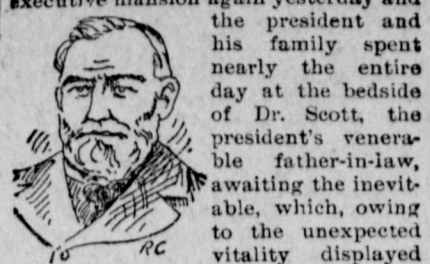
An attempt was made by Gould in 1859 to corner all the gold in the country. Fifty millions of dollars was the price aimed at. The price of gold in March of that year was \$1.34, the lowest in three years.

NEW ORLEANS Street Roads Sold. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—A New York syndicate has purchased the street railway systems of this city for \$10,000,000. The motive power will be changed from mules to electricity.

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.



REV. DR. SCOTT, by the invalid, did not 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.

Dr. Scott died at 4:10 yesterday afternoon. Rev. John W. Scott, the father-in-law of President Harrison, was born with the century, the date of his birth being January 22, 1803.

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.

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.

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 and expressage, received from the Southern Pacific at New Orleans, brought by Wells-Fargo & Co's express messenger, Harris, who had in charge a package addressed to the Island City savings bank, Galveston, valued at \$10,000.

A Boy Executed. MACON, Ga., Nov. 30.—The first legal hanging in many years in this county occurred today, 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.

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.

A KANSAS LYNCHING.

A Negro Mob Lynches a Negro Murderer—The Sheriff and His Deputies Overpowered.

HAWTHA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Commodore 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 colored 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 consultation on the union depot platform.

True had heard the noise and was up and dressed with the exception of facing 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 off with his revolver.

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

ROCHESTER, 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 Rochester tunnel, on the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern railroad, he unearthed an old relic of the war.

It was finally agreed that the executive committee be empowered to appoint a committee of five to go to Washington with the resolutions to be prepared and present them to President Cleveland after his inauguration urging the claims of the stalwarts to recognition by the administration.

THE committee of five, consisting of Lewis Beets, of Eldorado, Joseph G. Love, A. A. Harris, Joe Chesbire, Joseph Pettilion and J. B. Crouch, was appointed to draft the statement to be presented to the president.

Another Brown Paper Package. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 1.—The same safe of the Wells-Fargo, which brought the bundle of brown paper from Kountze Brothers, New York, to the Island City National bank of this city, which robbers substituted for \$10,000 in greenbacks, brought a similar package from the National Bank of New York to Ball, Hutchings & Co., which should have contained \$25,000.

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.

STALWART DEMOCRATS.

They Meet at Topeka and Decide Upon Their Future Course—Will Maintain Their Organization For the Present.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—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.

Joseph G. Love, of Washington, said 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.

At the evening session the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, At the conference of democrats held in Topeka on October 7, 1892, this committee was appointed for the sole purpose of preserving the democratic organization of the state of Kansas, and providing for a certain assurance that hereafter and at all times there should be tendered for the suffrage and support of the electors of Kansas candidates for state offices who should be democrats of undoubted party loyalty.

Another Brown Paper Package. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 1.—The same safe of the Wells-Fargo, which brought the bundle of brown paper from Kountze Brothers, New York, to the Island City National bank of this city, which robbers substituted for \$10,000 in greenbacks, brought a similar package from the National Bank of New York to Ball, Hutchings & Co., which should have contained \$25,000.

QUADRUPED 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.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Gov. Humphrey has made appointments as follows: J. M. Deraoit, 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 Blue Rapids City, Marshall county.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Gov. Humphrey has made appointments as follows: J. M. Deraoit, 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 Blue Rapids City, Marshall county.

HOW KANSAS VOTED.

The canvass of the vote for presidential electors and congressmen, as cast at the late election in Kansas was completed by the state board of canvassers on the 30th and was announced as follows:

Table with columns for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-governor, Secretary of state, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of instruction, Congressmen, and various districts. Lists names and vote counts for candidates like Weaver, Harrison, and others.

KANSAS TEMPERANCE UNION.

Rev. D. C. Milner Elected President

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—The Kansas Temperance union held an animated business session this morning in Representative hall. Rev. D. C. Milner was elected president and other officers were chosen as follows: Vice president, Samuel T. Howe; secretary, F. O. Popenoe; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Thurston.

BANK ROBBER SHOT.

One of the Spearville desperadoes fatally wounded.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 1.—At Orlando, seventeen miles north of here, while the sheriff of Ford county, Kan., was endeavoring to arrest one of the Spearville bank robbers, the latter resisted arrest and a shooting bee was the result. The robber was winged the first shot and fell on his back, promiscuously shooting at everything in sight.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Completion of the Senate and House as Shown By the Official Canvass.

The state canvassing board completed the count on members of the legislature on December 1. The tie in Coffey county was won by the republicans. The senate stands populists 25; republicans, 15. The house, republicans, 64; populists, 59; democrats, 2, as follows:

Table listing members of the Kansas legislature by district. Columns include District, Name, and Party. Lists names like J. D. Williamson, John M. Price, Lucien Baker, etc., and their respective parties.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

## THE COUNTRY ROAD.

The pathway of life may be narrow and steep; But the road through the country is deeper. 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 bowlers for gravel; And broken down buggies, on hillside and plain. 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 town. Or seeking its portals when able.

Deserted farm houses; the fences decayed. And the breezes through weed patches blowing. Where once happy children rejoiced, as they played. Hide and seek, where the field corn was growing.

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; Society's pleasures away from him hurried—'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 found. With less than a seven-foot measure.

Let us seek some reform then, at once, or we lose. All trace of our roads from our annals. And make surface roads that the public can use. 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 their tops. When the wire of such a fence is drawn taut, the tall corner post will be lifted up on its steep braces. This lifting process is sometimes aggravated by a wire stretched from the bottom of the corner post to the top of the nearest fence post. To keep such a post in the ground it is often made of a heavy log, or it is weighted down by huge rocks which frighten young horses. Sometimes a stout cable of twisted wire is guyed from the top of the corner post to a stake driven into the roadbed, just where the highway

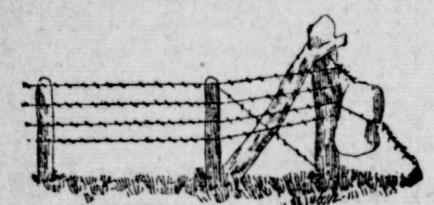


FIG. 1.—WRONG METHODS OF BRACING A FENCE POST.

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 planted at least four feet deep, and, if possible, the lower end should be larger. If round and of hard wood it need not be larger than the hole bored by an ordinary post auger. As the lower end should be the smaller, it should not be pointed or driven in. If of the same size throughout, the lower end may be scooped, as shown in Fig.

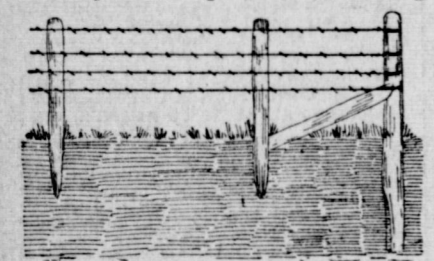


FIG. 2.—A PROPERLY BRACED FENCE POST.

2. The earth around the post is thoroughly tamped from bottom to top. If set in an auger hole the earth may be tamped by pouring water around the post, and slowly dropping in fine subsol, 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 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 too heavy shoes. Steel shoes can be made lighter, will wear longer and the first cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used.—E. C. Powell.

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 crop.

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 yield.

A COLT, 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 out a poultry house once a week.

## KEEP A FEW SHEEP.

They Pay Better Than Any Other Class of Farm Animals.

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 keeping 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.

Another 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 \$16 per head. So her increase brought me \$18, making in all \$21.50. I think that the three fleeces of wool amply paid me for her keep. I never got a chance to get much education and don't 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 matter what happens, rain or shine, that milk must be delivered on schedule time or there is a rummage. Another reason is they are so docile and harmless, requiring less fencing, and if perchance they should break into the corn they are not such gluttons and will not, like cattle, eat till they kill themselves, 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 done without close attention, and sheep breeding and feeding are no exception to the rule.

## THE FARM BUILDINGS.

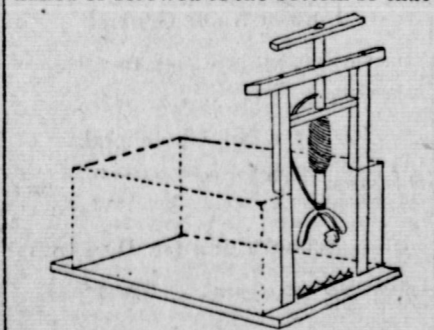
Render Them Comfortable Before Extreme Cold Sets In.

A farmer should never attempt to winter more stock than he can furnish with comfortable shelter. Many farmers have large farm buildings but they soon get out of repair, a board off, a door hanging by one hinge, or leaky roofs. Such buildings are not comfortable. The openings allow snow to continually sift in, or give free and uninterrupted access to drafts of cold air. In such cases a pound of nails and a few hours time in repairing often saves a ton of hay in one winter. A building which is simply boarded up should have the cracks banded and thus 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 Bait Can Be Caught with It.

Here is a trap for catching any game that will take bait. For the bottom use a board sixteen inches long. The sides should be twelve inches long and 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 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 keep well but be always convenient for use, instead of being frozen and sealed up in the ground.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—For asthma, soak blotting paper in strong salt-peter 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 fade.

—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 cup of molasses, three and a half cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve the saleratus in the water. Bake four hours.—Boston Budget.

—The old-fashioned rule for buckwheat cakes is undoubtedly the best. It calls for four cups of buckwheat, 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 Fireside.

—Lemon Sauce.—A good sauce for a variety of puddings may be made with one large teaspoonful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, the juice and half the grated peel of one lemon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and three tablespoonfuls 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 Farmer.

—Chicken Patties.—Pick the meat from cold chicken and chop very fine. Put it into a saucpan with a little water (milk is better), butter, pepper and salt. Thicken this with a little flour and the yolk 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. 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 difficult to make and are delicious eating. They can be kept hot quite a long time by keeping back upon the range and not filling until wanted.—Detroit Free Press.

## EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.

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

Growing girls of twelve to sixteen are apt to be very awkward both in their movements 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 cure for these evils. Besides, it is not only grace that is of chief importance, but the much more vital question of health. How is it possible for a body 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, regular that the children have some form of regular exercise particularly adapted to expand the chest and improve the carriage. There are so many excellent methods now that one can hardly go astray, but perhaps a combination of the Desartean 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 latter for developing muscle and inflating the chest. There is no need to give much time to these exercises, and in no case should gnasium work take the place of long walks in the open air; 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 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 air enters properly the lower part of the lungs.—N. Y. Tribune.

## ROOT AND BRANCH.

Unlike the ordinary Spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

Isn't it safe to say that no other blood purifier can be "just as good" if it were, wouldn't it be sold so!

## A Boy Prima Donna.

First Boy—You ought to come to the concert our music teacher is going to give.

Second Boy—You goin' to be in? "Yep. I'm one of the primer dominas. We're goin' to give a cantata."

"Wot's that?" "Oh, it's all about sunshine, and storms, and picnics, 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 use two bottles of Mothers' Friend 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 I feel well. I feel 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 use two bottles of Mothers' Friend 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 I feel well. I feel 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 use two bottles of Mothers' Friend 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 I feel well. I feel 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.

—Mrs. SAM HAMILTON, 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.

Cheap Rates For a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale to Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lompas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexi o, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canyon 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 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 valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

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 1030 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 weight of the world.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Mammoth Competition.

\$8,500 in prizes for the best seven stories was what The Youth's Companion offered; \$5,000 for the best Serials, and \$1,500 for the best Folklore tales. No less than 2,933 made entries for the prizes. The successful stories are just announced to appear in The Companion during 1903.

By sending \$1.75 at once you will obtain the paper FREE to January, and for a full year, \$1.00 per copy. 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 out! Who or what? Why the good ship —, and if there is a pasenger 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 she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

It is the early boy who catches the worm in the chestnut.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc.) with their respective prices.

## ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

These used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrh-ache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

## SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

## Where is He Going?

To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism. It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without drugging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

GENERALS SHERMAN and LOCAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend. During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to FOUR TIMES its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for Rheumatism known to medical science.

The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs.

OUR 40-page PAMPHLET SENT FREE BY MAIL. DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO., 1316 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## A Child Enjoys.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be restive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

You cannot expect a man to keep an unmoved face when he lets his countenance fall.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A TRAMP is always willing to receive a cold shoulder, but he prefers a porthouse.—Binghamton Republican.

"That unrivaled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea." Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

The bunco man is not fastidious. He lives on the simplest things he can find.—Elmira Gazette.

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

FOOTBALL players are an odd lot. As soon as their favorite game begins they commence to kick.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE record breaker isn't dishonest, although he tries to beat his way through life.—Elmira Gazette.

WHO suffers with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists, 25 cents.

## ALWAYS THUS.

Pilot Knob, Mo. Suffered 20 Years. Mr. Henry P. Travers, formerly of this place, suffering with chronic rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.

ST. JACOBS OIL cured him. No return of pain in 3 years.

G. A. Farrar. No Return 3 Years.

## "August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me."

Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N. Y.

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

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Send for 15 cent pamphlet. Remedies, no starvation, no laxatives and no bad effects. Strictly scientific. O.W. F. Garrison, 112 West 11th St., Chicago, Ill. Write for this paper every two years.

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## PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bucker Building.

## IF

You can't find what you want in your home stores, get on the train and come to our mammoth Dry Goods Establishment. If you can't come, then send for samples (no charge for samples), and order what you want by mail. We guarantee satisfaction.

Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHEN, Lebanon, Ohio.

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

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Patent, Enamels, and Patents which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for 10 tin or glass package with every purchase.

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# THE Annual Report OF THE County Clerk OF Chase County, Kansas, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1891, TO OCTOBER 1, 1892. SHOWING DEBITS AND CREDITS OF THE County Treasurer.

| State.                                 |          | County General. |     |
|--|----------|-----------------|-----|
| Dr.                                    | Cr.      | Dr.             | Cr. |
| Balance on hand.....                   | 1491 79  | 18015 18        |     |
| Taxes on roll 1892.....                | 16639 89 | 27085 98        |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 87 95    | 53 94           |     |
| Del. State Treasurer.....              | 10800 22 | 497 93          |     |
| Uncoll'd taxes.....                    | 1489 79  | 137 50          |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92.           | 1489 79  | 198 78          |     |
| <b>County General.</b>                 |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 18015 18 |                 |     |
| Taxes on roll 1892.....                | 27085 98 |                 |     |
| Drugs & medicine.....                  | 53 94    |                 |     |
| Interest on deposit.....               | 497 93   |                 |     |
| State, care of school.....             | 137 50   |                 |     |
| Court house bank building.....         | 12 50    |                 |     |
| Bridge hand sold.....                  | 279 45   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 239 39   |                 |     |
| Penalties.....                         | 15 34    |                 |     |
| Excise taxes.....                      | 46 95    |                 |     |
| March.....                             | 287 49   |                 |     |
| June.....                              | 1 33     |                 |     |
| Advertising.....                       | 114 33   |                 |     |
| Warrants uncollected.....              | 2794 22  |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd taxes.....                    | 1489 79  |                 |     |
| Rebate on 1892 tax roll.....           | 1012 31  |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 14125 82 |                 |     |
| <b>Warrants.</b>                       |          |                 |     |
| Issued Oct. 1, 1891 session.....       | 5191 71  |                 |     |
| Nov.....                               | 15 43    |                 |     |
| Dec. 1891.....                         | 5432 65  |                 |     |
| Jan. 1892.....                         | 348 43   |                 |     |
| Feb.....                               | 148 43   |                 |     |
| Outstanding last report.....           | 9507 11  |                 |     |
| Warrants canceled.....                 | 2794 22  |                 |     |
| Outstanding.....                       | 6742 84  |                 |     |
| <b>Bazaar Township General.</b>        |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 121 86   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 489 13   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 678 04   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 5 75     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 37 25    |                 |     |
| <b>Bazaar Township Road.</b>           |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 121 29   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 250 41   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 324 71   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 9 98     |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 13 17    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 40 75    |                 |     |
| <b>Matfield Township General.</b>      |          |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 574 18   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 178 00   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 40 91    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 353 25   |                 |     |
| <b>Matfield Township Road.</b>         |          |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 111 39   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 75 00    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 238 39   |                 |     |
| <b>Cedar Township General.</b>         |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 235 84   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 217 25   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 350 00   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 2 08     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 80 41    |                 |     |
| <b>Cedar Township Road.</b>            |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 172 92   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 175 48   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 100 00   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 2 02     |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 8 14     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 243 22   |                 |     |
| <b>Cottonwood Township General.</b>    |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 374 63   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 785 86   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 9 58     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 800 00   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 21 41    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 348 45   |                 |     |
| <b>Cottonwood Township Road.</b>       |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 127 81   |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 213 25   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 3 22     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 6 65     |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 6 75     |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 367 58   |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 367 58   |                 |     |
| <b>Diamond Creek Township General.</b> |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 14 85    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 597 73   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 5 43     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 567 58   |                 |     |
| Uncollected tax.....                   | 9 41     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 207 02   |                 |     |
| <b>Diamond Creek Township Road.</b>    |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 15 05    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 157 77   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 78       |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 152 53   |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 4 32     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 49 45    |                 |     |
| <b>Falls Township General.</b>         |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 8 29     |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 1063 30  |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 2 79     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 522 53   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 13 21    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 483 59   |                 |     |
| <b>Falls Township Road.</b>            |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 51 88    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 337 84   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 2 10     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 219 80   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 8 69     |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 17 65    |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 144 63   |                 |     |
| <b>Toledo Township General.</b>        |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 11 31    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 376 05   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 3 70     |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 364 91   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 3 13     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 27 59    |                 |     |
| <b>Toledo Township Road.</b>           |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 51 94    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 104 21   |                 |     |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co             | 64       |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 213 98   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 3 51     |                 |     |
| Road receipts.....                     | 6 56     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 24 97    |                 |     |
| <b>Cottonwood Falls City General.</b>  |          |                 |     |
| Balance on hand last report.....       | 18 34    |                 |     |
| Amount on tax roll.....                | 665 39   |                 |     |
| Orders paid.....                       | 663 54   |                 |     |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                      | 9 63     |                 |     |
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, '92            | 35 78    |                 |     |

| Strong City General.                  |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Bal. overdrawn last report.....       | 29 78   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 643 01  |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 1 43    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 586 58  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 33 97   |
| <b>Normal Institute Fund.</b>         |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 33 60   |
| Examination fees.....                 | 42 00   |
| Enrollment fees.....                  | 76 00   |
| Orders paid.....                      | 231 50  |
| State out.....                        | 50 00   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 20 10   |
| <b>School District No. 1 General.</b> |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 51 69   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 511 37  |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 8 18    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 571 24  |
| <b>District No. 2 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 31 09   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 1049 01 |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 1029 10 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 26 30   |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 42 24   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 42 24   |
| <b>District No. 2 Bond Sinking.</b>   |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 39 21   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 262 25  |
| Bond paid.....                        | 200 00  |
| Interest paid.....                    | 6 65    |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 91 88   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 91 88   |
| <b>District No. 2 Bond Interest.</b>  |         |
| Bal. overdrawn last report.....       | 13 70   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 109 27  |
| Interest paid.....                    | 91 78   |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 2 73    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 1 14    |
| <b>District No. 3 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 142 89  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 478 52  |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 8 47    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 432 35  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 186 85  |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 186 85  |
| <b>District No. 4 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 122 06  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 269 13  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 302 67  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 28 53   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 28 53   |
| <b>District No. 5 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 69 00   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 2826 64 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 308 86  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 14      |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 87 24   |
| <b>District No. 6 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 237 98  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 3118 53 |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 1 35    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 3321 98 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 24 40   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 24 40   |
| <b>District No. 6 Bond Sinking.</b>   |         |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 623 70  |
| Bond paid.....                        | 500 00  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 5 87    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 117 83  |
| <b>District No. 6 Bond Interest.</b>  |         |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 311 85  |
| Bond paid.....                        | 250 25  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 2 93    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 58 67   |
| <b>District No. 7 General.</b>        |         |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 420 67  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 409 50  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 10 98   |
| <b>District No. 8 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 25 36   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 334 13  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 222 14  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 83 22   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 24 13   |
| <b>District No. 9 General.</b>        |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 15 87   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 74 11   |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 5 34    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 70 23   |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 08      |
| <b>District No. 10 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 15 34   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 277 97  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 254 71  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 6 04    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 28 58   |
| <b>District No. 11 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 31 20   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 270 62  |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 5 13    |
| Orders paid.....                      | 200 82  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 23 63   |
| <b>District No. 12 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 39 92   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 263 94  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 287 20  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 16 66   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 16 66   |
| <b>District No. 13 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 2 50    |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 251 82  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 248 35  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 35 76   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 35 76   |
| <b>District No. 14 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 23 94   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 356 03  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 371 00  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 14 97   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 14 97   |
| <b>District No. 14 Bond Sinking.</b>  |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 25 22   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 118 68  |
| Bond paid.....                        | 100 00  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 43 90   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 43 90   |
| <b>District No. 14 Bond Interest.</b> |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 7 20    |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 9 88    |
| Interest paid.....                    | 6 00    |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 11 08   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 11 08   |
| <b>District No. 15 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 37 94   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 230 03  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 228 08  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 8 43    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 8 43    |
| <b>District No. 15 Bond Sinking.</b>  |         |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 62 71   |
| Bond paid.....                        | 62 71   |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 17 65   |
| <b>District No. 15 Bond Interest.</b> |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 7 23    |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 52 36   |
| Interest paid.....                    | 11 49   |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 45 00   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 45 00   |
| <b>District No. 16 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 31 72   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 75 15   |
| Orders paid.....                      | 104 77  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 2 14    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 2 14    |
| <b>District No. 17 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 67 02   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 283 35  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 469 46  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 86      |
| <b>District No. 18 General.</b>       |         |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 19 37   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 142 41  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 156 78  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 5 00    |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 5 00    |

| District No. 19 General.              |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 518 97 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 528 97 |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 20 00  |
| <b>District No. 20 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 6 01   |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 451 12 |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 10 45  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 419 41 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 48 17  |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 48 17  |
| <b>District No. 21 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 21 35  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 307 98 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 275 19 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 54 14  |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 54 14  |
| <b>District No. 22 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 63 63  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 273 90 |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 4 34   |
| Orders paid.....                      | 274 69 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 3 20   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 66 22  |
| <b>District No. 23 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 13 61  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 259 68 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 267 29 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 267 29 |
| <b>District No. 24 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 43 00  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 306 51 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 431 47 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 5 04   |
| <b>District No. 25 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 19 95  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 259 21 |
| Del. Pullman Palace Car Co            | 5 73   |
| Orders paid.....                      | 315 75 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 31 21  |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 31 21  |
| <b>District No. 26 General.</b>       |        |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 386 78 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 333 78 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 16 12  |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 6 88   |
| <b>District No. 27 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 14 67  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 130 11 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 181 76 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 2 95   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 181 76 |
| <b>District No. 27 Bond Sinking.</b>  |        |
| Bal. overdrawn last report.....       | 200 00 |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 340 22 |
| Bond paid.....                        | 200 00 |
| Bal. overdrawn Oct. 1, '92.....       | 59 78  |
| <b>District No. 27 Bond Interest.</b> |        |
| Bal. overdrawn last report.....       | 72 90  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 44 10  |
| Orders paid.....                      | 41 00  |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 4 80   |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '92.....         | 4 80   |
| <b>District No. 28 General.</b>       |        |
| Bal. on hand last report.....         | 24 77  |
| Amount on tax roll.....               | 232 68 |
| Orders paid.....                      | 200 37 |
| Uncoll'd tax.....                     | 4 70   |