

Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

NO. 10.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LIBERT PRAY has obtained leave of absence and will return to Greenland. The president has appointed Willard G. Stanley, of Oklahoma, as register of the land office at Beaver, Ok.
The United States supreme court has denied a writ of habeas corpus to Charles Cook, a banker of Juneau, Wis., held on a charge of receiving a deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent.
The president has recognized Carlos F. Pasalagua, the Mexican consul at Nogales, Ariz.; Alberto Lela, Mexican consul at Rio Grande City, Tex.; Alexander Lawrence DeLeland, French consul at San Francisco, and Herman Welson, consul of San Salvador at San Diego, Cal.
REPRESENTATIVE OATES, of Alabama, wants an extra session.
GEN. NETTLETON has taken official leave of his associates in the treasury department.
CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER thinks an extra session is dependent upon the condition of the treasury.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, who has recently returned from his mission to Spain and Italy in search of Columbus relics as an attaché to the United States commission to the Madrid historical exposition, reports to the state department that most of the exhibits there will be sent to the world's fair.
JOHN W. SCOTT, father-in-law of President Harrison, was reported dangerously ill at the White house.
DEMOCRATIC congressmen at present in Washington nearly all favor an extra session.

THE EAST.

The grand jury investigating the Lizzie Borden case has been dismissed temporarily, and it is believed that there are important developments.
PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND has left New York for a two weeks' hunting and fishing trip and will be lost to the sight of office holders.
FRENCH flames were raging in a mine near Scranton, Pa., and a number of miners who attempted to put out the fire were nearly suffocated.
At Sharpsburg, Pa., the house of H. E. Dannahover was burned, and he, together with his wife and baby, was cremated while in bed.
The validity of the North river bridge bonds at New York has been sustained. They mature in 2,450 years with interest at 4 per cent.
The court martial which tried Assistant Naval Engineer Danforth at New York recently on a charge of disobedience found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's suspension.
The official count of the Rhode Island vote shows the following result: Bidwell, 1,565; Harrison, 24,343; Cleveland, 21,609; Weaver, 237; plurality for Harrison, 3,734.
PROF. YOUNG, of Princeton, has no fear of the comet. If it passes close to the earth it will not be worse than a thunder shower.
The Critchlow trial ended in a verdict of acquittal. This practically settles all the Homestead cases.
THERE has been a wholesale cut in wages at the Carnegie Beaver Falls mill, as the old hands returning to work found out.
Two million dollars will be expended in laying third and fourth tracks on the Pennsylvania road in the state of Pennsylvania.
THE Morning Patriot building, Harrisburg, Pa., burned. Loss, \$50,000.
FREDERICK E. IVES, of Philadelphia, has succeeded with his color photographic device in blue, red and green.
YALE defeated Princeton by a score of 19 to 0 in the great football match at New York on Thanksgiving day.
GEORGE H. PELL, the bank wrecker of New York, has been pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. Flower.
A SYNDICATE of eastern capitalists has been formed for the purpose of working the mineral and dry-bone deposits at Danbarque, Ia.
WHILE dancing with her husband at a ball in Union Hill, N. J., Mrs. Christian Quoth, 72 years old, fell into his arms dead. Heart disease was the cause.
THE reports that the illness of Mr. Blaine is very serious, are emphatically denied by his physician, who says that his distinguished patient will soon be all right again.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT's residence at Newport, R. I., a costly building, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$600,000.
J. THEODORE F. HUNTER, formerly president of the Farmers & Mechanics' National bank of Phoenixville, Pa., has been convicted of making false returns to the comptroller of the currency.

THE WEST.

REV. JOHN BROWN, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Illinois, died at the age of 91 years.
ON a kite shaped track at Stockton, Cal., Stamboul trotted a mile in 2:07 1/2 with rain falling at the finish.
JUROR LINCOLN, in a Chicago court, offered to accept bribes from attorneys, and was sentenced to one year in jail for contempt of court.
A LUMBER camp at Marshfield, Wis., was destroyed by fire and one man perished in the flames.
SENATORS PERKINS and Higgins, of the senate committee are in the Indian territory investigating the "intruder question."
CONGRESSMAN LEW STEWARD, of the Eighth Illinois district, will contest the seat of R. A. Childs in the house of representatives.

Two men arrested in Chicago for shoplifting had a novel pastebord box which opened when an article was placed on the lid and then closed as the article fell inside.
TOMBSTONES over soldiers' graves at Stinesville, Ind., have been broken to pieces by unknown parties.
THE Anderson pressed brick works and the Kreicher file factory at Kreicherville, S. L., were destroyed by fire. The loss was \$175,000, fully covered by insurance.
THE official vote of Illinois for president and governor is as follows: President, Cleveland, democrat, 498,574; Harrison, republican, 397,401; Bidwell, prohibitionist, 41,590; Weaver, populist, 2,685. Governor, Altgeld, democrat, 425,238; Fifer, republican, 402,758.
FULL returns show that the populists hold the balance of power in the California legislature.
FOUR men working on the government scow at Lewiston, Idaho, were drowned recently.
GEORGE FLECKENSTEIN's large brewery at Minneapolis, Minn., was burned. The plant was a large one, about \$200,000 being invested.
Two young ladies were killed by a train while crossing the Lake Shore track at Indianapolis, Ind.
KANSAS university defeated Missouri university by a score of 12 to 4 in the football match at Kansas City Thanksgiving day.
MADISON defeated Evanston in the football match at Milwaukee. Score, 20 to 6.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, SR., the aged father of Gov. McKinley, died at his home in Canton, O., on the 24th.
THERE were fierce rows between the sophomores and freshmen at Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Ia., Thanksgiving day.
PRAIRIE fires are raging on the Cherokee strip. Credited to boomers.
TYPHOID fever is alarmingly prevalent in St. Louis.
THE Graham opera house at Washington, Ia., burned. Loss, \$55,000.
JAMES WELSH, a man nearly blind, has brought suit at San Francisco, claiming that the Australian ballot law prevented him from voting.
A TREE fell across the camp of James Park near Stevens City, Wash., killing three men and seriously injuring Edward O'Brien and two others.
THREE masked men held up a train in Washington in approved Missouri and Kansas style.
THREE men were killed by a collision between two freight trains on the Panhandle, in Indiana.
MINERS in Washington were cut off from food supplies by the recent floods, and a number of them almost starved to death.
It is claimed that Juror Lincoln, who was recently sent to jail in Chicago for contempt, is insane, and a movement for his pardon is on foot.
THE mutual Gas Co.'s plant at Detroit, Mich., has been sold for \$1,500,000.
ICE in the river delayed grinding in the Minneapolis mills, so that the week's output was the smallest in three months.

THE SOUTH.

McVANE & SHIELDS' circus train was wrecked on a curve near Mobile, Ala. Several employes were badly hurt.
The impression prevails in Texas that both the Clark and Hogg parties are carrying knives up their sleeves for Roger Q. Mills. No one believes that Mills will go to the senate a second term. It is thought Gov. Hogg has the senate in view.
JOSEPH MONTREU, a clerk in the United States branch mint at New Orleans, has been caught taking one silver dollar out of each bag which passed through his hands.
It has been proven that the man who fired the first shot of the rebellion at the attack on Fort Sumter was Capt. James G. Thompson.
THE Lonoke county (Ark.) election commissioners have been indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the election laws.
UNKNOWN parties shot into a Santa Fe train in Hunt county, Tex. A section hand was wounded.
AT Mount Sterling, Ala., a merchant waited for burglars, killed one and captured two.
WALTER GARDNER, a negro boy working at a cotton gin near Galveston, was discovered mashed flat between a pressed bale of cotton when the sides of the press were opened to remove the bale.
THE model prohibition city which was started in Tennessee is proving to be a financial failure.
NEGROES of Atlanta, Ga., are moving for emigration to Africa.
THE total cotton crop of the country is estimated at 6,500,000 bales by Statistician Neal, of New Orleans.
THE Baltimore & Ohio will take control of the Camden system in West Virginia on December 10.
THE pool rooms at Louisville, Ky., were flooded out of \$8,000 by sharpers. The sharpers had the winners by Postal telegraph ahead of the Western Union and bet on a sure thing.
WHIGHT & CRAIGILL's fertilizer establishment, Lynchburg, Va., burned. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000.
It turns out that the two suspected horse thieves killed by Texas rangers in the lower Rio Grande were respectable ranchers, brothers, Juan and Gabriel Longera. The rangers shot them to death while they were camping.
THE three negroes who murdered Engineer George Lawson at Jasper, Tenn., have been arrested and have confessed their guilt.
A GOOD oil well has been struck at Petrona, Tex.

GENERAL.
THE papers at Prague that reproduced the recent article from a New York paper on overtaxation in Bohemia, have been seized by the police.
A WILD rumor, said to have been heard in London recently to the effect that William Waldorf Astor had while insane sent the dispatch announcing his own death, has been authoritatively denied.
THE first chamber of the French court of appeals has handed down its decision in the Deacon case. Judgment was for Mrs. Deacon, and it was ordered that the child, Gladys, be returned to a convent where both parents should be allowed to visit her.
THE wheat harvest of the colony of South Australia promises to be excellent both in yield and quality. There will be a large surplus available for export.
WILLIAM NAGLE has been forbidden landing in America. He was concerned in the Phoenix park murders in Dublin and was recently released from prison. He claims the right to land as the crime was political and the case will go to the courts.
HERB LASKER did not finish his series of games with the members of the Montreal Chess club until 1 o'clock in the morning. Out of twenty-four games he won twenty-one. He lost one to H. Bertrand, and those with P. Barry and H. G. Putnam were drawn.
BLACK diphtheria is epidemic in the Madawaska district, Ontario.
A BILL has been introduced in the rebsteag to compel Germans who intend to emigrate to give three weeks' public notice before leaving the country. The object of the bill is to prevent breaches of contract.
WILLIAM O'CONNOR, champion oarsman of America, died at Toronto, Ont., of typhoid fever. O'Connor held the American championship from 1888, when he defeated John Teemer. He was defeated for the world's championship by Searle, the Australian, in 1889.
THE St. James Gazette, of London, says that a number of workmen who meet at Tower Hill boast of the possession of firearms and declare that they are trained in their use.
CLEARING house returns for the week ended November 25 showed an average increase of 9.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 5.4.
SIR JOHN ABBOTT's resignation as premier of Canada has been accepted by the governor-general. Sir John Thompson was called upon to form a new ministry.
MR. STEPHEN, the ship builder of Glasgow, has received an order to build for a new company three steamers of 5,000 tons each that are to ply between London and New York.
KAISER WILLIAM has had a chill. RUSSIA has requested a large draft from Berlin bankers, which will cause a drain of gold from London.
CHARLES F. CHURCH, a drummer, perished in a blizzard near McLeod, Man. FERDINAND BLAYN, a well known French painter, committed suicide in Paris.

THE LATEST.

THREE men and two women, umbrella monders, were burned to death in a tobacco barn at Middletown, Conn. It is supposed they were drunk and set fire to hay.
THEOLOGICAL students have arranged to form a seminary in the slum districts of Chicago.
THE constitutional amendment to pension disabled firemen in Missouri was carried by 109,507; against, 84,039.
THE city of La Union, San Salvador, was completely ruined by an earthquake recently and many persons were killed and scores injured.
EMANUEL CUSTER, father of the late Gen. George L. Custer, the famous cavalry leader, died at the home of his son, Neven J. Custer, in Parsonville, Mich. The deceased was about 85 years of age.
At a meeting of anti-Parallelites in County Roscommon, Ireland, John Dillon challenged the Parallelites to show that they had received one dollar from either America or the British colonies.
GEN. CRESPO, of Venezuela, proposes to maintain fully the jurisdiction of Venezuela and especially its right to arrest criminals on merchant ships in her waters. This right will be more particularly insisted on when the fugitives are citizens of that republic.
THE protocol between Chili and Peru has met with a temporary set-back.
ONE hundred non-union men have been discharged from the Homestead mills, presumed to make room for more competent men who were lately strikers.
FRANK GARVIN, the young newspaper artist who shot and killed his wife, Cora Redpath, at Pittsburgh, Pa., three days after their marriage, was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in the Riverside penitentiary.
Two hundred Poles arrived at New York bound for San Louis valley, Col.
A DEJECTED milkman named Percival suicided at Houston, Tex., by morphine.
THE recent Dyrenforth experiments in Texas seem to show that bombarding the clouds brings down rain, though not always copiously.
THE federal grand jury at Waco, Tex., has returned eleven indictments for violation of the lottery law of the post office.
HARRY WINTER, the son of a millionaire, has been sent to prison at New York for habitual drunkenness.
EMMA FEUSZNER, aged 17, was frightened to death at Brooklyn. Another girl disguised herself as an Indian and caused the fatality. The girl joker was seriously prostrated herself when she saw the result.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

It is stated that all the employes at the penitentiary threaten to walk out if the present warden is removed.
A man settled in Reno county ten years ago whose sole capital consisted of 10 cents and three old mares. Now he owns a farm of 440 acres, free of debt, with a house on it costing \$1,300, 5,000 bushels of grain, a lot of stock, farming machinery, etc. Kansas is good enough for him.
In the case against Fred Bassett, son of Judge Bassett, of Lawrence, charged with shooting two university students who were crossing his father's yard, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of assault with a deadly weapon under circumstances that would have constituted manslaughter in the fourth degree had death resulted.
The board of railroad commissioners handed down a decision on the complaint of the citizens of Formosa against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, in which it is held that railroad companies have the right to operate through trains for the benefit of long distance passengers and cannot be compelled to stop at small stations.
Gov. Smith, of the soldiers' home, has formally preferred charges against Surgeon J. L. Weaver, of the home, and the board of managers will make careful investigation into the matter. The nature of the charges has not been made public, but it has been known for some time that strained relations existed between the governor and some members of his staff.
Footpads have lately been so bold at Hutchinson that all able-bodied citizens were compelled to carry arms. One night J. F. Platte, a merchant, was stopped on his way home and relieved of about \$600 by two footpads. The next night a stranger was held up on Main street, and an aged lady named Hardcastle was robbed of about \$500, leaving her in destitute circumstances.
At the late meeting of the Social Science club at Topeka, Mrs. George W. Winans, of Junction City, presented a petition asking railroad companies to abolish the smoking compartment in sleeping cars. Mrs. Noble Prentiss offered a petition asking for legislation in favor of women. It asked the legislature to enact a law requiring the governor to appoint two women as members of the state board of charities, and that at least one woman physician be employed in each insane asylum.

The official returns of the late elections in the state, except four counties, give W. A. Harris for congressman at large 156,838; George T. Anthony, 150,916. Plurality for Harris, 5,922, which will be slightly increased. The plurality for Lewelling and the other people's party candidates is about 4,500. Lewelling's absolute majority is about 500. The legislature will stand: Senate, populists, 25; republicans, 15. House, republicans, 62; populists, 53; democrats, 3; independent, 1; tie, 1, giving the straight-out democrats practically the balance of power.
The forthcoming report of the superintendent of public instruction will show that there are 9,123 organized school districts in the state and a total school population between the ages of 5 and 21 years of 498,891, of which 254,678 are males and 244,213 females. This is an increase over the school population of last year of 1,674. There are enrolled in the public schools 329,223 pupils of which 126,049 are males and 183,174 females. The number of teachers employed in the public schools is 11,151. The average wages of male teachers is \$43.15 per month; female teachers, \$35.42 per month.
The vote on the constitutional convention was very close—probably not over 300 either way. The lawyers disagree in their interpretation of the provision for calling a convention. Attorney-General Ives holds that the clause which reads: "If a majority of all the electors voting at such an election shall vote for a convention, the legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same," means the vote on the constitutional proposition and not the total vote cast. Other lawyers interpret it to mean a majority of all the electors voting. However, later returns seemed to defeat the amendment.
Bert Brown, one of the Conway Springs burglars convicted a few days ago and sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary, displayed astonishing boldness while en route to prison. On the road to Leavenworth, although handcuffed, he robbed a passenger of \$14. Brown noticed a man on a seat in front of him wrap some money up in a handkerchief. He changed his seat and sitting down beside the man engaged him in conversation and succeeded in getting the handkerchief containing the money. On being accused of the theft Brown laughingly admitted it and said he wanted to turn one more trick before being locked up.
A comparative report of the industries of Wichita, as given out by the census office: For 1880—number of establishments reported, 48; capital invested, \$359,325; number of hands employed, 178; wages paid, \$73,724; value of materials used, \$55,733; value of product, \$821,023; population, 4,911; assessed valuation, \$622,007; municipal debt, \$1,000. For 1890—number of industries reported, 42; number of establishments reported, 167; capital, \$2,839,029; hands employed, 1,353; wages paid, \$764,034; cost of materials used, \$1,260,478; miscellaneous expenses, \$271,021; value of product, \$4,719,336; population, 25,833; assessed valuation, \$9,557,024; municipal debt, \$549,224.

AMERICAN RIGHTS.

The Row in the French Chamber Over the Panama Canal Scandal May Result in an Investigation By America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The row in the French chamber of deputies and the action in the French courts concerning the Panama Canal Co. and the scandals thereunto annexed are likely to have an American attachment in the near future. It has been no secret for some time past that there has been a very spirited contest between the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and what is commonly known as the Transatlantic French Co. for the trade of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and way stations for some time past. The Panama Railroad Co. is a corporation that was chartered by the state of New York. The Panama Canal Co. is a corporation that was chartered by the government of France. The French corporation has absorbed the American corporation operated on the Panama isthmus, and the failure of the canal corporation planned by De Lesseps took with it the railroad corporation chartered by the state of New York. The receiver appointed by the canal company has control of the affairs of the railroad company. The receiver is a Frenchman, and, of course, is friendly to European interests and more friendly to American interests than to American interests. This receiver has just issued an order forbidding the issuance of through bills of lading to American shippers between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and vice versa. This was a privilege that American shippers always enjoyed over the Panama railroad, and now that an order has been issued against it American business interests, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, have been appealing to the state department for assistance.
What the administration will do about it nobody of course knows. However, a confidential agent of the state department, whose name does not appear as a salaried officer on the state department rolls, but who is paid from what is known as the contingent expense or secret service fund of the state department, leaves for Panama to report on the condition of affairs there. He will go from New York on a Pacific mail steamer. This may or may not be suggestive. The competition between the Pacific Mail and the Transatlantic French Co. has been very bitter. Five or six months ago the Transatlantic French Co. was well on the way of having the best of it. It is understood that this company had concluded a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Co. and by that means had the right of way not only to St. Louis, Chicago and New York, but to the internal traffic of the United States generally. The cholera scare, however, and the attendant quarantine regulations broke off this deal, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has since been able to keep its rival from consummating its contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The agent of the state department who goes to Panama to observe proceedings and report is believed here to be very friendly to the Pacific Mail Co. There is a strong suspicion that the order of the receiver in charge of the affairs of the Panama Railroad Co. is working to the benefit of European business interests and to the prejudice of American business interests. Perhaps there may be a sharp contention regarding the rights of the French receiver to operate on or manage the affairs of a corporation chartered by the state of New York. At any rate the chances are that there will be a very pointed American end to the ugly squabble now going on in the French chamber of deputies and that will commence in the French courts in a few weeks. The American business men and the American men of affairs will be apt to watch matters in the Panama canal with interest for the ensuing few months.

CHINAMEN IN CHAINS.

A Deportation Barter That May Result Unpleasantly.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Twenty-six moon-eyed Celestials languish in the Wayne county jail here, all under sentence of deportation. Of the lot sixteen were captured in this city, the others overtaken in Port Huron, Trenton and other border towns of this state.
The Mongolians stand convicted of an awful crime—that of endeavoring to evade the Chinese exclusion act. They all crossed the river from Canada. But eventually the whole lot will be taken to San Francisco by United States officials, placed on board a China-bound ship, receipted for to United States Marshal Van Buren and transported over the Pacific back to their native land.
This little junket will be the first of the kind from here. It will be made under the escort of United States Marshal Van Buren and six assistants, armed with revolvers and Winchester rifles. The twenty-six culprits will be handcuffed, and in addition leg-ironed, and all manacled together with a heavy steel chain. The trip will be made in a private car. There will be no chance to escape.
Anti-Railroad Combine Legislation.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—The first series of bills presented by Representative Bacon directed at wreckers of railroad companies passed the house of representatives yesterday afternoon. It will prevent the consolidation of stock in the hands of a few people who would place the same trust companies or corporations to be held practically in perpetuity.

FRENCH CRISIS.

The Cabinet Resigns on Its Defeat in the Chamber.

Instructions That the Government Was Interested in the Panama Scandals and That Heinech's Suicide Was a Fake.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—As had been anticipated for some days the trouble over the Panama canal investigation has at last resulted in the resignation of the French ministry. The crisis came yesterday when MM. Ferronnays and Brisson submitted an interpellation in the chamber of deputies regarding the death of Baron de Reinach, who was largely interested in the Panama canal legislation and who it is claimed committed suicide to avoid an investigation, asking why the government did not enforce the law providing for the holding of autopsies in cases of sudden deaths.
Instead of responding, M. Loubet, prime minister, asked the chamber to pass the order of the day pure and simple. The chamber rejected the request by a vote of 304 to 219.
Thereupon after a short consultation the members of the cabinet went to the Palais Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. In accepting their withdrawals he asked them to continue the business of their respective offices until their successors should have been appointed.
While this outcome of the trouble has been expected for some days the final act was somewhat of a surprise. When the chamber convened Marquis La Ferronnays, of the right, questioned the government on Baron Reinach's death and expressed surprise that nothing had been done to discover the truth in reference therewith. He referred to rumors that the burial was only a sham and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron Reinach. He demanded that the coffin be exhumed and examined as to its contents.
M. Ricard, minister of justice, arose and said that he regretted that such accusations had been made. It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit upon the administration. There were protests from the right. M. Ricard continued, however. He said that the usual formalities had been observed in the burial of Baron Reinach's body. The doctors had certified that death was from natural causes. A post mortem could not be ordered without previous judicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene himself, as no crime had been committed.
The parliament committee was powerless to order an autopsy, and he declined to institute judicial proceedings, as it was the duty of the juge d'instruction in the Panama canal prosecution to cause a search of Baron Reinach's house if he thought it necessary. He concluded by asking that M. La Ferronnays' question be put in the form of an interpellation. He declared that for himself he had acted strictly from a sense of duty. He had not considered that he was compelled to take legal steps.
M. Brisson supported M. La Ferronnays' demand and said that the official seal should be affixed to Baron Reinach's papers, as it should be imperative that the truth should be discovered. He concluded by moving a resolution of regret that these papers had not been sealed immediately on the death of the baron.
Premier Loubet arose and declared that that which M. Brisson requested was illegal.
M. Loubet continued by saying that M. Brisson's words could be interpreted only as indicating a want of confidence, and as the government's intentions were regarded with suspicion, he had nothing further to say.
Great commotion ensued. When order was restored M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution.
M. Maujan proposed that there should be added to M. Brisson's resolution an expression of confidence in the government. There was applause from the left when M. Loubet interposed to say that despite his respect for the wishes of the chamber he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could accept nothing but the simple order of the day.
There was great excitement and then by a vote of 304 to 219 the chamber rejected the premier's motion to pass to the order of the day.
After the vote rejecting the premier's request had been taken, all the members of the cabinet left the chamber in a body amid the greatest excitement. The chamber then proceeded to adopt M. Brisson's resolution of regret that Baron Reinach's papers had not been sealed immediately after his death, the vote standing 393 to 3. After this action had been taken the chamber adjourned until Monday.

The Gold Movements.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The gold movements in New York engage the attention of financiers of London, Paris and Vienna. The impending American consignments for London are attributed partly to the continuous large sales of American railroad securities on English account and partly to the absorption of gold by Austria in connection with the conversion of currency now in progress in that country. Since November 11 the Austro-Hungarian bank has purchased \$30,000,000 worth of gold, chiefly in the open market in London.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE MAN WHO ALWAYS SMILES.

There are those who govern nations, who can lead their fellow men, who gain a vast audience by the toll of hands or pen!

Who can paint a sunset glowing, who can show to worlds the right, who can lend the glare of noon-time to the darkening hours of night.

They're the ones that get the notice, and the praise goes their way. For they're standing out from others in the open light of day.

But some men who never governed, never painted, never wrote, who never preached a sermon, do our happiness promote.

It's the man who's always cheerful, with a ready laugh and jest. Whose presence 'e'en in living, with its bright, contagious zest.

The man whose friends are countless, whom no one 'e'er forgets. Original pack of sprightliness, the man who always smiles.

His house may not a mansion be, his place inside the line. Where common people stand and note their richer neighbor's shine.

But yet his life's a grander one, though lacking much of style. His title is the price of hope, the man who always smiles.

Though he never flamed a landscape he's an artist in his way. He's a picture fair of joyousness in a frame that's always gay.

His life's a useful sermon, and he's preaching all the while. And he's better off than governors, the man who always smiles.

He's one of life's physicians without antidotes or pills. His cures are freely given to all men's current ills.

He's a missionary worker, leaving out the heathen isles. And he's aiming straight for Heaven, the man who always smiles.

Then worship, still, our mighty men who lead us on in might. Who teach us and who tell us how to work and act aright.

But leave a thought for this one, too, he who our minds beguiles. Doff your hats and speak a cheery word to the man who always smiles.

-Fred E. Smith, in Yankee Blade.

THE WESLEY TEA-POT.

Why It Was So Dear to a Christian Mother.

Yesterday I saw some pieces of rare old china; but I saw no piece among them that interested me half so much as a queer little blue-and-white tea-pot that I used to be familiar with in my childhood. I know now that it was one of half a dozen that are eagerly sought after, and worth more than gold; but the old lady to whom it belonged only valued it for its associations.

It had been made in Staffordshire when the art of pottery was just emerging from its rudeness, and when the people were as yet half barbarous and wholly irreligious; and it commemorated the apostolic labors of John Wesley in that almost unknown district. His likeness adorned one side and a Scriptural motto, often in his mouth, the other. Of course it had a history—any child could see that—and this is what I am going to tell.

Martha Wheelton was a Staffordshire woman born in that cold, wet, clayey country which lies just on the edge of Cannock Chase and the great coal field of the south. A country ugly beyond all description—a flat, black waste, intersected by foul canals, covered with slow barges laden with coal and iron; short, wide chimneys pouring out smoke and flame; huts and hovels built of mud and brick, and miserable little children playing their dreary play among the cinders and debris of the kilns and pits.

Methodism came to these people like the very promise of heaven, and the "pottery district" was in a great measure humanized by its influence. Still the pits and kilns brought wild, bad characters of all kinds to work in them, and thus every little village was often shocked by deeds of desperate wickedness.

One morning, in the year 1833, two young men were busy at their wheels, for they were throwers in the pottery of Michael Colclough. One of them was William Wheelton and the other John Burslem. They were not relatives, but they had been for many years fellow-workers and friends. However, there had come a shadow between them, and this shadow, as it often is, was a very fair, good girl, only child of Michael Colclough. Both young men were in love with her, and neither of them could be certain that he was the favored one.

Finally, however, Mary Colclough gave her whole heart to William Wheelton; but when the lovers applied to Michael for his sanction it was refused with scorn and anger. Michael had saved money, and William's mother was a widow with small means. He greatly preferred John Burslem, whose father had left John two hundred pounds and the cottage where he still lived. And so he told Mary to give up Will, saying: "I'd turn him off if I could, but he's hired till New Year's. And there's Tom Bagley—he's got to go. He's been a-telling Toft's people how I gotten my glaze; but I'll be up sides with him."

The old man turned away with an angry exclamation, for a revelation of secret processes in a pottery was no slight wrong, and, as all hands are hired by the year, Michael had to pay his unfaithful servant full wages to get rid of him.

That very morning on which my tale opens, he came up to where Will and John were at their wheels and Tom Bagley piling the biscuit in saggars for the kiln, and gave the last-named his wages and his dismissal. The man was furiously angry and made some dangerous threats. But John Burslem noticed nothing save that Will and Michael had some hard words about Mary, and his jealousy became an un-

reasonable passion at once, and his dark, sullen face remained unmoved by all Will's explanations.

The next day was Stoke Market, and Michael Colclough, as usual, went over there with his samples and his week's gathered gold. He usually came home about five o'clock, often taking across a little moor to the left of the village in order to shorten the distance. John Burslem also crossed this moor going home from work, and he resolved to wait for Michael there, and offer to put his money in the pottery if Michael would promise him the hand of Mary.

Another workman was with him called Sans, but when they saw Michael in the distance Sans hurried on, and John waited for his approach. In a few minutes there was the report of a gun, and a man came running toward John Burslem, followed by Sans, who was crying out:

"Hold the murderer, John! I know thee, William Wheelton! Thou hast shot the old man! I see thee do it!"

John looked up, and, dusk as it was, he saw distinctly the peculiar coat and hat which Will always wore on Sundays; but when the man approached him, he knew at once that it was Tom Bagley in Will Wheelton's clothes.

The two men looked in each other's faces. There was but a moment to decide, and Tom saw in John's face enough to make him say:

"If thou helps me away, thou art sure then of Mary Colclough. Can I go thy cottage?"

"There is a cellar underneath it."

That was all that was said, for Sans was rapidly approaching. John ran to meet him, and by the time his eager questions were answered, the murderer was out of sight.

"But, never mind," said Sans. "I know well who it was; and thou, John saw him, too. Come, we had better look to old master."

Michael was not dead, but he was little likely to live, and what chance he had was quite lost by the wild passion to which he gave way when he learned his critical condition. He positively asserted that William Wheelton was his murderer, and he looked at Mary in such a suspicious way as added greatly to her grief and sorrow.

"Thou wouldst marry my murderer and be fair, Mary," he said, bitterly, in low, painful gasps.

"Never, never, father! Not to save my life, would I marry the man who took yours!"

"Thou won't wed with Will?" "If he murdered you, father, never!" During his last hours, Michael sent for John Burslem. He left the pottery in his charge until it could be sold for Mary; and then John doubtless made his offer, for Mary was hastily summoned and her hand placed in John's almost with her father's latest effort.

In the meantime, William Wheelton had been sent to Stock prison, and evidence against him was so conclusive that no one, except his mother, dared believe his solemn asseverations of innocence. Michael Colclough and Sans had both positively recognized him, and Will's gun had been found within fifty paces of the murdered man.

Wheelton had left the pottery at four o'clock, and no one but his mother had seen him afterward. She said that her son had drunk his tea with her and then retired to his own room for reading, as was his custom, while she tidied up and got ready for chapel, to which he was going with her.

Martha Wheelton had such a high character that no one believed her capable of lying, even to save her own son; but, then, everyone thought that she had been deceived in Will's occupation, and that while she supposed him to be reading he had really gone on his murdering mission. The fact of his having his chapel clothes on seemed to prove that he had meant to get back and be ready for his mother at the proper time.

The clothes could not be found—of course not. In his helter-skelter flight across the moor they had got torn and soiled with clay, and he had destroyed their evidence.

William's tale went no way to exonerate him. He allowed that he had quarreled with Michael, and said that he would marry his daughter whether he liked it or not, admitted that he had spoken in a way that disgraced him as a good Methodist, but said he was angry at Michael's slurs on his mother. He said, further, that after drinking tea with his mother he had locked himself in his room to prepare for chapel, and that just before time to leave he had discovered that his best clothes had been stolen, but did not miss his gun until it was shown to him after being picked up on Black Moor.

The tale at best was a weak one, and could not stand a moment before old Michael's dying statement and Sans' positive assertion. Sans, indeed, had not a good character, but on the stand, John Burslem, having been solemnly sworn, also testified to seeing a man in William Wheelton's clothes running away from the murdered potter, and, being closely questioned, said that the man was "certainly William Wheelton."

The judge was so impressed by both mother and son's calm and dignified behavior that he announced his determination to recommend the prisoner to mercy. This favor at least promised time. During all her son's imprisonment, her love and attention to him and her faith in God's deliverance and Will's innocence were remarkable. For some reason, satisfactory to herself, she preferred praying in the little chapel, and hour after hour found her kneeling there.

"Go thy ways, Maria Wheelton," said the minister to her, one day. "It is impossible the son of such prayers should come to any harm or wrong."

And Martha took the words for her answer and showed ever afterward to all her friends a cheerful face. It was in these days the little blue tea-pot first became dear to her. Its cheerful motto: "In God we trust," stood above her hearthstone constantly. When night came and she could not see to read her Bible, for spectacles were not for poor people in those days, she could turn her face to the bright assurance,

and in the fitful firelight it was always sufficiently clear to her.

But time passed away, and no deliverance came. John Burslem managed the pottery, and many said that Mary Colclough was soon to be his wife. But one day he went home to his solitary cottage very cross. Mary had spoken that day not only some very sorrowful but some very suspicious words. He did not like the tone she had taken toward him. He wanted to be alone and think things over, so he sent the old woman who waited on him to the village on some trifling message.

The woman had no sooner gone than Tom Bagley slunk into the room and bade John get him brandy and food at once. His tone was not to be disputed. He was a desperate man. The police, he said, were after him, and John must give him more gold to reach Bristol. He would go abroad this time. He swore he would.

"Why did you not go before?" said John, with a sickening heart.

"I went as far as Lannum, got into bad hands and am in trouble again."

"Well, get out of it."

"You'll help me to, lad?"

"Not a step."

"Then I'll be took. If I tell, I may swing for it, but you'll go to Botany Bay—hard work—for life. I'd rather hang, for my part—please yours."

John was in despair, but he had willingly forged the first link of the devil's chain that bound him; now he must go on, or lose everything. He fed the rascal, disguised him in some of his own clothes, and gave him twenty pounds. At midnight he started him off for Bristol, promising to send him fifty pounds more when he heard that he was safe in America.

Next morning he went to the pottery; but, oh, how sick with anxiety he was! Wheelton in his prison cell was not half so miserable. Half a dozen times he was on the point of throwing down his piece and flying for his life. He determined at any rate to go next day to Stoke, draw all his money from the bank, and arrange his plans for leaving England. Why should he stop for a pauper, scornful girl that hated to look at him? He would never be safe as long as Tom Bagley knew where he was; and his money, too—it would never be his own.

When he went home the old woman had a terrible tale to tell. There had been strange men there, and they had searched the house and taken a bundle out of the cellar.

John uttered a low cry; he knew what was in the bundle—"Will Wheelton's Sunday clothes, in which Tom Bagley had committed the murder, and the rags which he had left last night in exchange for one of his own suits."

"How long since they were here?" "A matter of ten minutes or that on."

Then they had gone to meet him. Doubtless they had got a warrant at Stoke for his apprehension. Tom must have been caught—must have confessed all; he had not a moment to lose. Fortunately it was nearly dark, and he knew the country pretty well. He traveled all night over dismal roads made of cinders and bits of broken pottery and lit by lurid furnaces, never pausing, hardly knowing where he went, only that he was keeping southward. At the close of the second day, he came to a wretched little mining village and stopped at an ale-house to rest. He fancied the men looked queerly at him, and, glancing up, he saw a printed description of his person and a reward of fifty pounds for his apprehension.

He drank his mug of ale and went out into the darkness again; but he had scarcely got a hundred yards before he was aware that a motley crowd, with lanterns, was following him. He went recklessly forward, though he knew the country here was full of marl-pits and open shafts and dangers of many kinds. Twice he fell into chalk quarries, and, knowing that his form made a black patch on the white stone, he struggled out, full of agony and terror.

But the men, in spite of their wanderings and turnings, were rapidly gaining on him. He was desperate with the fear of falling into the hands of such a rude mob, and, in spite of their warning cries, rushed madly forward. There was an open shaft before him, and he plunged headlong into it. As there was a reward for his body, dead or alive, the black, cold waters of the old pit were dragged and the poor, shattered remains carried back for identification.

All was known now, and rapid measures were at once taken for William Wheelton's release. The first cup of tea that he drank at his own fireside again—a free and justified man, on the eve of his marriage with Mary—his mother brewed in the little "blue Wesley tea-pot," the little tea-pot that had comforted and cheered her in all her troubles, with its pleasant and strong assurance: "In God we trust."

-Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

A Bobtail Fable.

A rich man's stick flyer one day accosted a poor man's humble plug: "My hungry friend," said the rich man's flyer, "why do you carry about with you that abominable tail? With your other burdens I should think it would pull down your fleshless bones and make a ghost of you before your time. Behold my beautifully barbed Robert! Take my advice and go and have your cumbersome appendage remodeled." "Sir," retorted the poor man's plug, "it is true that my tail is not in the fashion, but it is as the Creator made it. Though my master is poor and my meals are irregular, there are no flies on me, and neither my name nor that of my driver has ever appeared in the police reports." -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-The New England Grocer received from one of its subscribers the following verbatim copy of a letter received, who adds that the bill was paid on Friday as promised: Dear Sir—I owe you \$1.50 for eggs. I will pay next Friday morning when I come up, and I don't want your clerk bawling when I pass by every morning, "Come in and pay for them eggs." I will pay you, as I said, Friday morning next week.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A St. Louis man who recently tapped an electric light wire surreptitiously for his own use was set at liberty, the judge who tried him declining to pronounce the offense petit larceny, while the grand jury refused to regard it as a fraud. There was no dispute as to the fact of the offense. The difficulty seems to have been the purely technical one of finding the proper legal label for it.

An electrical gold finder, designed for prospecting in alluvial deposits, is being made by an English firm. It consists of a steel tube carrying an inner rod which communicates by a wire with a portable battery. The rod is thrust into the ground, and, should it touch a piece of metal, an electrical alarm is sounded; the instrument being so delicate that contact with a metallic particle the size of a pin's head would be noted.

The formal opening of the telephone line between New York and Chicago marks an important and progressive step in telephony. It is an unprecedented feat to speak over a wire 1,000 miles. Not only was the ordinary voice easily and plainly heard, but even a whisper was distinctly audible. This is not only the longest distance yet attempted, but it is twice as great as any other telephone line in use. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking is had from the fact that nearly 1,000,000 pounds of copper wire are used in the line and that the tariff is \$9 for five minutes' conversation.

A "reproach for telephone companies" is the suggestive title of an attachment to the ordinary telephone receiver to exclude external sounds without discomfort to the user from a firm pressure of the instrument against the head. The device is simply an air cushion constructed of a hollow, soft rubber ring having an elastic hood or sleeve for securing it in place upon the head of the telephone receiver. It is claimed that the device can be applied to the receiver without detriment to it, and will effectively exclude external sounds by allowing a greater pressure against the ear without any discomfort, and secure a perfect accommodation of its surface to the ear.

This is the way the Electrical Review writes of the development of a "toy": "A man once invented what the world considered 'a toy.' Capital, energy and inventive ability pushed the toy up to be 'an invention of genius.' At the Centennial exhibition in 1876 the inventor utilized his 'toy' for the transmission of speech over a brief distance. Royalty and science applauded. Scorners claimed a limit to its usefulness, at the same time neglecting the natural American characteristic of progressive-ness. Meanwhile, the inventor, assisted by others of ability, toiled in silence and in faith. At the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America, the inventor projects his voice along a copper wire 1,000 miles long, and his every whisper is distinctly audible at the far end. Conceive, if you can, a more romantic, interesting and wonderful bit of history."

HOW NAT HUNG HIMSELF.

The First Execution under the Laws of the Cherokees.

The Cherokee, capital of the Cherokees, under Cherokee laws and by a Cherokee sheriff, was a man known as "Nat," who was hung about the year 1837, near Van Buren, Ark. For the murder of another Indian named "Musquito." A gallows had been erected near the place where the culprit was to be tried, but from some reason, after conviction, the spot was abandoned, and the whole band of Indians, with the sheriff and Nat in the center of the crowd, repaired to the banks of the Arkansas in search of a proper tree from which to suspend their prisoner. After a little time thus spent, a tall cottonwood was found, with a projecting limb far up the trunk, that in the opinion of all was suitable for the purpose. Nat, now that everything was ready, expressed a wish to bathe in the river once more, which he was permitted to do, carefully guarded meanwhile by the rifles of the guard from the shore. He went into the water, frolicked about for some time, swam to and fro with great apparent pleasure, then came to the shore, donned his blanket, and stood ready for the last act in the tragedy of his life.

The sheriff now told him to climb the tree, which he commenced doing, the officer of the law toiling up after him with the fatal cord in his hand. Nat reached the projecting limb, and was desired by the sheriff to work himself out upon it as far as he could—which accomplished, the sheriff adjusted the noose around his neck and tied the other end of the rope to the huge branch. All these preparations were conducted with the utmost coolness, and the most perfect good understanding existed between the sheriff and the Indian.

When all the arrangements were completed, the sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground and make a signal, when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb—to which Nat cheerfully assented. The sheriff reached the ground, and looking up to where the poor victim sat, shouted: "Now, Nat, you red devil, jump!" Jump Nat did, and, after a few struggles, hung a lifeless mass of clay, to the infinite wonderment of his dusky brethren, who had never before been regaled with the sight of an execution of that character.—N. Y. Recorder.

Nat Fully Equipped.

Mr. Niccelfo—Doesn't your sister ever play?

Little Boy—Yes, she plays bully—all the operas.

Mr. Niccelfo—Why doesn't she ever play for company?

Little Boy—She hasn't any diamond ring yet.—Good News.

Always a Happy Speaker.

First Post-Prandial Orator—Every one thought you were very happy in your speech to-night.

Second Post-Prandial Orator—Ah?

First Post-Prandial Orator—Yes; everybody said that you loved to hear yourself talk.—Pack.

"Your Work in Life."

A series of 13 articles by successful men in as many pursuits is one of the many strong groups of articles which are announced in *The Youth's Companion* for 1893. "The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw" is the topic of another series by United States Generals. The prospectus for the coming year of *The Companion* is more varied and generous than ever. Those who subscribe at once will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date, only \$1.75 a year. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"Cathars is weaker," says the market report. But not in diuretic effect, understand.

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

TEACHERS—"What are the two capitals of Rhode Island?" Smart Scholar (promptly)—"R. and L."—Kate Field's Washington.

FOURTY FEELIC LUGHS AGAINST: Winter with Hale's Honey of Horshum and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

JEALOUSY—J. ck—"Mamie, whose portrait is that in your pocket?" Mamie—"Columbus."—Jeweler's Weekly.

A CURE for nearly all the common ills—Take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents.

OUR BEWILDERING LANGUAGE.—The Count (whispering)—"Ah, impudencielie, you've such a beautiful hide."

TOOK ON SOME.—"Did Jenson take on very much at the funeral of his uncle?" "About a quart."—Yankee Blade.

NOT HOLY AT ALL.—"And so she is a holy terror?" "No; an impious virago."—Yankee Blade.

It is a strange paradox that fast colors are colors that will not run.—Boston Transcript.

TIME heals all things; but it does not heal a pair of boots.—N. O. Picayune.



LOOK AT THE SIZE of the ordinary pill. Think of all the trouble and disturbance that it causes you. Wouldn't you welcome something easier to take, and easier in its ways, if at the same time it did you more good? That is the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far-reaching in results. They follow natural methods, and they give help that lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or how long standing, we'll pay you \$50 in cash. That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Scott's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove, better than any words could, that this is a remedy that cures Catarrh? Costs only 50 cents.

Babies are always happy

when comfortable. They are comfortable when well.

They are apt to be well when fat; they worry and cry when thin.

They ought to be fat; their nature is to be fat.

If your baby is thin, we have a book for you—CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowen, Chemists, 135 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 2c.

"German Syrup"

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

When all the arrangements were completed, the sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground and make a signal, when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb—to which Nat cheerfully assented. The sheriff reached the ground, and looking up to where the poor victim sat, shouted: "Now, Nat, you red devil, jump!" Jump Nat did, and, after a few struggles, hung a lifeless mass of clay, to the infinite wonderment of his dusky brethren, who had never before been regaled with the sight of an execution of that character.—N. Y. Recorder.



That's what it amounts to, when you attempt to do washing and cleaning, now-a-days, without Pearlina. And the strange part of it is, that you should be willing to suffer, when it's only for your loss and not for your gain. That needless back-breaking rub, rub, rub isn't saving you anything, rub. It's costing you money. It is simply wearing out the things that you're washing. Why would you rather do it? That is what the women who are saving their strength and their clothes with Pearlina can't understand.

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

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

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

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OF MAKE THIS PAPER every day you see.

Self Torture!

That's what it amounts to, when you attempt to do washing and cleaning, now-a-days, without Pearlina. And the strange part of it is, that you should be willing to suffer, when it's only for your loss and not for your gain. That needless back-breaking rub, rub, rub isn't saving you anything, rub. It's costing you money. It is simply wearing out the things that you're washing. Why would you rather do it? That is what the women who are saving their strength and their clothes with Pearlina can't understand.

Beware

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

James Pyle, New York.

1890

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THREE DOVES.

Steward, at morn, my doves how free:
At eve they circled back to me.
The first was faith; the second, hope;
The third—the wisest—charity.



CHAPTER XXIII.—CONTINUED.

I walked up the street and turned
into the large, well-kept lawn and
approached the grim, silent house.
I rang at the door, then waited several
minutes before anyone came. At last
the door was opened and a tall, stately,
firm-featured old lady, dressed through-
out in black, stood before me. I spoke,
and in turn she gave me a slight bow.
Her manner was so distant and frigid
that I was more than half inclined to
turn away without stating my errand.
But I summoned all my courage, and,
laying my timidity aside, spoke out
boldly, saying:



"This is Mrs. Lawton, I presume?"
"It is," she answered.
"Then, Mrs. Lawton," I said, "I am
seeking some kind of employment that
will give me shelter and a living, and I
have come to apply to you."

wretches!" Then after the lapse of a
moment, she asked:
"How long have you been from
home?"
"Several months," I answered.
"And how have you fared during
those several months?"
"I have not been happy."

"I would rather not tell that, Mrs.
Lawton, if you please. I have good
reasons for wishing to keep it a secret."

"I believe you, Agnes. I have the
greatest faith in every word you have
uttered."

"I am glad you believe me," I
cried, hardly restraining my tears. "I
was so much afraid you would not."

The three days following my entrance
into Mrs. Lawton's home were quiet,
restful ones, and but for the great dis-
appointment that hung over my life
like a pall I would have been happy.

I literally feasted on the many good
books in the library, and the greater
part of the three days I spent there
poring over the volumes I liked best.

"I often wondered what employment
Mrs. Lawton could have for me, and in
my anxiety to be informed on that
point I was several times very nearly
tempted to ask. But I restrained my
curiosity, resolving to await her own
time and pleasure."



"ARE YOU READY TO DECIDE?"

whether you wish to remain with me or
not?"
"I decided that the first day I was
here," I replied.

"Yes, ma'am," I answered, "nothing
could please me better; and if you are
so good as to keep me I shall try my
very best to please you and perform my
duties well and faithfully."

"I had made few acquaintances in my
new home, and no particular friends,
aside from Mrs. Lawton. We seldom
had visitors—never, in fact, save an oc-
casional call from some village matron,

Italian Patience.

An employer whose operations are on
the northern edge of New York city says
that English-speaking men seldom apply
to him for work, and he believes that
he has never received an application for
work from a native American. Italians
come to him in droves, and they are
good natured and philosophical when
employment is denied them.

Frogs' Eggs.

Frogs' eggs are laid before they really
are eggs in the true sense of the
word. They are always laid under
water, and when deposited are covered
with a sort of thin membrane, as an en-
velope, so as to occupy little space.

Just the Thing.

He—How magnificently you were
dressed the other night at the Bangor
reception.
She—Why, do you think so? The
girls thought I was dressed very plain-
ly.

I have grown to like you better as I
have come to be better acquainted with
you.

"Now I want you to remain with me
and lighten my sorrow by your pres-
ence. I am a gloomy, sad, disap-
pointed woman, but my heart is not en-
tirely dried up. You can bring back to
it some of its youthful feeling and win
from it a great deal of the love and
light that have so long been shut up
within. You can make me much hap-
pier than I've been for years, and I
want you to stay. It is for my sake I
ask it, and not for yours, for I believe
all the happiness and benefit will be
mine."

I stayed. I realized that, however
Mrs. Lawton might be disposed to view
the matter, I was giving but a poor
return for the blessings she bestowed on
me, and I exerted myself in every pos-
sible way to enhance her pleasure.

Two years I lived with Mrs. Lawton
They were years full of quiet peace and
contentment, although they failed to
bring me that perfect happiness I should
have known but for my disappointed
love. I still remembered Will Hanley
and grieved that he did not love me.

During all that two years I heard
nothing of any of those I had known
previously. At first I apprehended
some trouble from Mr. Bernard, for I
feared he would seek me out, but in
time I became quite easy on that point
when weeks ran into months and I
heard nothing of him. By Mrs. Lawton's
advice I wrote one letter to Mr. Ber-
nard's service, and the town, and that I
was comfortably situated in a distant
place, but could not, for good reasons,
give my address. So I had no news of
the Cornells, though I often called them
to mind and longed to write to them.

I am free to confess, reader, that I
often felt that I was not giving the
Cornells the proper treatment, by hid-
ing away from them after their con-
duct to me. I thought their generosity
and uniform kindness demanded my
perfect confidence, and it seemed to me
I was doing them a great injustice by
withholding it. But Mrs. Lawton per-
suaded me to act as I did, urging that
my safety demanded strict silence on
my part, and I was willing to be gov-
erned by her. I sometimes wished to
hear from Charles Cornell, and fre-
quently I wondered what he was think-
ing of me, and whether or not he had
married. Of course his action in this
last respect could be of no interest to
me, since I did not love him and had
rejected his suit, yet for some cause I took
an interest in it, and hoped with all my
heart that he had not married.

I had made few acquaintances in my
new home, and no particular friends,
aside from Mrs. Lawton. We seldom
had visitors—never, in fact, save an oc-
casional call from some village matron,

THE FARMING WORLD.

Some poultrymen grow cabbages
solely so as to have them to feed to
their laying hens during the winter. It
pays them and it will pay to imitate
them. Don't be afraid of having too
large a crop of cabbage heads; the pigs
will take all that the family and the
hens fail to consume.

Do not begin to feed corn to hogs too
soon. There will be some refuse yet,
such as green weeds, grass, etc., which
may be utilized. After the cold weather
begins is the time to commence feeding
corn. In the meantime, all the waste
material suitable for the purpose should
be put to good use in the pig pen.

Our potato crop is not sufficient for
our requirements for the coming year,
while Canada has more than her people
can consume. A crop that falls below
the demand should be a paying one,
and with the use of more fertilizers
greater yields per acre, and good keep-
ing varieties, the potato growers have
a bright future before them.

EXPERIMENTS made for several seasons
demonstrate that it will cost no
more to raise a pig, attain a heavy
weight and produce pork that is inter-
spersed with lean and fat than to pro-
duce pork that is almost wholly com-
posed of fat. By feeding a variety of
feeds including corn, more pork and of
better quality will result than when
only corn is fed.

A WONDERFUL improvement has been
made in the varieties of tomatoes dur-
ing the past five years. They are now
smooth on the surface, and are also
very solid compared with old varieties.
If improvement progresses as rapidly
in the future as in the past with toma-
toes, they will at some day contain but
a few seeds and be as solid-fleshed as
apples.

It is not now a matter of distance
from market, but the time in reaching
it. It has been truthfully claimed that
a farmer living on a poor road, ten
miles from market, is really a greater
distance away than the farmer living
two hundred miles away, but who has
the advantage of a railroad. It is the
time and cost of reaching the market
that adds to the cost of the products.

How to Salt Pork.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

Life History and Habits of a Most De-
structive Insect.

This insect passes the winter in the
pupa state under ground. The flies,
the progenitors of the mischievous
brood of slugs, appear on the wing in
the northern states, from about the
third week in May until the middle of
June. The fly is of a glossy black
color with four transparent wings, the
front pair being crossed by a dusky
cloud; the veins are brownish and the
legs dull yellow with black thighs, ex-
cept the hind pair, which are black at
the extremities and dull yellow in the
middle. The femur is more than
one-fifth of an inch long; the male is
somewhat smaller. The female of this
species begins to deposit her eggs early
in June; they are placed singly within
little semicircular incisions through
the skin of the leaf, sometimes on the
under side and sometimes on upper.
In two weeks these eggs hatch. At
first the newly-hatched slug is white,
but soon a slimy matter oozes out of
the skin and covers the upper part of
the body with an olive-colored, sticky
coating. After changing the skin
four times it attains the length of
half an inch or more and
is then nearly full grown. It has a
disagreeable and sickening odor. Head
small, of a reddish color and is al-
most entirely concealed under the



PEAR SLUG.
a larva, b adult fly, affected leaf.

front segments. After the last molt
it loses its slimy appearance and dark
color and appears in a clean yellow
skin entirely free from slime. After a
few hours it leaves the tree and crawls
or falls to the ground, where it buries
itself to a depth of from one to three
or four inches. It soon changes through
a chrysalis form and again appears in
the winged form. The flies are again
actively at work about the third week
of July, depositing eggs for a second
brood and these in turn reach maturity
in about four weeks. Pear and cherry
growers should watch for this pest
about the middle of June and early in
August. If trees are badly infested se-
rious damage may be done to the fol-
iage.

Hellebore in powder, mixed with
water in the proportion of an ounce to
two gallons, and applied to the foliage
with a syringe or a watering-pot,
promptly destroys the slug. Fresh air-
slacked lime dusted on the foliage is said
to be an efficient remedy. A very
minute ichneumon fly is said to lay its
eggs within the eggs of this saw-fly,
and from its tiny egg a little maggot is
hatched which lives within the egg of
the saw-fly and consumes it. The illus-
tration, which we reproduce from the
Northwest Agriculturist, shows an af-
fected leaf, a fly, and larva of the slug.

WINTER STABLING.

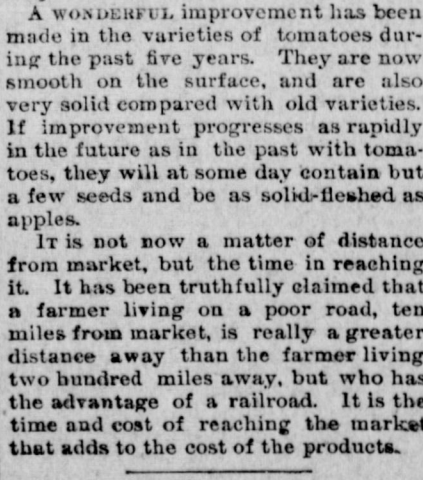
Keep the Cows Clean and They Will Re-
turn a Goodly Yield.

As soon as the cows are turned out
remove the excrements and scrape the
floor until it is perfectly clean, and
leave it without litter until just before
the cows or cattle are to be tied up
for the night. The floor will dry quicker
if left uncovered than otherwise, and
then there will be no danger of litter
being frozen down. When the stable
cleaning is not well performed particles
of manure become frozen to the floor as
solid as stone and are a constant annoy-
ance until warm weather comes. Like
the rolling of a snowball, more and
more becomes added to the obstructions
upon the floor, until the animals have
to lie upon a rough surface, and double
the time spent every morning in trying
to clear out the impediments that is or-
dinarily required to do the work of
stable cleaning complete. Before the
stock is returned give the floor a good
coating of cut straw, chaff or some-
thing of the kind. This will prevent
the animals from slipping and also
keep the droppings from coming in di-
rect contact with the floor, so as to
freeze down. Where manure becomes
frozen down, as it will sometimes in
extreme cold weather, in spite of the
precautions used, take an old ax and
remove it at once and apply a double
amount of bedding until there is a
change in the weather. As a rule,
never neglect the stables, for the least
work is required when every morning
the labor is performed in the best pos-
sible manner.—Farmers' Voice.

A PERMANENT LABEL.

It Will Last for Years and Cannot Easily
Be Defaced.

The label herewith illustrated is one
that will last for years and not be de-
faced. It is now used in the botanic
gardens at Washington and many other
places. It is made of a piece of zinc
3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, to the back of which are
soldered two wire legs of any desired
length. The label is first painted
white with the best white lead and lin-
seed oil and allowed to become thor-
oughly dry. Then paint with ivory or
drop black mixing it with a small
quantity of coach varnish. While it is
still fresh write on it with the back of
a broad pointed steel pen, which will
leave the name in white letters. The
label might be used on trees by fasten-
ing the wire loosely around a limb.
Better still is to cut the zinc 10 inches
long and roll one end around the limb.



How to Salt Pork.

In salting pork do not use the old
pork barrel without a thorough clean-
ing. This may be done by a washing
and soaking with water made strong
with the common washing soda, which
is cheap, and can be found at almost
any grocery store. A better way, if
the barrel has been in use long, and if
it has ever had meat or brine become
tainted in it, will be to fill it full of
dry earth, and allow it to stand a
week or more, during which time the
earth will have absorbed much of the
grease and all of the odor that may
have penetrated into the wood. Then
the soda washing will cleanse it thor-
oughly.—Farm and Fireside.

FRUITFUL IMPROVEMENT.

How It Pays to Change Country Places
from Chaos to Charm.

Thrice worthy he who beautifies his
home and farm for the sake of self, of
family, of neighborhood and of the
passing stranger. Few realize the ef-
fect of symmetry and beauty in nature
on the life of individual and community,
unless by travel they have had oppor-
tunity for comparison, or have noted
the good work accomplished in a town's
morals indirectly by application of the
laws of order, neatness and ornament.
It may be a village improvement asso-
ciation was organized; perhaps one
man from an advanced quarter of the
globe bought a place and beautified it,
or a resident awoke to the prevailing
depravity and ordered himself to arise
and enjoy the glorious things a wise
Creator has put within reach. Some-
where a beginning was made in chang-
ing places once chaos into present
charm, the same as in forming charac-
ter strong in rectitude. It may be
that the reader is the one person on
whom the destiny of his town depends.
Though perhaps living in ungrateful
desolation, he may make a beginning,
however small. With unflinching de-
termination as the months pass, the
man of enterprise will gradually
emerge as a leader of reform or an in-
citing element to it. Nor are public im-
provement and the enhancement of
values in property which it naturally
precedes, together with heightened
ethics, the only goal. There is more
than possibility, yes, strong probabili-
ty, that the fortune and consequent
comforts of the refined creator of em-
bellishments may increase as they are
added.

Has anyone failed to note the modern
tendency of the wealthy in commercial
centers toward rural ownership of real
estate? The movement is of compar-
atively recent origin, yet in the few
years past note the increase in volume
and its effects in many places. Yet
who ever saw a city man buy in a neg-
lected, disorderly locality, reached by
bad roads, much less a run-down farm
half hidden by brush, weeds, rubbish
and general ugliness? Having sold to
advantage, the individual of taste and
improvement can in less than a decade
repeat the process by investing in the
same vicinity. After a beginning, suc-
ceeding sales will be less difficult, until
a genuine demand is established. Once
an urban family or two become owners
their wealth and influence will be
added to the momentum of progress.
Leaving unspoken any sentence rela-
tive to the refinement and culture these
persons may infuse, has the presence
of such, with a desire for the good
things of life and means to pay for
them, proved detrimental to producers
in any community? I am acquainted
with many whose weekly supply of
broilers, butter, eggs, spring lamb,
canned and preserved fruits, etc., is ob-
tained through the winter from farm-
ers among whom the warm season is
delightfully passed. That material
recompense shall follow in the orbit of
improvement is an unalterable law of
nature.—Hollister Sage, in N. Y. Trib-
une.

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The Chase County Courser.
W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

The report of the Secretary of the United States treasury shows that the public debt in 1885 was \$1,872,340,557, and in 1889 it was \$1,617,375,419, showing a reduction of \$254,965,138 while Cleveland was President. The same report shows that the public debt in 1889 was \$1,617,375,419, and on April 1st, 1892, it was \$1,539,124,537, showing a reduction of \$78,250,882 during the three years of Harrison's administration. The difference between \$254,965,138 and \$78,250,882 is \$176,714,256, which is the amount paid on the public debt by the Cleveland administration above that paid by the Harrison administration. Mr. Cleveland closed his administration with one hundred millions of surplus in the treasury and Mr. Harrison will close his with almost nothing. So much for the ways of different administrations.

McKINLEY'S TRUE OPINION.

When McKinley was explaining and defending in the House, in May, 1890, the tariff bill which bears his name and had recently been reported by his Ways and Means committee, he said, with reference to the paragraph of the bill repealing "the provision in the law permitting the United States (government) to import for its use any articles free of duty." "This provision of law has been eliminated in the proposed provision, and if approved by the House and Senate and the President, the government, its officers, agents and contractors will hereafter have to pay the same duties which its citizens generally are required to pay."

In the same speech he said, with reference to a provision in the old law permitting travelers returning from abroad to import articles as "personal effects" free of duty. "The practical effect of this provision was that the wealthy classes who were able to visit distant countries secured exemption from the payment of duties, while the average citizen, unable to go abroad, was compelled to pay a duty upon the articles which he might want to use."

In those days McKinley, fresh from a prolonged study of the tariff, believed and said that the tariff duties were paid by "citizens generally" or "the average citizen"—that they were, as Senator Sherman said, "taxes upon the people."—New York Times.

FAVORS MARTIN.

The Alliance Gazette, of Hutchinson, Kansas, says, editorially, under the heading "Judge Martin for Senator:"

"Now that the election is over and the smoke cleared away, interest is beginning to center in the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Perkins. A great deal of idle talk is being indulged in by the opposition press and many suggestions are being offered with as much or more freedom than if they were paid for at 10 cents per line. Every man, and almost every woman whose name has ever appeared in the public prints in connection with the populist movement, is in the list of Senatorial possibilities. These suggestions will have little weight, and when the time comes the Senator will be chosen without fear or favor, and the Republicans in this, like all other matters, will not be in it."

"It is, however, an important matter, and should receive full consideration. Every interest should be thoroughly weighed and duly considered. Among those prominently mentioned are Chairman Breidenthal, Judge Doster and Judge Martin."

"The Gazette would be far from taking a laurel from the brow of our excellent Chairman. He is entitled to great honor and consideration, and should be rewarded in some way at some time, and we have no doubt will be."

"Too much cannot be said in honor of the eminent thinker, Judge Doster, but for the present we feel that even he should bide his time yet a little while."

"For many reasons the Gazette will favor the election of Judge John Martin above all candidates. It must be remembered that our present wonderful victory is due to the assistance received from the liberal Democrats of this State."

"Judge Martin was one of them. He was a leader among them, and to his personal efforts and influence is due more for the result than any other man in the State. While the Judge is nominally a Democrat he is at heart with the people. If it appears on trial that the Democracy of the nation is not with the masses, Judge Martin will at once and forever ally himself with the Populists. For these and many other reasons we favor first, last and all the time, the election of John Martin to the office of United States Senator."

Next to Judge Martin, of the Democratic party, we would suggest W. F. Rightmire, of the People's party, for this office, who has been twice nominated by his party for a State office, and each time ran ahead of his ticket.

"A YARD OF PANSIES."

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to make every one of our readers a present of one of these exquisite Oil Pictures 36 inches long, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which all have seen and admired. This exquisite picture, "A Yard of Pansies," was painted by the same noted artist who did the "Roses." It is the same size, and is pronounced by art critics to be far superior to the "Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, which cost \$300, and accompanying it are full directions for framing at home, at a cost of a few cents, thus forming a beautiful ornament for your parlor or a superb Christmas gift, worth at least \$5. Send your name and address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, with three two-cent stamps to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the CHASE COUNTY COURSER and you will receive by return mail one of these valuable works of art.

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR —AND— CONFECTIONER!

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

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

The most popular and best known weekly newspapers printed in this country is the Toledo Blade. For more than twenty years it has had a circulation of 100,000 to 200,000, going regularly into every state and territory of the Union. From fifteen to twenty-five tons of print paper is consumed in each week's edition, and it is regularly mailed to more than half the postoffices in all parts of the United States. It is a peculiar fact that the Blade is the only weekly newspaper published that has regular subscribers in the United States. It is edited with special reference to the wants of the people in all sections. It is also made to interest every member. Besides all the news of the world, it has serial and short stories, wit and humor, poetry, campfire, farm, Sunday school lessons, young folks, poultry, puzzles, household, answers to correspondents, etc., etc. As a special feature for 1893, Mr. Robinson Locke, and proprietor of the Blade, has just sailed for Japan, and will contribute a series of illustrated letters on the manners and customs of that peculiar country and its people. These articles will be commenced some time in February or March, and will be worth to the readers of the Blade many times the subscription price. Every reader of this paper is invited to send for a specimen copy. The publishers of the Blade would be glad to send a specimen copy to every reader in this country. Subscription price of the Blade, one dollar a year. Five dollars in cash will be paid to any person sending in a small club of subscribers. Write for agents' terms, giving particulars. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

THE CHICAGO LEDGER.

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

THE SATURDAY BLADE.

Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue.

WANTED.

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

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. TRIAL SIZE FREE. Large bottles 50c. and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

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

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } October 4th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of October, 1892, a petition signed by G. H. Nicholson and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of section ten, township twenty-two, range six, running east between sections ten and fifteen and eleven and fourteen, connecting a road running to Womsey and a road running north and south at termination. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. C. Siler, L. Becker and A. Veberg 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.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } October 4th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of January, 1892, a petition signed by J. A. Lind, C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Beginning at its northeast corner of section 14, township nineteen, range nine, thence south on section line as far as practicable, thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek; and to vacate the present crossing of the creek, at D. H. Schellenberger's, and as a part of that road, running along the east and south bank of said creek as the viewers may determine, to vacate a road beginning twenty feet west of the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, west to within twenty feet of the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine.

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

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } October 4th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of July, during the regular session of the Board, the viewers made their report, in writing, which was laid over until the next regular meeting. Now, on this 4th day of October, 1892, the Board of County Commissioners, after considering said report, decided the same to be illegal and was therefore ordered to be set aside and that said road be reviewed and resurveyed.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John McCaskill, Wm. Harris and W. Guy McCandless as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

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ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } October 4th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of October, 1892, a petition, signed by C. W. Hitchcock, A. H. Billings and 33 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township eighteen, range six east of the sixth principal meridian, Kansas, and running thence east on township line, or as near as practicable, to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, same township and range. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. A. Wood, P. Park and E. S. Green as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

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STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, } October 4th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of January, 1892, a petition signed by J. A. Lind, C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Beginning at its northeast corner of section 14, township nineteen, range nine, thence south on section line as far as practicable, thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek; and to vacate the present crossing of the creek, at D. H. Schellenberger's, and as a part of that road, running along the east and south bank of said creek as the viewers may determine, to vacate a road beginning twenty feet west of the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, west to within twenty feet of the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine.

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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.

R. L. FORD,
WATCHMAKER and
JEWELER.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A well selected stock of Elgin, Waltham, Hamden and Springfield

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY

—AND—

Aikin, Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand.

The Only General Stock of Musical Instruments in the City.

Repairing promptly attended to. English, Swiss and Intricate Watches a Specialty.

Fine, Artistic Photographs.

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

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

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photographer.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JULIUS REMY, Tromboial Artist.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

"Seeing is Believing."

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 of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this lamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the stove you want, send to 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."

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (623-1)

S. N. WOOD, TROS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD

FARM AND GARDEN.

A NEW CATTLE-TIE.

An Invention of Mr. Georgeon, of the Kansas State College.

As the time to stable the cattle is again near at hand it may be of interest to many breeders and stock owners to get a description of a new device for fastening and releasing cattle in stalls, which I have found highly satisfactory. It is a device of my own and had its origin, as many similar things have, in necessity. The college herd had for many years been tied on a system which was at once simple and convenient, but which nevertheless had some serious drawbacks for which I could find no remedy. A rope which passed through the partitions between the stalls was stretched over the mangers the whole length of each row of stalls, and by a knot on each side of each partition was held securely in place. To this rope a snap was tied in the middle of each stall and the animal was fastened by this snap by means of a strap around the neck.

This arrangement had some excellent points. It allowed the animal much freedom. The head could be moved freely in all directions, and the rope being close to the neck it was impossible for the animal to get its fore legs over it; but it had its failings also.

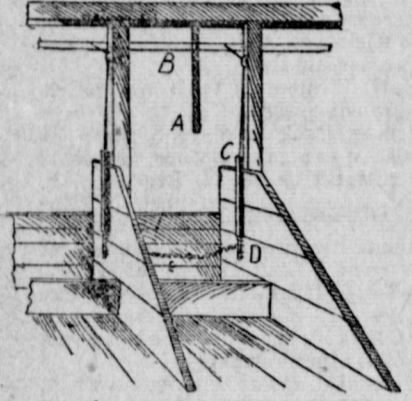


FIG. 1.—TIE FOR SINGLE STALLS.

The snaps were not secure fastenings. Scarcely a night passed that one or more animals did not get loose and cause trouble. It was, moreover, a slow process to set the whole herd loose, as each stall had to be entered, and nervous animals eager to get out often pulled back so hard that it was difficult to release the hooked snap from the ring in the neck strap. In an emergency when the safety of the herd would depend upon its rapid release, the results might be most disastrous. These considerations led me to decide on a change, but to what should it be? Every one of the long list of patented and common devices had in my estimation drawbacks more or less serious. I desired to retain the feature of fastening the cattle by the neck as the most humane form of confinement, but it must be accompanied by some plan for the rapid release of the herd. To make a long story short let me say that my experiments on the subject resulted in the device which is shown in the accompanying illustrations. Having used it for an entire year and still finding it highly satisfactory I thought it might be useful to others as well. It

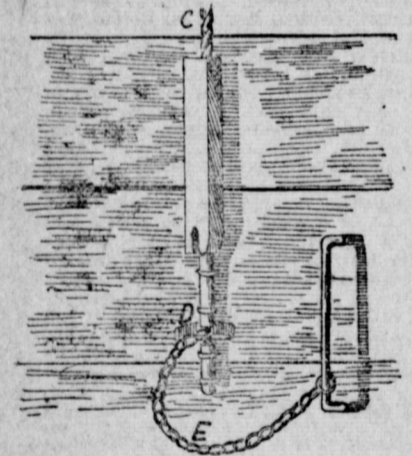


FIG. 2.—TIE FOR DOUBLE STALLS.

is not patented and I have the opinion of an experienced patent solicitor, who has looked into the matter, to the effect that it does not infringe on any existing patent.

In the illustration showing its attachment to a single stall (Fig. 1) the horizontal bar B, which is placed some eight feet from the floor to be out of the way, runs the whole length of each row of stalls. It is of wood, dressed smooth, and two by three inches square. It rests in wooden brackets secured to the outside (or alley side) of the posts and in which it can slide freely. It is moved back and forth by the means of the lever A. A few inches from each post a common sash cord, C, is attached to the bar at one end, and passing over a common small pulley secured to the post, as shown in the illustration, it hangs by the side of the post and terminates in a heavy iron pin, a foot or more long, made of half-inch round iron. This pin passes through two pieces of gas pipe which are secured to the side of the stall by heavy staples. This part of the device is best shown in Fig. 2. The two pieces of pipe are about three-fourths of an inch apart. The chain E, which is secured to the stall at one end and has the other end free, is slipped through the ring in the neck-strap on the animal and the terminal link is put into the opening between the two pieces of gas pipe, the pin dropped through it as shown at D, and the animal is securely fastened. An entire row of cattle thus secured is released in an instant by simply moving the lever A a few inches, which, in moving the bar, raises the pin, the chains drop, and all the cattle are loose at once. To prevent the cord being pulled by the horns it is covered as far as the horns can reach by a piece of wood provided with a groove through which it slides. This could be improved by making the upper piece of gas pipe longer and the pin correspondingly longer also, which is necessary since the eye to which the cord is tied is too large to slip inside the pipe. When the cattle stand in the same stall the chains can, of course, not be stretched across the stall, but

must have both ends fastened to the same partition or post as in Fig. 2. The chains for single stalls should be a few inches longer than the stall is wide in order that they may sag some eight or nine inches, which gives the animals still greater freedom. Each animal must of course be fastened by itself, but it can be done from the alley in front, which allows of more rapid work than when the stalls are entered. All things considered, I know of no cattle tie which offers the same advantages. The cattle are released instantaneously, which saves much time in handling them; they are securely fastened, and withal they have as much freedom and comfort as it is possible to give them and still keep them tied. The materials are cheap and can be had anywhere; they should not be over twenty-five or thirty cents per head, and the device is so simple that anyone who is handy with tools can put it up.—C. C. Georgeon, Kansas State Agricultural College, in Breeder's Gazette.

WASTEFUL METHODS.

The Necessity of Making Use of All Products of the Farm.

Farmers waste more than any other class of business men. Why is it? Farmer C. is going to market with 40 pounds of butter to-day. Will he carry anything else? No, he can't bother to-day. To be sure, there is more pieplant and asparagus than the family can eat; it might bring \$1.50 to \$2.00, but he doesn't care to fuss for that. Then a little later come strawberries, but he can give away what the family doesn't want if the neighbors will pick them themselves. As for early peas there are hardly enough to pay for fussing with them. He might pick three pecks at 45 cents, but they soon spoil or the birds carry them off. The grocer tells him he will take all the sweet corn he will bring and pay for what he sells while he can take the remainder home to feed the pigs. Here is a dollar or two extra and he can carry it as well as not when he goes to market with butter and eggs; but it is a bother anyway. It is the same at harvest time. If he cannot spare more than a couple of barrels of apples, or five bushels of potatoes, or two dozen of cabbages, squashes, etc., he does not bother to find a market for so small a quantity, and perhaps he puts several dollars' worth of vegetables that he has no use for into the cellar, or out-door pit, simply because he doesn't take the trouble to sell them. Now, I fancy, says a writer in the Gleaner, I hear some man say; "The potatoes, etc., are worth something to feed live stock in winter." Does he feed them? Generally they remain in the cellar until February or March, when he carries out decayed cabbages, apples, etc.; and the potatoes have shriveled until he thinks he'll let them go until planting time, for he may need most of them. A merchant often spends more time in selling fifty or even twenty-five cents' worth of his stock, than in selling a fifteen-dollar dress pattern. We say that is his business! It is a farmer's business to try to sell his stock instead of letting it waste. A penny saved in farming is worth as much as any other business. In the largest business establishments if a bookkeeper's accounts fall short a few cents, he often spends hours of valuable time trying to find out where the error lies. A farmer needs to calculate as closely as any other business man in order to be successful. Does he do it?

PLOWHANDLE PLODDINGS.

The duller a borer the worse he borer.

A SLUGGARD is a fellow who takes the hardest way to have an easy time.

ONE of the devil's best means of keeping a woman from earnest living is tittle-tattle.

THE water that makes the foam under the milldam is not the water that turns the wheel of the mill.

THE mosquito might have been highly prized as a singing bird if it had only stuck to that business alone.

A MOUSE has a right to judge the cat, but the minute it opens its mouth it invites the cat's judgment on it.

A BRASS band can put more life into an old nag in a minute than a ten-acre out field in a week of Sundays.

THERE isn't anything that sweetens sleep like walking up and seeing the hands of the clock within ten minutes of the getting up time.

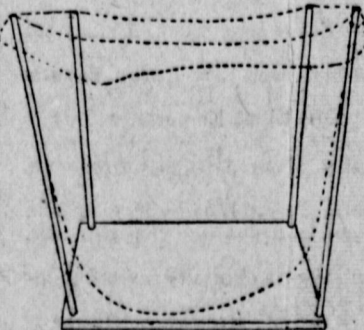
If you had to believe all that other people say in their own favor you would soon be obliged to do some lying on your own account or else fall behind in the procession.

You needn't take a man's word for it that he has dropped from the clouds because there is no dust on his shoes. Maybe his wife blacked them before he was up in the morning.—Jonathan Hayseed, in American Agriculturist.

A USEFUL DEVICE.

Every Farmer Who Uses Bags Should Have One of Them.

A bag holder is a very convenient article for any farmer and here is a cheap one. It is easily made and will pay any farmer to use who handles



bags. Take a 1 1/2 or 2-inch plank 10 inches broad and 18 inches long. Bore four 3/8 or 1-inch holes 1 1/2 inches from the corners and at an angle so the stakes will be 2 inches farther apart at the top than at the bottom. Put in four hard wood stakes and cut them off the length of the bags. The top of the bag folds over the ends of the stakes as shown in the cut.—Caleb Bosch, in N. E. Homestead.

DISSTON'S INVESTMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars For Protection That Themselves Americans Pay Higher Prices For Goods Than Foreigners. Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, who paid \$10,000 in 1888 to the republican campaign corruption fund to have the duty on saws increased, and who foolishly invested \$10,000 more this year for the same purpose, is the largest manufacturer of saws in the world. His saws, files and tools go everywhere. This seems strange. If he cannot pay "pauper goods" of Europe in our own markets without protection, how can he compete without protection in South America, Australia and Europe? The answer is simple enough—he could compete here without protection but "he don't have to." Without protection his profits from American sales would be about the same as from foreign sales; now they are much greater. Without protection he might have been a millionaire or a two or three-millionaire but he could not have been a ten-millionaire as now.

The facts are that Mr. Disston puts his prices down in the open markets, down far below what he charges for the same articles in the United States, where he says he has to have protection in order to keep up the pay of his workmen, down even below the prices fixed by the Sheffield and other foreign manufacturers, driving them out of the market and practically monopolizing the saw trade of the world. The fact that he is constantly reaching out after more of that foreign trade proves conclusively that he finds it not entirely unprofitable. Spear & Jackson, of Sheffield, England, are perhaps the next largest manufacturers of saws and files, and are the Disston's principal competitors in the markets of the world, but they find it very uphill work trying to undersell them in foreign markets.

Copies of Henry Disston & Sons' wholesale price list, with discounts, for use in the United States, and copies of their price list and discounts for the foreign markets tell an interesting tale. For instance, they show that a 24-inch solid-tooth circular saw, which sells at retail in the United States for \$12, and is sold to the hardware dealers at 45 per cent. and 10 per cent. off, or \$5.94, is sold to the dealer at the other side of the world for \$5.40, or 10 per cent. less. A similar saw, 50 inches in diameter, is wholesaled at home at \$90.00, and in foreign countries for \$36.

Another article, one that every carpenter in the world uses, is a hand-saw. Disston & Sons make a great many of them, but they have one, a 26-inch saw, which they describe in their American catalogue as "the finest hand-saw manufactured." This saw is put down to the home trade dealer at \$30 a dozen, with 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. off, or \$21.60, while abroad it is sold at the same price with 45 per cent. off, or for \$11.50.

Quite a difference, that, in the price of a dozen hand-saws—\$5.10, nearly 50 cents a saw. What is the result? The hardware dealer in Rio Janeiro or Auckland can sell that saw for \$2 in American money and make \$7.50 a dozen, or 90 cents a dozen less than the American hardware dealer makes selling the same saw at \$2.50 each. The foreign prices quoted are the prices packed and delivered on board ship. The articles mentioned were taken at random from the long list of goods sold by Disston & Sons. Compared article by article the lists show a difference of from 10 to 25 per cent. in favor of the foreign purchaser.

Can any carpenter in this protected land tell why he should be compelled to pay \$2.50 for a hand-saw made here at his own door when the same article may be sold at an almost equal profit in South America or far-off Australia for \$2? And if these saws can be sold at a profit for \$15.50 a dozen in the open markets of the world, why cannot it be done here at home?

SHODDY UNDERWEAR.

Prof. Leeds Analyzes Some McKinley Clothing.

The impressive, humane and scholarly address of Prof. Albert R. Leeds, of Stevens institute, ought to be read by every man or woman who wishes to comprehend the full iniquity and inhumanity of the high tariff system. Prof. Leeds was giving to his friends and neighbors the reasons why he had been forced to leave the republican party, and in doing so he simply gave expression to the reasons which are compelling other scholars in all parts of the land to turn their backs upon the republican party. His main reason is that the party has abandoned the ground which it held when Garfield defined its tariff policy in his famous declaration of 1870: "I am for protection that leads to ultimate free trade." Instead of adhering to this policy, the republicans have faced about, and are now advocating what Prof. Leeds aptly terms "exalted protection."

Two examples which the professor gave of the debasing and dishonest influence of this exalted protection, as it was applied in the McKinley bill, are very striking. He calls attention to the notorious fact that the sharp rise in prices which the bill compelled was met by the substitution of inferior articles, outwardly resembling the former and better ones, which were sold at the former prices with the assurance that they were precisely the same articles. As a professional chemist he analyzed two specimens of these, with the following results:

"To illustrate how this was done, I have here to show you the famous '35-cent stocking.' Of the two pairs which I show you, this which was sold before the higher tariff weighs forty-seven grains; the other pair, such as is sold now for 25 cents, and having the same trade-mark and purporting to be just the same goods, weighs thirty-three grains. It weighs one-fourth less and is of an open, flimsy texture, representing hardly half the value and endurance of the old goods. In another store I purchased a shirt of American make for ninety-eight cents, marked 'Men's Fine Natural Wool.' I purposely asked the salesman three times whether it was all wool, and he positively declared that it was. On

treating it with washing soda the shoddy filling at once came off and only the cotton backing remained. In this bottle I have the dissolved shoddy. On adding acid to it you see the shoddy comes to light again as so many dirty white flecks. It may be said that falsehoods of this character are a part of ordinary business, but the telling of them both by manufacturers and sellers of these debased domestic goods has been greatly stimulated by a competition of which theft is regarded as a necessary feature. We heard a great deal at one time of what was called the bloody shirt. It long outlived its usefulness as a campaign scarecrow, and is now consigned to well-remembered oblivion. But the shirt I show you might justly be regarded as a fit emblem of the inflationists, and be held aloft by them as a standard under the name of the protection shirt. Its thickness and apparent warmth are all shoddy and represent that part of the protection which goes to the manufacturer. It won't wash. Its substance is this open gauze of cotton like a mosquito net, but with meshes so coarse that even a Jersey mosquito might slip through. This is the part of the protection which will be enjoyed by the laboring man who wears, and quickly wears out, the shirt. It won't keep him warm this winter; he will decidedly be left out in the cold."—N. Y. Evening Post.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

A New Jersey Farmer Saves 25 Per Cent. By Buying His Plows in England.

Every day brings fresh proof to the farmer of the fact that the framers of the McKinley tariff had much in their minds while they were piling up the taxes on everything from A to Z. He must be about ready to make up his mind that nothing under the sun which he has a use for and must buy has been slighted in the new customs law.

Now comes a New Jersey farmer back from a visit to his old home in England announcing that he has bought for the use of himself and friends a quantity of farm machinery of American make—bought it abroad because he could get it abroad for about half what he would have paid in this country for the same goods.

The man's name is E. W. Stout, and his farm is situated a few miles out of Trenton. Speaking to a Times reporter, Mr. Stout said:

"I have always taken a home paper ever since I came to this country and have read it, of course. Well, a couple of months ago I made up my mind to take a run home to see my father. Just before I started I happened to see in my paper the advertisement of a farm machinery house that quoted prices. I talked with some of my neighbors about it, and we agreed that if I found on getting to the other side that I could buy some plows and other things and get them out to Trenton so that we could save 10 per cent. I should do it.

"Well, I've done it, and in the course of a few days the things will arrive, and I reckon that I shall save considerably more than 10 per cent. On the plows the saving will be fully 25 per cent. I think, for the prices for American-made plows on the other side are just about half the prices charged for the same things in this country. I bought hay rakes, cultivators, feed cutters and plows, and everything will come back to this country in the same packing that was on it when it was shipped from the factory.

"Whether it will have been improved by its sea voyages is more than I know," continued Mr. Stout, "winking his other eye." "Sea trips do wines and brandies good, but I don't know how it is with farm machinery. But, however that may be, I consider that I've done a good thing for myself and friends, and now I'm going home to vote the democratic ticket and see if I can't help put an end to such a state of affairs as this, in which foreigners can buy American goods at a good deal cheaper than we can get them in this country.

"Protection," the republicans call it. "Robbery" is my name for it. It's nothing short of robbery when taxes make me pay \$10 for a piece of farm machinery that the manufacturer sends abroad for sale at about half that sum, in spite of the extra expenses of packing and freightage. I'd have staid on the other side another fortnight if I hadn't thought it my duty to come home and vote for tariff reform and get my neighbors to do the same."—N. Y. Times.

Legals Almost a Prophet.

Hon. J. J. Ingalls said recently in Topeka, Kan.: "I want to say to you that William McKinley is not popular in Europe. If William McKinley were running for office he would not obtain a vote in Germany, or France, or Italy, or England. The manufacturers and the merchants and the governing classes of all the other civilized countries believe that democratic success means destruction of taxation, and therefore they are in favor of the election of Grover Cleveland and defeat of Benjamin Harrison." If Ingalls had included the United States with the other countries he would have established a reputation as a prophet. The opinions of the rest of the world have been against McKinleyism, and the United States has now fallen into line at the head of the procession. McKinleyism received but a few complimentary and sympathetic votes at the late election outside of those cast by protected beneficiaries. But the viper has a dozen lives and will raise its head again unless we sever it from the body.

Only Kansas Steerers' Rubbish.

The meaningless placards and banner inscriptions displayed at such great expense by the bounty and spoils party may now be laid away. They will never be needed again. Their catch phrases of "Protection to American Workmen," "Home Markets for Farm Products," "Protection, Prosperity and Plenty," etc., will never again serve to hold men's eyes while tariff barons pick their pockets. Our plutocrats must invent a new scheme to enrich themselves and maintain their holdings in office. This they will doubtless do for they are a crafty set. It behooves the laborer to be on the lookout and to keep his tariff and taxation eyes peeled.

His Heroic Wife.

Mr. Henpeck—I believe I've got the most heroic wife in the world.

Friend—What did she do?

Mr. Henpeck—A burglar came into the house during my absence. My wife didn't scarce worth a cent. She received him politely. I saw him. Just as I entered the house he jumped through the window and made his escape. He was a young fellow and rather good looking.

Friend (who knows her)—No wonder he was scared.—Texas Siftings.

No Head for Business.

Mose Schaumburg, Jr.—Vader, a shentlemans wants to know if dot unshrinkable undershirt don't shrink a leedle, anyway.

Mose Schaumburg, Sr.—Does dot shirt fit him?

"No; it was choost a leedle too pig."

"Of course it vill shrink! Vy don't you have some heads for pishness?"—Texas Siftings.

Remembrances.

Wife (revisiting the scene of her betrothal)—I remember, Algernon, so well when you proposed to me, how painfully embarrassed you were.

Algernon—Yes, dear; and I remember so well how kind and encouraging you were, and how very easy you made it for me, after all.—Brooklyn Life.

Disputed Ownership.

"Papa," said little Johnnie, "Johnnie is my name, isn't it?"

"Yes, my boy. Why?"

"I saw Johnnie Perkins to-day, and he said it was his, and he got real mad 'cause I told him it wasn't, because you'd given it to me."—Harper's Young People.

A Tight Squeeze.

"I hadn't heard that you'd been ill, Smithson."

"Have thought; been pretty close to death's door."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; two doctors in the house at the same time."—Life.

A Plan That Failed.

Mamma—How did you get scratched so?

Little Daughter—I was putting dolly's shoes and stockin's on the kitty.

"What for?"

"So she couldn't scrawt."—Good News.

No Scandal in It.

Larkin (to his wife)—Did you hear of the Rev. Dr. Thirdly's fall?

Mrs. Larkin—Dear me, no! What has he done?

Larkin—He has fallen here to \$50,000 by the death of an uncle.—Truth.

Why He Grewled.

Mrs. Hicks—You blow about my dressmaker, but I never say a word about your tailor.

Hicks—Good heavens, madam, you don't seem to realize that dressmakers have to be paid.—N. Y. Herald.

What She Objected To.

Wife—You are altogether too nice about everything.

Huband—I thought you liked fastidious men?

Wife—I do; it's the fastidious kind I object to.—Detroit Free Press.

Wouldn't Be Safe, You Know.

"I suppose when you marry the duke you will go at once to his home in England with him?"

"Dear me, no! I wouldn't trust myself away over there with a man I know so little about."—Life.

How Those Girls Love One Another.

Maud—Now, when I am asked to sing, I never say: "Oh, I can't!" but I always sit right down at the piano—

Mamie—And let the audience find it out for themselves? Yes?—Truth.

Hard on the Poor Boy.

He—I drank some champagne, you know, and after awhile it went to my head.

She—That was the only empty place left, I suppose.—Jury.

Inconsistent.

"I hate a jealous man," she said; and when he learned to treat, instead, her follies with indulgent air,

She cried because "he didn't care!"

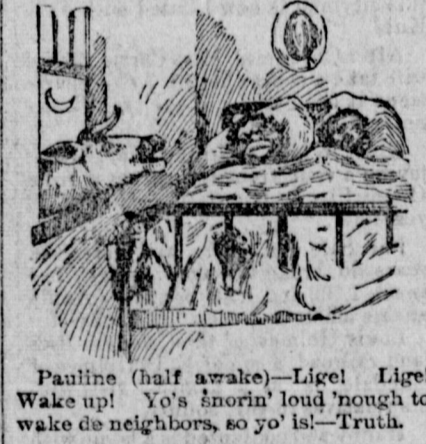
—Harry Romaine, in Puck.

AN UNSEEN VISITOR.

"I hate a jealous man," she said; and when he learned to treat, instead, her follies with indulgent air,

She cried because "he didn't care!"

—Harry Romaine, in Puck.



Pauline (half awake)—Ligel! Ligel! Wake up! Yo's snoring loud'nough to wake de neighbors, so yo' is!—Truth.

Cyclists Peddling Coffee.

A Berlin letter says: A new industry has been established in Berlin for cyclists. About a week ago several coffee peddlers appeared on the various streets in the laboring quarters of the city. These were mounted on bicycles provided with an arrangement for keeping coffee hot for several hours. They are not allowed to stand still, but must sell their coffee while in motion. They have done a thriving business all through the quarters where the poorer classes live, for the coffee is good and cheap, and as they are constantly keeping going they cover a vast amount of territory during the day.

Takes Time.

Jobson—I have a claim against the government. What lawyer would you advise me to retain?

Friend—It doesn't matter whom you select, only so he's young.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Reason.

Visitor—How is it that you are always such a good little boy, Harold?

Harold—Because I am always put to bed when I'm naughty.—Harper's Young People.

A Modest Demand.

Sam Tantry, a clerk on Harlem avenue, is a young man who suffers from defective eyesight and a long tongue. Not long since, in consequence of an unrestrained use of his unruly member, he received a challenge from a friend.

"I accept the challenge," said Tantry, "but as I am short-sighted I have one condition to demand."

"What is that?"

"As I can't see as far as my opponent I demand that he be placed at least ten feet nearer me than I am to him."—Texas Siftings.

Mystery of a Night.

First Pullman Porter—Golly, chile, but I had a time las' night.

Second Pullman Porter—What's de matter?

"Thought I los' a shoe. Looked fo' it high and low, den gub it up an' waited for the passenger fer kick."

"An' did he?"

"Huh! Reckon he didn't. Come out after while, stumpin' roun' widone leg."—Chicago News Record.

Friendly Advice.

Hostetter McGinnis went to a Harlem doctor for advice.

"What is the matter with you?"

"I am as hungry as a wolf and work like a horse but I can't sleep."

"I guess you had better see a veterinary surgeon," said the doctor, sarcastically.

"What do I want to see him for? I am no veteran."—Texas Siftings.

A Difference in Dates.

He (after the introduction)—I don't suppose you remember me, but I think we used to be in the same Sunday school class together.

She—I don't think so. When I was a little girl in Sunday school, I was always in a girls' class.

He—But this was when you were a teacher.—Truth.

Had Suffered Herself.

Mrs. Nettleton—Who is the little, sad-faced woman across the room?

Mrs. Litterly—It is Mrs. Honeydew. She has never recovered from the shock of her husband's death, two years ago.

Mrs. Nettleton—Poor darling! I know how to sympathize. I was a widow myself for three months.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Musical Instrument.

Tin Peddler (who has met with an accident)—What will I do now? Effery wheel of my wagon is broke.

Summer Boarder (consolingly)—Leave the tins in the wagon just as it is and perhaps you can sell it to one of the boarding house keepers for a piano. N. Y. Weekly.

The Chill Autumnal Days.

"We might as well consider our engagement as broken, Reginald."

"I don't see why! Your father said postponed."

"Postponed until you arrived at years of discretion. And in your case, Reggy dear, you know what that means."—Life.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

It may yet be necessary to deliver coal under police protection.—Chicago Mail.

Buying by Wholesale.

"Can't I get these two-cent stamps cheaper if I take a quantity?" asked Mrs. Chestnut, of the stamp clerk at the Philadelphia post office.

"I can let you have a dozen for a quarter," replied the clerk.

"Very well, I'll take them."—Jury.

An Unfailing Test.

Foreign Visitor—Is that college a really fine educational institution?

American (proudly)—Is it? I should say it was. They've got the most idiotic college yell to be heard in the whole country, sir—yes, sir.—N. Y. Weekly.

Not About Giants.

Little Dick—Tell us about the giants, Mr. De Tall.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Fried Apples.—Pare, core and slice tart apples as thin as Saratoga potatoes; make a batter of 2 eggs, a pinch of salt, a cup of milk and 6 tablespoons of flour. Dip the apples in the batter, a spoonful at a time, and fry. Eat with powdered sugar or liquid sauce.—Detroit Free Press.

Itained Beef.—Broil the steak and place in the dish and cover with onions, prepared in the following manner: Slice very thin four good-sized onions and fry in pork fat thirty minutes; then add half a cup of boiling water cover tightly and simmer twenty minutes longer; while frying, season with pepper, salt and a little butter; serve with vegetables as for broiled steak.—Boston Herald.

How Long to Boil a Ham.—Put a ham on to boil in cold water, and let it come to the boiling point, then set it back and let it cook slowly, allowing fifteen minutes for every pound of ham. When done, uncover and set the kettle off, leaving the ham in the water until cold. Cook tongue in the same way, allowing twenty minutes for every pound.—N. Y. Observer.

To clean knives, scrape at one end of the knife board a little bath brick; rub onto a bit of flannel a little yellow soap; lay the knife flat on the board; dip the soaped flannel into the brick; dust and rub it on the knife. When clean wash the knives in a jug of warm water but be careful not to let it touch the handle. This method saves the knives, as well as the labor of cleaning them.—Detroit Free Press.

Some novelties in stationery are in a riot of color. Terra cotta and turquoise blue are shown, and pink embossed with wild roses. A coffee-colored sheet is lined with violet and a deep crushed strawberry opens to show pale old rose. The paper is beautiful, the tints exquisite. A writing desk may look like a flower garden. Still, what is most and best bought is the cream and pearl white sort. Mourning note paper shows a reverse of black only on white or blue gray.—N. Y. Times.

Graham Bread.—One pint of milk, scald and pour into a bread pan, add even teaspoonful of salt and a little butter; when cool, add half-cupful of soft yeast and sifted Graham flour enough to make a batter, beat well until it is full of air-bubbles, cover, and leave in a warm place until morning. As soon as you can, attend to the bread, add two spoonfuls of molasses, one cupful of white flour, and enough Graham flour to make a soft dough; take on to the molding board and knead, using wheat flour. Make into loaves and put in greased tins to rise, cover, and when thoroughly light, bake over one hour.—N. Y. Observer.

Sugar pop-corn always delights children, especially in the country, where they can also have the enjoyment of popping the corn, and it can easily be tinted pink and yellow by using a few drops of cochineal and saffron coloring. To make it, one tablespoonful of butter, three of water and a teaspoonful of granulated sugar put into an iron kettle and boiled until ready to candy; then throw in three quarts of corn nicely popped, and stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn. Take the kettle from the fire and stir until it has cooled a little and each grain is separate and crystallized with sugar.—Harper's Bazar.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Relics of That Barbaric Age, the Nineteenth Century.
"My young friends," said the professor of ethnology to his class in A. D. 2112, "I ask your attention this morning to a few proofs of the advancement of our race that has occurred in a little over a century. You notice in our collections these relics of barbarism in which our ancestors seemed to take delight, though they endured unspeakable suffering in order to wear them; the corset, the thick shoe, the starched collar, the tony cuffs, the derby, the plug hat—all hard as tin, hot, rigid, graceless, productive of profanity and bunions, painful alike to the person who used them and to the eye that saw him do it. But it is not to these alone that I ask your attention; it is to the change that the human form has undergone in a hundred years. It is evident that our parents retained characteristics of the monkey, almost to within memory of men now living. It is proved, beyond a doubt, that they were short-bodied and thick-necked, like the gorilla, and that their arms dangled below their knees. Such creatures could not have stood upright, and but for the then common practice of wearing shoes, we might look for traces of prehensile toes to match their squat and ape-like forms. You think that I am wrong? Look at this garment and be convinced."

And he held up a nineteenth century undershirt.—Brooklyn Life.
Search Lights Versus Torpedo Boats.
It is stated that one of the most effective means of protecting a ship in these days of torpedoes, the grouping together of a number of stationary search lights, each illuminating its own section so that the ship is surrounded by an unbroken circle of light, is to be adopted in the new American war-ships. This has been suggested by a very pronounced defect in the usual search light practice. In order to afford sufficient light for a careful examination of the water's surface at points removed from the ship, the beam of light must be revolved very slowly, and hence, during a great portion of the time, any particular section of the water is left in darkness. As it takes only five minutes for a torpedo boat to run a distance of two miles, it will be seen that the conditions are all in favor of the attacking force. Before the revolution of the search light is completed, there is plenty of time for the torpedo boat to run up and discharge her deadly weapons.—Detroit Free Press.

A Regular Veteran.
Miss Elderly—If there was war, and I was a man, you bet I'd shoulder a musket.
Candid Friend—Why, don't you know, Miss Elderly, that you would be exempt on account of your age?—Texas Siftings.

MILITARY POWER OF CHINA.

About 600,000 Men Available, 100,000 Being Armed With Latest Improved Rifles.

The possibilities of China as a military power have hardly been considered by the western nations. It has been vaguely realized that China might some day become a menace to any power that offended her if what may be called the "national militia" of that country should ever be turned into trained troops. A nation of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 people should have 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 able bodied men in the prime of condition for military service. With such a force as this China would be an antagonist that no nation would attack. While the fact that China possesses this enormous mass of the raw material of soldiery has been understood, the inefficiency of the government and the absurd showing heretofore made by its armies have spread the idea that China would not have to be reckoned with as a military power in the life of any man now living. Recent reports, however, indicate that there has been a change in the Chinese armies. While no attempt has been made to develop the strength of the national militia, the regular army has been partly remodeled and made an effective force. European and American officers have been employed, western tactics have been taught, strict military discipline enforced, and the equipment of the troops altered to the European style. The rearmament of the troops with the latest improved rifles is now in progress, and already a force of 100,000 men is fully equipped and ready for service.

The Chinese army is, all told, but about 600,000 men, and the larger portion of these have not yet been reached in the system of army reform. But the fact that the transformation has proceeded thus far and is still going on shows that China has realized her deficiencies and is anxious to remedy them. The fact may mean much to the world. The Chinese are good soldiers when properly trained and led. The work of Ward and Gordon in the Taiping rebellion shows that. The experience of San Francisco with the highlanders confirms the statements of Gordon that they have a desperate courage that can be turned to good account if they have confidence in their leaders. But it remains to be seen whether the government has the strength to make its army strong. Corruption and inefficiency are its ruling traits, and these are fatal to an army if they are found in the army administration. If European methods are followed China may in ten years have a disciplined force to compare with the armies of Europe. Yet, even with the progress that has been made and the greater progress that may be made in the future, China will not be feared until she proves in armed conflict that she has thrown oriental administrative and military faults behind her for the methods of the "foreign devils."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Street Skirt is Shortened.
Just at present women are looking for a lexicographer who can invent a name bad enough to fit the man who never steps anywhere else when there is a train of a gown handy, for though the street skirt is shorter the house dress more than makes up for it in added length. The difference between the trained bell skirt of the summer and the cathedral train we are called upon to wear at present is apparent to the study of any gown of striped material. Instead of the stripes meeting in angles all the way up the back, by the skillful insertion of gores, which do not extend all the way to the belt, the stripes are made to slope in at the top and flare out at the bottom with graceful effect. The idea finds expression in a dinner dress of Marie Antoinette brocade, white, with broad stripes of flowers in the old-fashioned colors. The stripes if counted at the waist line would not equal those appearing at the edge of the train. Broad ruffles of black velvet lined with bright green are folded over the shoulder and sloped into a jacket-like effect both in the back and front. The jacket is laced together at the back with velvet cords.—Chicago Times.

That's the Way He Felt.
Gus De Smith—How do you like your new horse, Miss Fanny?
Fair Equestrienne—He does not ride as easy as I expected. He tugs at the bits and acts as if he wanted to run run away with me.
Gus De Smith—I don't blame him; if I had his chances I'd do it, too.—Texas Siftings.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 30 @ 4 50
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 3 20
Native cows.....	1 85 @ 2 90
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 30 @ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	62 @ 62 1/2
No. 2 hard.....	58 @ 58 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	31 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 29
RYE—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
WHEAT—Patent, per sack.....	2 00 @ 2 10
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 2 05
HAY—Choice timothy.....	7 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 00 @ 7 50
BRAN.....	56 @ 57
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	28 @ 29
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice.....	20 @ 21
POTATOES.....	60 @ 75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fair natives.....	3 50 @ 4 50
Texas.....	2 30 @ 2 35
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 80 @ 5 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 20 @ 3 31
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 1/2 @ 68
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam.....	9 40 @ 9 50
PORK—New.....	13 70 @ 13 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime to extra.....	4 75 @ 5 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 50 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 1/2 @ 72
CORN—No. 2.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	29 @ 30 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	19 @ 19 1/2
PORK.....	12 90 @ 13 00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	3 60 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 20 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 15 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	73 1/2 @ 74
CORN—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	25 1/2 @ 27
BUTTER—Creamery.....	29 @ 30 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	13 25 @ 14 75

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A triple benefit is comprised in the single word—VIGOR. This implies good appetite, sound sleep, the power to digest, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters endows an enfeebled system with vigor. It insures digestion, helps nightly repose, and increases zest for the food it enables the system to assimilate. It is potent in malaria, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.
DISAPPOINTING—"How did that medicine you discovered pan out?" "It was a flat failure. It proved to be only the grave of a Harlem goat."—N. Y. Herald.
A successful chase of the ideal often helps us amazingly in catching up with the material.—Puck.

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"Kills all Pain."
Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Only 25c.

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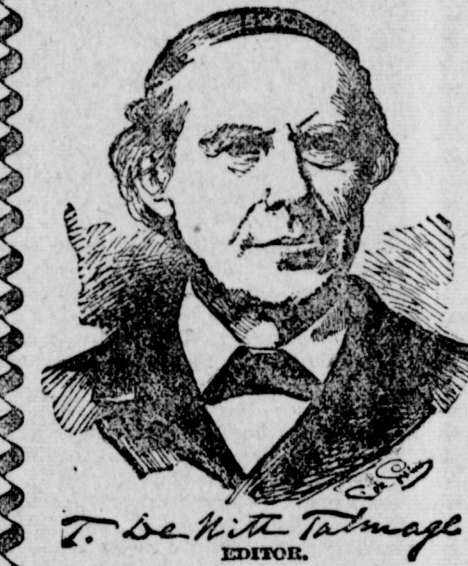
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Two Letters to Dr. Talmage.

DEAR SIR: I again send you \$2.00 for another OXFORD TEACHERS' BIBLE and THE CHRISTIAN HERALD for one year, both of which you will please send to Theophilus McKean, Cold Springs, N. J.
It is but just for me to say that I am well pleased with the beautiful Premium Teachers' Bible and I tender you my sincerest thanks for it. As for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, I regard it as the "Prince of Family papers," in fact I love it next to the Bible. Yours sincerely,
Rev. THOMAS J. TAYLOR, Cold Springs, N. J.

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I made the best bargain of the year when I sent you two dollars for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD and the OXFORD TEACHERS' BIBLE. Both have been the source of much pleasure. Now I want the home folks to have THE CHRISTIAN HERALD. Enclosed find two dollars for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD and OXFORD TEACHERS' BIBLE to be sent to my brother, Hubert C. Niday, Mercerville, O. Sincerely yours, J. E. NIDAY, Principal Public School, Reagan, Texas.

If you are too late for the OXFORD BIBLE PREMIUM we will refund your money.

INOPERATIVE LAW.

The Anti-Trust Law Fails to Secure Conviction.

TRANSMISSOURI TRAFFIC COMBINE.

Proceedings Against It Thrown Out By Judge Riner at Topeka—Other Trusts Safe Under the Decision.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Just before the adjournment of the United States court last evening Judge Riner handed down his opinion in the case of the United States against the Transmissouri Traffic Association.

On every point at issue he held against the government. The case, which had attracted the attention of attorneys and corporations throughout the country, is pretty well understood by the public.

The action was brought by United States District Attorney Ady against the Transmissouri Traffic association, and the case was argued at Cheyenne on the 3d of August last under the national anti-trust act.

The association comprises all the railroads from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean which are doing interstate business, except the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific systems, fifteen lines in all.

The contention of the government was that the Transmissouri Traffic association is in the nature of a trust and in restraint of trade; that its tendency is to create and foster monopoly and suppress competition, and that therefore it should be dissolved.

Judge Riner holds in effect that the agreement of the traffic association is not obnoxious to the anti-trust law because it improves facilities for transportation and maintains reasonable rates. The opinion is very voluminous, containing 12,000 words.

It quotes the contention and defense upon every point and all the authorities and not a position of the government is sustained. The action was one of the most important that had ever been brought in the west.

After adjournment of the court a correspondent saw District Attorney Ady and ask him if he had any observations as to the opinion, as to the court, as to his intentions for the future.

"It was impossible for the government to prove that rates at competing points are unreasonable," said Mr. Ady. "On the contrary, the lowness of these rates is made an excuse for higher rates locally. But this was not the real question insisted upon by the government. If the fact that facilities are improved by a combination and that prices are reduced is a defense under the anti-trust law, then none of the trusts and combines of which the people complain, such as the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust and the beef combine, is obnoxious under the law. It is a fact well known to everybody that the Standard Oil trust has improved the quality of lighting fluid and lowered the price. Such a construction practically annuls the anti-trust law."

"The real object of that law, as I insist, is to prohibit these great combinations of capital which, though they may reduce prices at the commencement, tend to a monopoly in the production and distribution of prime necessities and are dangerous to the welfare and perpetuity of republican institutions. The court also holds that the anti-trust law does not apply to traffic associations by railroad companies which are governed by the interstate commerce act. This is squarely in the face of the views expressed by Senator Sherman, Senator Edmunds and Senator Vest when the law was framed. I shall appeal the case."

On account of Judge Riner's decision the best of feeling prevails in railroad circles.

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTION.

It Turns On the Validity of Indians Voting.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 29.—Official returns have been received at the office of secretary of state from all counties in the state except six—Billings, Bottineau, Emmons, McIntosh, Pierce and Taylor. The figures on the counties heavily favor the Weaver electors 250 majority. Private advices from the counties not yet officially reported show the Harrison electors to have a majority of 15. Emmons and Bottineau counties have both been held back on account of contests. In Bottineau county Michaels is contesting Haverdill's seat to the legislature, claiming that the 120 Indians in that district had no right to vote. These two counties will figure materially in determining the complexion of the electoral vote of this state. If the Emmons county board is sustained and it is decided that the Indians had a right to vote the electoral vote of the state will go for Harrison. Otherwise it will be for Weaver.

The announcement that the courts would be called upon to determine the right of a woman to hold the office of superintendent of public instruction, has created considerable excitement.

Will Recommend Its Opening.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 29.—Senators Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, and Bishop W. Perkins, a committee from the senate to investigate the matter of opening the Cherokee strip, were in this city, and with E. C. Little, lately appointed consul-general to Egypt, left on the afternoon train for Topeka. The senators stated it was their opinion that the strip would be opened early in the spring and as a committee they would recommend this upon their arrival in Washington.

The Official Vote of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 29.—The official vote of the last county in Iowa has reached the secretary of state and a computation of the vote of the state shows the following result for president: Harrison, 219,573; Cleveland, 109,493; Weaver, 20,616; Bidwell, 6,322. Harrison's plurality over Cleveland is 22,555.

TREASURY REPORT.

Annual Report of the United States Treasurer—Present Condition of the National Debt—The Circulation and Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, has submitted his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1892. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$354,937,784, a decrease of \$37,674,633 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330, a decrease of \$10,349,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$57,239,762 to \$9,914,453. Including the public debt, the total receipts for the year were \$736,401,296 and the expenditures \$684,019,289.

Considered with respect to the effect upon the treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes, increase from the time the cash available for the uses of the government, while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the treasury but do not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of \$88,000,000 of expenditures over revenues in 1891, and one of upwards of \$27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly \$69,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of \$50,000,000 in the latter. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of upward of \$14,000,000 of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of revenues by legislation.

Analyzing the true condition of the treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$207,110,452 at the beginning of the year and to \$165,718,151 at the end. Of the former amount \$119,000,000 and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements. The amount of the public debt is given at \$1,545,996,591 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,588,464,144 on June 30, 1892.

The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,005,806,506 to \$968,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$540,190,031 to \$620,245,304. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt, produced by the reduction of the interest bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others payable at the option of the secretary of the treasury, and the extinction of a considerable part of the loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$37,887,730 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, together with upward of \$27,000,000 taken from the cash in the treasury.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,374,434,049, an increase of \$150,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,953,745, an increase of \$70,000,000. The monetary history of the past year, however, has been peculiar, both in the movements of gold, which have been increased and in the other changes that commonly occur with the changes of the seasons, but have been this year been less marked. The increase of the effective stock of money from September to September was only \$50,000,000. Discussing the changes in the amount and composition of the money stock, the treasurer says that the increase which marked the fiscal year was the result of the production of nearly \$17,000,000 of gold in excess of the industrial consumption, a fresh issue of \$5,000,000 of national bank notes, together with the changes in the stock of silver. The gold exported between January and September was taken mostly from the sub-treasury in New York. Up to the end of June the withdrawals were made by the presentation of gold certificates, but from that time on to the cessation of shipments, mostly upon tenders of United States notes and treasury notes.

Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year \$771,253,313 was in the treasury and mints, leaving \$1,003,081,736 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the treasury increased \$50,000,000 and the amount in circulation \$100,000,000 during the year. The shipments of United States paper currency amounted to \$375,726,553, exceeding those of any previous year. The nearest approach to this total was \$310,000,000 in the year before, and the next nearest \$291,000,000 in 1863. Of the whole amount \$298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while \$78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

There was an increase of \$600,000 in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held for the security of national bank circulation, and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits. A total addition of \$1,604,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific railroad sinking funds. In proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of \$68,000,000 in the fiscal year.

Another Gould Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Jay Gould has begun the preliminary work for the building of the White Oaks railroad, which was purchased by him last spring from Receiver Charles Davis for \$50,000. He has a corps of engineers now in the field and is rushing the survey with all possible speed. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that Mr. Gould will come to El Paso in January and spend the winter for his health, but he will at the same time supervise the construction of this line which is to be the link between the Texas Pacific and Union Pacific systems.

THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

The College Boys Have Their Innings—Yale Defeats Princeton and Kansas Defeats Missouri.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Once more Yale has defeated Princeton. Once more the tigers have failed to score, and again the blue flag waves triumphant over the football field.

Probably never before in the history of football has such a game been witnessed. For brilliancy of play, unlooked for maneuvers and fine individual work the game of '92 will stand pre-eminent. Nothing more heroic than the work of Laurie Bliss, of Yale, and Capt. King, of Princeton, has been seen on the football field in years.

So the two teams fought in a death lock down to the last minute of the battle, then with the battle on Princeton's twenty yard line little McCormick gave his last signal. Back flashed the ball from the hamlike hands of Stillman and into the arms of McCormick. Then on a swift, catlike pass it went to Butterworth, who dived headlong for the line. In an instant the ground was a thunder with the furious thump of flying heels and the air flashed with the quick, desperate heave of yellow against blue. Then there came the harsh impact of canvas jackets, the grind of muscular limbs and down went the whole mob. Two yards more to win, sang out the referee, and every man sprang like lightning to his place. Shoulder to shoulder they stood. Before McCormick could give the signal above the tremendous roar of voices rose the birdlike whistle of the referee and the battle was over. Yale had won by a score of 12 to 0.

KANSAS DEFEATS MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Fully 6,000 spectators were present at the football contest yesterday afternoon at Exposition park, and witnessed the grandest struggle for football honors that was ever seen in the west.

They saw the orange and black of Missouri defeated by the crimson of Kansas in a scientific clean-cut contest, a little rough perhaps, but just rough enough to make the game intensely interesting.

The game was called precisely at 3 o'clock by Referee E. Cornell, a graduate of Harvard university, and Hale Holden, a Williams man, took his position as umpire. The Missouri eleven won the toss up, and took the ball, and Kansas choose the south goal.

Kansas made gains aggregating twenty yards, when, in a scrimmage, Platt, of the Kansas team, became involved in a controversy with the quarter back of the Missouri team, Anderson, which was soon ended by a Missourian stepping between the two belligerent contestants and preventing further trouble. Missouri was given the ball and, after a short struggle, which was greatly hindered by the anxious group of spectators who had crowded over into the field and invaded the territory which was marked out for the struggling eleven, the men refused to go on with the game unless the field was cleared. This was done and when, in five minutes, time on the first half was called, the ball was in possession of the "Jay Hawks," although in Missouri territory. The score stood 6 to 0 in favor of Kansas.

The tussle continued until time was finally called and the Kansas university team was declared winner by a score of 13 to 4.

FLAMES IN A MINE.

One Hundred Lives in Jeopardy—An Escape Through an Abandoned Entry. DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—A special from Raton, N. M., to the Republican says:

A fire broke out in the Blossburg mine, four miles south of here, yesterday afternoon. Over 100 men were at work in the mine at the time, but all escaped through an abandoned entry. All the mules and mine cars were destroyed.

These mines are operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, and are the largest in New Mexico, the average production being about seventy-five cars per day. About 500 men have been employed in these mines, who will now be out of work, as from the present outlook it is not probable that they will be able to extinguish the fire.

HIS WIFE AN ACCOMPLICE.

W. H. Anderson, a Texas Farmer, Murdered in His Home.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 25.—Last Saturday night at Honsley W. H. Anderson, a farmer, was shot while standing at a window of his own house and killed. Dave Neville, who has lived three years with Anderson, was arrested and held for investigation by the grand jury.

Yesterday Anderson's wife confessed that Neville killed Anderson, that she knew the killing was to occur and tied a string on the gate post the night of the killing to let Neville know that she and her husband were alone, it being prearranged that in case others were in the house she was to tie two strings on the post. Mrs. Anderson has been held by the authorities.

Another Monarch Exiled.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Porto Novo states that King Behanzin, whose capital—Abomey—recently fell into the hands of the French expedition, has fled, in company with a small body of his followers, into an unexplored country, where it would be impossible, even were it deemed essential, for the French forces to follow him. It is expected that the king will attempt, ultimately, to seek safety in a German settlement.

Typhoid in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—This city is without doubt in the grip of an epidemic that may prove a pestilence. One hundred new cases of typhoid fever were reported at the health office yesterday. Many reasons are advanced for the origin of the disease. The city seems to be in poor sanitary condition. Water in the Mississippi river is low and it is thought that high water would dilute the poison and assist in abating the scourge. The river seldom rises at this season of the year, however. Between 900 and 1,000 cases have been reported in two months.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Incidents Showing the Position of Great Britain—A Speedy Adjournment and But Little Argument Desired.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Before the English delegates to the international monetary conference started for Brussels the instructions given by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, to Sir S. Fremantle, the deputy master of the mint, and Sir C. Rivers Wilson, were to expedite the deliberations and to obtain continuous sittings daily, with the exceptions of Saturday and Sunday, so as to bring the conference to an end within a few weeks. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had learned that the American delegates contemplated a full discussion, with time given to all sides to prepare arguments, statistics and facts and for responding to their opponents. This course, involving as it did an adjournment over Christmas, neither met with the approval of the British minister nor certain of the English delegates who are strong single standard men. On the eve of the day the delegates started for Brussels, the representative of the Associated Press learned from high authority that if the conference was prolonged beyond three weeks the leading English representatives would return to London, leaving the less important members of the delegation to watch the proceedings.

Private advices from Brussels show that Sir C. Rivers Wilson opened the opposition to prolonged debates as soon as the delegates began their intercommunications and objected to the proposal that President Levi made on the suggestion of the American delegates, supported by a majority of the conference, that an interval of a day for preparation be allowed between each sitting. The reasonable remonstrance that the delegates who spoke different languages—English, French and German—could not exchange views without an opportunity to study, had no effect upon the English determination to hurry the deliberations through. C. Rivers Wilson and his colleagues only finally assented, to President Levi's proposal on finding that they stood alone. The incident has created the impression among the members of the conference and Brussels that the English delegates want to break up the meeting or have it fail to achieve any definite result.

In the meantime they have received a decisive check. A great majority of the delegates evidence every disposition to go thoroughly into the matter and to give themselves up to it until every plan promising international concert has been examined. The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who is in intimate touch with some of the leading delegates, telegraphs that the conduct of the British delegates surprises the other European representatives. The Americans ask why they were brought across the Atlantic if such a policy, aiming at the failure of the conference, is to be pursued. The correspondent adds that all eyes are turned upon the American delegation which is a remarkably impressive one. Senator Allison has the highest repute among the members of the conference. Senator Jones is a man of extraordinary force of character and rare ability. He has decidedly impressed the committee with his single mindedness in the matter. Were he to make a tour of England he would win a host of friends to his cause. It is with a sense of confusion that the Englishmen listen to the remarks of the American delegates on the imperfect knowledge of the rudiments of the currency questions displayed by the English representatives.

The representative of the Associated Press here had an interview with Mr. Dana Horton, who is now in Brussels, in consultation with the delegates. Mr. Horton said that there were several classes of opinion. Some people wanted silver let alone to find its own level; some wanted something done, but wished other countries than their own to do it, while others were out and out friends of silver. The last mentioned were undoubtedly moving forward and recruiting adherents. Yet, so far as the conference was concerned, there would probably be more hope than promise of immediate favorable results. While some of the delegates, especially among the English, think the meeting will prove premature and that discredit will arise from its theoretic proceedings, the game is long and its movements must be careful. Mr. Horton further said that the conference would test the growth of education on the subject on this continent. The Jewish papers rejoice in the fact that three of the delegates are Jews, including President Levi, who is the son of a London merchant. He was a British subject until he became naturalized in Belgium. His mother is the daughter of the financier, Eliezer Levi, and a cousin of the famous millionaire, Sir Montefiore Levi. Baron de Hirsch is his brother-in-law and the deceased banker, Bishoffshelm was his father-in-law.

Dropped From Exhaustion.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 26.—The freshets hemmed a party of miners in the mountains east of Snokomish and on account of their exhausted condition they were unable to get to the transport and obtain a new supply of food. Keit and Ellingston, two of the party, are the only ones of fifty who started for Snokomish four days ago to get in. The others dropped along the route from sheer exhaustion and want of food and it is feared they are lost in the woods. The survivors had scarcely any clothing.

No Special Grievances.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Committee representing the conductors and brakemen of the Illinois Central Co. are in the city conferring with General Superintendent Sullivan. It is understood that the employes have no special grievance, and that the principal object of the conference is to devise a plan to regulate the schedule movement of local freight trains so as to equalize the length of the runs. Vice President Harahan says that slight changes in the schedule of wages may also be made, but they will be more in the nature of adjustment than an increase of pay.

THE STATE DEBT.

Kansas Has a Small State But Large Municipal Indebtedness—The State Debt Mostly Held By State Institutions.

The biennial report of the state treasurer just issued shows the amount of state bonds outstanding to be only \$801,000. The total municipal indebtedness is \$37,817,755.

STATE BONDED DEBT.

Kansas bonds outstanding are as follows:

For public improvements, act of February 27, 1855, due 1858.....	\$ 70,000
To provide for the issue and negotiations of bonds to aid in the construction of the penitentiary, act of February 27, 1857, due 1897.....	100,000
To provide for issuance and sale of bonds to aid in completing east wing of capitol, act of February 19, 1867.....	100,000
To aid in the construction of the insane asylum, act of March 3, 1858, due 1869.....	20,000
To provide for issuance and sale of bonds to aid in completing east wing of capitol, act of March 3, 1863, due 1898.....	150,000
To provide for the issue of bonds for the state penitentiary, act of March 3, 1865, due 1898.....	50,000
To complete the east wing of the state house, act of March 3, 1869, due 1899.....	70,000
For military contingent fund, act of February 23, 1839, due 1899.....	80,000
For relief of destitute people on the frontier, act of September 21, 1874, due 1899.....	12,000
To provide for destitute people on the frontier, act of September 21, 1874, due 1894.....	500
Providing for the issuance and sale of bonds of the state of Kansas for the purpose of defraying the indebtedness of the state incurred in repelling Indian invasion during the year 1874, and month of January, 1875, approved March 4, 1875, consolidated into one bond, due 1893.....	26,500
Funding other bonds state of Kansas, act of March 3, 1887, due 1898.....	18,000
Funding other bonds state of Kansas act of March 3, 1887, due 1898.....	65,000
Total.....	\$301,000

Total of the total bonded indebtedness of the state, the state university fund owns \$9,000, the permanent school fund \$336,000, making the total amount of state bonds owned by the several state funds \$451,000—leaving the total amount of bonds owned, outside the state funds, \$250,000.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The total municipal indebtedness of the counties, including county bonds and warrants, township bonds and warrants, school district bonds and orders, city bonds and warrants, is as follows:

Allen.....	\$ 351,533.00
Anderson.....	475,350.00
Atchison.....	1,117,050.00
Barber.....	598,628.44
Barton.....	271,522.00
Bourbon.....	623,300.01
Brown.....	253,950.00
Butler.....	295,281.01
Chase.....	18,000.00
Chautauqua.....	307,071.81
Cherokee.....	310,273.29
Cheyenne.....	54,810.00
Clark.....	243,600.00
Clay.....	341,146.30
Coffey.....	633,975.00
Coffey.....	322,476.00
Comanche.....	295,083.45
Cowley.....	717,222.00
Crawford.....	214,500.00
Decatur.....	122,018.85
Dickinson.....	574,478.97
Dodge.....	569,673.70
Edwards.....	254,023.36
Ellis.....	514,675.00
Ellis.....	70,932.00
Franklin.....	288,528.75
Ford.....	193,485.22
Ford.....	411,501.98
Franklin.....	412,629.00
Garfield.....	140,134.11
Grant.....	212,935.41
Gove.....	22,583.04
Graham.....	160,257.53
Grant.....	165,250.75
Gray.....	63,400.00
Greenwood.....	105,115.50
Greenwood.....	421,435.00
Hamilton.....	528,484.50
Harper.....	531,153.00
Haskell.....	148,921.20
Harvey.....	289,540.00
Hodgeman.....	159,153.00
Jackson.....	275,061.03
Jefferson.....	231,436.00
Jones.....	178,100.00
Johnson.....	269,700.00
Kingman.....	419,437.48
Kearney.....	255,361.40
Keosauqua.....	274,533.00
Kiowa.....	589,247.88
Lane.....	2,8,214.22
Leavenworth.....	1,83,510.14
Lincoln.....	227,740.00
Logan.....	181,725.49
Logan.....	45,991.00
Lyon.....	412,086.00
Marion.....	462,941.68
Marshall.....	179,550.00
Marshall.....	422,468.10
McDonald.....	279,047.54
Miami.....	370,950.00
Mitchell.....	166,431.60
Montgomery.....	558,090.00
Morris.....	327,025.00
Morton.....	111,919.61
Nemaha.....	157,610.00
Neosho.....	179,800.00
Norton.....	324,619.99
Norton.....	267,862.04
Osage.....	467,000.00
Osborne.....	188,781.00
Ottawa.....	229,710.00
Osborne.....	229,710.00
Phillips.....	290,101.37
Pottawatomie.....	193,010.00
Pratt.....	646,627.00
Rawlins.....	82,193.00
Republic.....	1,010,814.00
Republic.....	173,638.00
Rice.....	525,676.00
Riley.....	492,070.00
Rooks.....	579,251.50
Russell.....	287,844.00
Russell.....	83,086.12
Saline.....	533,923.00
Scott.....	231,076.00
Sedgewick.....	1,117,050.00
Seward.....	234,240.19
Shawnee.....	1,049,202.00
Sheridan.....	105,107.79
Sherman.....	141,000.00
Smith.....	157,092.00
Stamford.....	356,811.00
Stanton.....	192,570.00
Stevens.....	124,658.80
Sumner.....	839,710.00
Thomas.....	119,963.33
Trego.....	36,425.00
Wabunsee.....	276,920.00
Wallace.....	82,489.99
Washington.....	191,970.00
Wichita.....	292,333.31
Wilson.....	430,279.18
Woodson.....	4,300.96
Wyandotte.....	2,624,634.10
Total.....	\$37,817,755.14

The America Cup.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—It was reported to-day that Lord Dunsraven's reply to the letter of the New York Yacht club was received in Boston this morning by Gen. Paine. Maitland Kersey, of the White Star line, who represents Lord Dunsraven's yachting interests, said: "I believe the race is now a settled fact. The official challenge, based on the agreement, will be received in a few days. The challenger will be about eighty-four feet water line, the same measurement as that of Mr. Carroll's boat, now building at the Herreshoff yards."

ACQUITTED.

Striker Critchlow Not Proven Guilty of Murder.

The Presiding Judge's Definition of Riot and Murder—Exceptions of Counsel—The Defendant Held on a Charge of Riot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—The trial of Sylvester Critchlow, charged with murder in connection with the Homestead riot, was brought to a close last evening by the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. Owing to the hour at which court convened there were not many persons present when the jury filed in. The prisoner was not released, he having yet to answer the charge of riot.

When court convened yesterday Attorney Marshall delivered his address for the defense. He was followed by District Attorney Burleigh, who closed the case for the prosecution. During his speech he said: "You must take the law as the court will give it to you. The defense states he was not on the mill property that day. If this is true, why in the name of common sense don't they stand on that line? If this is true, why is all this time wasted in talking about an armed invasion of the sacred soil; why was the time taken to argue the rights of labor? If Critchlow was not there that day why need he care in his defense to show who first fired the shots, or anything else? The fact that they went outside of the alibi and attempted to justify the murder, shows that they have no weight in their plea of alibi. If he was not there that day why need he care who commenced the trouble or who owned the property? If he was not there he clearly is not guilty, and were his plea of alibi honest they would stand on it alone."

"I say Critchlow was in the mill yard when Connor was shot. Six disinterested witnesses swear the defendant was in the mill yard that day with a gun. If it was Harrison Critchlow who was in the mill yard that day, and who the defense says was mistaken for the defendant, why did not they produce him? Why did not they put him on the stand and let him swear he was the man who was mistaken for the defendant? Had they done this we could not have gotten over it. It would have ended our case."