

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, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

NO. 9.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A CALL of a meeting of the house appropriations committee is to be issued for November 25. It is alleged that the national treasury is menaced seriously, the deficiency on pensions alone running up to \$30,000,000.

EXPLANATION COMMISSIONER MORGAN says there is no foundation for the sensational stories that the government has not treated the Cheyennes and Arapahoes properly.

The treasury department has decided that a periodical issued weekly and containing besides a continued story, complete stories and other matter is a periodical and not a book and is subject only to the provisions of the tariff law regulating the importation of periodicals.

The president has appointed William Potter, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Italy; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, to be minister to Turkey, and Edward C. Little, of Kansas, to be consul-general at Cairo, Egypt.

SENATOR KENNA was reported alarmingly ill at Washington.

The Belgian government, through its consul, has protested against sending back the thirty-seven Belgian glass blowers who arrived at New York en route for Pittsburgh, Pa., and pending a decision from the secretary of the treasury they will be held on Ellis island.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM MAHON, Senators Matt S. Quay and Don Cameron have gone to Sea Island, S. C., to spend several days hunting and fishing, the guests of Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

The United States supreme court will no longer listen to appeals of criminals from the district court of Washington. PRESIDENT HARRISON says that his purported interviews with him since the election are fakes and that he has not authorized any of them.

FRENCH imports during October fell off 13,389,000 francs and exports 26,948,000 francs, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

SENATOR QUAY feels sure of re-election by the Pennsylvania legislature.

THE EAST.

The widow of Ralph Waldo Emerson died at Concord, Mass., over 90 years old.

NEAR Pottsville, Pa., the explosion of the boiler of a coal engine on the Reading railroad killed five men.

JOHN HOEY, ex-president of the Adams Express Co., died at New York on the 14th.

VERMONT has abolished the district system of public schools for the town system.

A NEW YORK conductor proposes that railroad employes subscribe \$1 per month each to a fund to be invested in railroad stocks with the view of giving the men a voice in the management.

The Diebold-Mosler safe trust has been formed, incorporation being had in New Jersey.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND and many notables were guests at the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce given at Delmonico's.

The New York Sun says that Cleveland will not call an extra session of congress.

Dr. LIGHTBOURNE, a Methodist minister, created a sensation at a New York ministers' meeting by declaring that he believed in agnosticism.

DEMOCRATS of Maspeth, L. I., objected to the hanging of an effigy of President Harrison during a ratification celebration and it was torn to pieces.

IRISH and German Catholic priests of Newark, N. J., are engaged in a bitter controversy.

GEN. ISAAC S. CATLIN, of Brooklyn, is mentioned as commissioner of pensions under Cleveland.

There are fears in Brooklyn of an epidemic of small-pox.

The ranks of the Homestead strikers are reported breaking.

The Catholic archbishops, in convention at New York, have concluded their labors.

MR. BLAINE has been suffering from a severe cold and high fever but is better.

AMHERST defeated Williams at college football at Williamstown, Mass. Score 50 to 0.

The "little black trunk" which figured in the legal proceedings against ex-President Potter, of the Marverick bank, has been opened and there was not a single paper in it which would criminate Mr. Potter.

There is now no doubt that Gamble Weir, the late superintendent of Pittsburgh, Pa., was poisoned. His landlady is charged with the crime.

EDWARD MURPHY, JR., denies Mr. Shearman's statement that President-elect Cleveland said he would be "d-d" if he would give any pledges to Shearman.

THE WEST.

A FAMILY named Wetzel, of Chillicothe, O., claim to be bewitched by their neighbors. They go into queer antics.

A STRANGE disease affects squirrels in the Indian territory on the Texas border. They fall from the trees dead and crawl to water holes and die.

ILLINOIS bankers desire to have the three days' grace law repealed.

The new natural history hall of the University of Illinois was dedicated with addresses by President Jordan, of Leland Standard university, and Prof. Greaves, of Washington university, St. Louis.

The Union Pacific refuses to divide Pacific coast passenger business at Ogden instead of at the Missouri river.

COMPLETE returns from Ohio show the republicans successful with an average plurality of 1,000.

REDDUB, Ill., was swept by a tornado on the 17th. All the houses were wrecked and many persons were injured, a baby being killed. The storm of the date mentioned was widespread and was very destructive to telegraph wires.

The Washington Park hotel, at Cincinnati, collapsed, but all the four persons who were in the building escaped.

SENATORS GALLINGER and Peffer, of the senate investigating committee, are in Chicago looking into the Pinkertons' part into the Homestead affair.

GEN. J. Q. BURBRIDGE, of St. Louis, died recently at Phoenix, Ariz. He was a confederate brigadier.

The Illinois steel mills at Joliet, Ill., is arranging to shut down to adjust wages. Over 2,000 men will be without work.

The United States attorney at Chicago has no hope of securing a conviction of Swift or others in the packing house combine, charged with violating the inter-state commerce law.

ABOUT 63 per cent of the Iowa farms are mortgaged according to a census office bulletin.

The Army of the Tennessee has been in reunion at St. Louis.

In an accident on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, in Arizona, William G. Walker, of Trenton, Mo., was killed and five other passengers injured.

The missing British ship Lodore has arrived safely at San Francisco. She was 247 days from Newcastle, England. Her delay was caused by heavy weather. More than once she appeared to be going to the bottom.

PEOPLE of Arizona were much alarmed over a threatened outbreak of Navajos under Black Horse.

The mining congress which was to have been held at Salt Lake, Utah, December 6, has been indefinitely postponed.

The case of the city of Creston, Ia., against Greenland Cemetery association for the possession of the cemetery was decided against the city.

IVAN PETROFF, who deceived the United States government about the Behring sea statistics, has been seen in San Francisco, but cannot be found.

A GANG of swindlers, representing themselves as a Homestead relief committee, has been victimizing Chicago working men.

INDIANA glass bottle makers are seeking to raise the price.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoes in the Indian territory are reported ugly and cross.

THE SOUTH.

FIVE persons were injured by a cannon bursting during election celebrations at West Point, Miss.

ARMED men of Carter county, Ky., forced the collector to resign and no one would take his place. The collector had levied railroad taxes upon land and was attempting to sell the property.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance commenced at Memphis, Tenn., on the 15th.

WINSTON, N. C., was visited by two bad fires which burned a number of business houses.

WHILE driving near Wickliffe, Ky., Steve E. Zell and R. C. Proctor were run down by a train. Proctor was so badly hurt that he died in a few hours.

BEN SCOTT'S gin mill boiler at Magnolia, Ark., exploded, killing the engineer and a negro and fatally injuring two other persons.

A TRAM of horses dropped dead on touching a trolley wire at Houston, Tex. The driver was badly shocked.

The venerable widow of Bishop Alexander Campbell, the famous divine who founded the Disciples' church and the Bethany college, was 90 years old on the 18th and the anniversary was celebrated with a family reunion at Wheeling, W. Va.

R. F. KOLB, people's party candidate for governor of Alabama, announces over his own signature that he will contest the election on the ground of fraud. The legislature of that state has met, but took no action.

The southern wholesale druggists are perfecting an organization.

The Southern Railway & Steamship association has voted to appoint a board of presidents and vest them with the rate-making power.

DONALD W. BAIN, present and recently re-elected treasurer of North Carolina, is dead.

At a democratic ratification at Mountain View, Ark., explosives stored in a school house exploded and four persons were killed.

The National brewery at Baltimore, Md., burned. Loss about \$300,000.

TELEGRAPH companies in Georgia are exempted from liability for failure to deliver telegrams on Sunday.

The advance in cotton at Camden, Ark., has had a most beneficial effect on business in that section.

ONE republican was elected to congress in North Carolina.

Gov.-ELECT TURNER, of Tennessee, is very sick. In the event of his death before inauguration Gov. Buchanan would remain in office two years longer.

The populists failed to elect a congressman in any of the southern states. The bitter fight between the democrats and the populists in the Farmers' Alliance at Memphis, Tenn., culminated in an open rupture.

The large British steamships Amethyst and Cactus have penetrated for miles up the Brazos river in Texas. After discharging their cargoes they will load with oil cake for Europe.

GENERAL.

DURING the past week twenty-two deaths from cholera occurred at various places in Holland.

The London Graphic says that the admiralty has decided not to build any more guns weighing over fifty tons. It has also decided that every gun must be mounted in such a manner that it can be loaded, trained and run in and out by hand power.

The cavalry that were sent from Suakim, Soudan, to drive the rebel chieftain, Osman Digna, back into the desert have returned from Sinkat after burning the camp that Osman Digna had deserted.

The king of Dahomey is suing for peace.

CAPT. MONTELL, the French explorer, will arrive shortly at Tripoli, after traversing the desert of Sahara from Senegal by way of Lake Tchad. Capt. Montell has been eighteen months making the journey.

The schooner Minnie Davis was sunk in collision with the schooner Hunter Savage, off Amherstburg, Ont. The crew escaped.

A BITTER war between the Adams and American express companies is thought to be probable, owing to the former superseding the latter on the Burlington route.

The coming treaty congress at London will consider a very liberal programme of reforms.

PLATE glass companies are forming a trust.

GEN. ROSECRANS is reported better.

The omnibus and tramcar employes of Berlin have decided to strike unless their wages are raised.

JEAN PIERRE FRANCOIS, the anarchist and chum of Ravachol, arrested in London, has been extradited by the Paris police.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended November 18 showed an average increase of 0.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York there was a decrease of 3.2.

OSTER boat slavery in the Chesapeake bay is once more rampant. Ignorant immigrants are inveigled on the boats and subjected to the grossest brutality. LONDON building trades have secured a forty-eight hour week.

SAON, the Russian whose candidature for the throne of Bulgaria was announced last year, has escaped from Siberia, whither he was sentenced for life.

BRELA's comet is rapidly nearing the earth, and it is said will soon be magnificently apparent to the naked eye.

The trunk line presidents have signed an agreement to organize a pool.

The B. & O. Railroad Co. will employ 2,000 additional workmen in its shops at once.

It is rumored that the United States Express Co. will operate over the Louisville & Nashville road after the first of the year.

FIGHTING has occurred in the Samoan islands.

A GERMAN Roman Catholic priest has been arrested for speaking derogatively of the Kaiser.

THE LATEST.

LEUT. PEARY has obtained leave of absence and will return to Greenland.

McVANE & SHIELDS' circus train was wrecked on a curve near Mobile, Ala. Several employes were badly hurt.

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

It is said by the Mark Lane Express that receipts of Russian wheat have undetermined prices.

FLOODS caused by heavy rains have been doing great damage to property in Washington and loss of life is threatened.

SUPERINTENDENT BOSHYSHILL, of the Philadelphia mint, denies the circulated report that he has allowed anyone to take any of the world's fair souvenir coins.

The government town site board of Oklahoma has made an important ruling, to the effect that minors and married women are not barred from taking up town lots.

The president has recognized Carlos E. 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 Welton, consul of San Salvador at San Diego, Cal.

The socialist congress has unanimously passed a resolution condemning anti-Semitic persecutions.

The president has appointed Willard G. Stanley, of Oklahoma, as register of the land office at Beaver, Ok.

CHOLERA is again showing itself in Belgium. There have been two deaths from the disease in Brussels, and several cases are reported, in Bruges and Mons.

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.

PHILADELPHIA Typographical Union No. 2 has endorsed George Chance, its president, for the position of public printer under the Cleveland administration.

The strike in the Illinois coal districts has caused a shortage at Burlington, Ia.

A RECIFICATORY congress will be held in St. Paul in January, at which delegates from all the northwestern states and Canada will be present. Its object is to promote commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The new French press bill empowers the government to seize foreign papers either printed in France or abroad.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A heavy snow storm visited portions of the state on the 17th.

The snow storm of the 17th extended over the entire Central Branch of the Union Pacific road.

The annual meeting of the state federation of labor is called for January 3, at Kansas City, Kan.

Official returns from Jerry Simpson's district give him 1,400 majority. Two years ago he was elected by 7,423.

Land hunters are quite numerous this year in Kansas. The big crops of Kansas have given the state a world-wide reputation.

David King was frightfully gored by a cow he was attempting to milk near Salina. The animal's horns went into his stomach.

R. E. Wilcoxson, republican, claims his election to the senate from the Thirty-ninth senatorial district by 130 majority over Griebel, populist.

S. S. McFadden, assistant auditor of state, has retired, from the state auditor's office. He has served as chief clerk and assistant auditor for nineteen years.

John Tapp, aged 14 years, was arrested at Salina the other day charged with stealing money from the Lee Mercantile Co. during the past two months by systematic work. It is said the boy had appropriated over \$300.

Twenty-four cows, seven horses, a great quantity of feed and numerous wagons and implements were consumed by fire the other morning a few miles north of Topeka. The property belonged to C. Stanley, a dairyman.

The latest obtainable information as to the complexion of the legislature gives the republicans 15 senators and 63 representatives. This gives them the organization of the house, but they are five votes short of a majority on joint ballot.

Leavenworth claims to be the first city in the United States to build a compressed air line. Mr. Earles, who has the project in charge, has agreed to build thirty miles of road for this kind of motive power and also agrees to establish ten factories with twenty-five men to each factory. The city has subscribed \$250,000 as its part of the agreement.

In the Second congressional district Funston's majorities were: Allen county, 93; Anderson, 130; Douglas, 631; Wyandotte, 170. Moore's majorities were: Bourbon county, 208; Linn, 131; Miami, 183; Franklin, 415; Johnson, 13. Funston's majority in the district, 53. Col. Moore's friends claim that there were a number of fraudulent votes cast for Funston, especially in Wyandotte county, and a contest will probably be made.

J. W. and Birch Handy, of Phillipsburg, were recently taken to Topeka on the charge of robbing the Phillipsburg post office. On the night of September 11 two persons entered the post office and compelled the assistant postmaster to open the safe. They wore masks and used pistols as arguments. They got \$416 in cash. The assistant postmaster thought he recognized their voices and their walk. They have long been residents of Phillipsburg and their father is a merchant in that town.

Following is a comparative report of the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Kansas City, Kan., as shown by the census office in Washington: For year 1880—Number of establishments reported, 54; capital invested, \$1,993,325; number of hands employed, 1,795; wages paid, \$94,911; value of materials used, \$4,961,180; value of product, \$6,025,229; population, 3,300; assessed valuation, \$434,000. For year 1890—Number of establishments reported, 232; capital, \$10,404,066; hands employed, 7,300; wages paid, \$4,081,685; cost of materials used, \$34,225,415; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,636,631; value of product, \$44,023,939; population, 38,316; assessed valuation, \$9,167,140.

At its late session at Emporia the state Farmers' Alliance elected officers as follows: President, W. S. Hanna, of Franklin county; vice president, Mrs. N. S. Clark, of Shawnee county; secretary and treasurer, J. B. French, of Topeka; lecturer, S. M. Scott, McPherson; assistant lecturer, G. E. Miller, Republican; steward, H. Reemmyder, Hays City; assistant steward, W. A. Ransan, Wellington; doorkeeper, G. A. Camp, Wellington; assistant doorkeeper, Y. F. Ricketts, Meriden; delegates to the national alliance, W. S. Hanna and John G. Otis; delegates to the national silver convention, John Davis, Junction City; Walter N. Allen, Meriden; H. P. Clay, Prescott, and G. B. Scanlan, Randall. P. B. Maxon, of Emporia, was endorsed for railroad commissioner.

The final estimate of the corn crop of Kansas made by correspondents to ten state boards of agriculture places the average yield per acre and the total product for the state by sections as follows: Eastern belt, acres, 291,350; product, 74,422,938 bushels; average yield per acre 25.51 bushels. Central belt, acres 2,329,581, product 55,845,797 bushels; average yield per acre 23.97 bushels. Western belt, acres 356,655, product 8,599,595 bushels; average yield per acre 23.45 bushels. The total corn area for the state is 5,693,588 acres, the total product 138,658,021 bushels and the average yield per acre 24.74 bushels. The acreage sown to wheat this fall and condition of plant in the eastern belt correspondents report in many counties is increased over that of last year and the plant in fairly good condition.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

Blasting Powder Explodes in a West Virginia Colliery.

Frenzied Relatives Hasten to the Mouth of the Pit—The Mutilated Victims Brought to the Surface—Brave and Timely Deeds.

STUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 22.—A fearful powder explosion occurred shortly after noon yesterday at the Blanch coal mine, located at the west end of Colliers, W. Va. Twenty-five kegs of powder exploded, causing the instant death of three miners and the serious wounding of eight others, three of whom will probably die. The names of those who were killed are as follows:

John Plosky.
Wesley Anderson, colored.
Michael Croker.

The wounded are:
William Anderson, colored, was blown a distance of fifty feet over a trestle, leg broken, face and head badly bruised, will die.

Edward Cook, colored, horribly burned about head and back, will die.

John Gillespie, lately come from Akron, O., was burned inwardly and it is thought he cannot recover.

John Anderson, colored, head badly cut.

Lawrence Campbell, colored, burned about arms, back and head.

John Zazging, burned very seriously about arms and head.

Matthew Wright, burned about head and neck.

George Teeters, injured internally.

John Ramsey, burned about head and arms.

John Hully, a miner, is missing, but it is not known whether he was about at the time of the explosion or not.

The explosion was caused by a fizing fuse throwing fire into a powder can, the explosion of which fired others until the volume of flame was sufficient to explode the whole stock of loose powder. The miners had been losing powder by theft and they kept a day's supply in boxes, which were left open at the noon hour. The men in the mine had just begun to come in to where the powder was stored and in a few minutes more most of them would have been there. A stunning explosion in the mine, a great blast of flame and smoke from the mine's mouth, and then a roar was flung out to the country round that told only too well that there was death and disaster at the mine. The scene that followed cannot be told in words. The women who had husbands, brothers, sons or sweethearts in the smoking pit were simply frantic. Crowds came swarming to the mine's mouth, just as they dropped their work or left their tables, their faces white with death and eager inquiry on every lip, "Who's in the mine?" Wives and mothers were there tearfully imploring the men to go in where they knew that death lurked in the air, either to rescue those who were not past rescue or learn the worst at once.

As soon as they had time to recover from the shock the mine boss and a squad of brave fellows took their chances on the bad air and went in. Then there was a brief wait, more trying perhaps than the awful moments that had preceded it. The advance of the rescuing party appeared bearing among them the scared and mutilated victims of the explosion. John Mosky was dead, Wesley Anderson, colored, died. Michael Choker was fatally wounded. William Anderson, colored, legs broken, hip dislocated, face torn and otherwise dreadfully mutilated, will die. He was going into the mine when the powder exploded and he was blown fifty feet along the drift and over a trestle. John Anderson, colored, was blown along the drift and his head wedged under a coal car; he may recover.

The explosion did comparatively little damage, so far as is known, to the mine or its equipment. That more of the miners were not suffocated was due to the prompt action of Miners James Clark and James Borden, who, when the big door that closes the drift was blown from its fastenings, quickly placed it in position again. The works belong to L. C. Smith, of New Cumberland, William Smith and John McNulta, of Wellsville, O. The mine has been in operation since May, 1891, and fifty men were employed there yesterday. There is still one man unaccounted for in connection with the disaster, a miner named John Hully.

Murdered For Politics.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 22.—A telegram was received in the city this morning stating that the body of a man who had been murdered had been found near Hallettsville. Papers found on the person lead to the belief that the dead man was J. H. Oliver, the colored lawyer and politician of this city. Oliver went to Floresville the early part of this week to attend court. He stumped the county during the recent campaign in behalf of the Hogg ticket.

Floods in Washington.

SHATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—As a result of the recent storms in this state at Segro several lives are reported lost, and families are reported in Sigait and Stillaguamish valleys from floods. Mount Vernon, Laconner, Hamilton and other towns are under water four feet deep and the people are removing their effects to higher ground, fearing a still greater rise.

THE BASKET OF PLUMS.

The Patronage That Follows a Change of Political Parties in Kansas.

For the first time in the history of Kansas as a state there will be a general house cleaning at the state house. The election of Gov. LeWelling and the people's party state ticket will result not only in the change of the heads of the various state departments, but every clerk, messenger, janitor, fireman and every appointee on the various state boards will have to go.

Justice Valentine, of the supreme court, will have served twenty-four years January 1, when he retires, and during that time his salary drawn from the state will amount to \$72,000.

Hon. James Smith, Gov. Humphrey's private secretary, was first elected secretary of state in 1878. He served three terms and was elected for his third term the year St. John was defeated. At the close of his term as secretary of state, Gov. Martin made him his private secretary, and at the close of Gov. Martin's second term, Gov. Humphrey reappointed him to the same position. He has been in the east wing of the state house just fourteen years.

The employes in the several offices, who are now looking for other work, are as follows:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.	
Gov. L. E. Humphrey	\$ 3,000
Private Secretary James Smith	2,000
Executive Clerk D. O. McCray	1,300
Stenographer Charles Hull	1,000
Governor's Messenger W. L. Smith	900
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Secretary of State William Higgins	\$ 2,500
Assistant Secretary Theodore F. Omer	1,000
Chief Clerk L. S. Sears	1,200
Recording Clerk George Higgins	1,000
Recording Clerk F. M. Miller	1,000
Commissioner Clerk W. E. Brubaker	1,000
TREASURER'S OFFICE.	
State Treasurer S. G. Stover	\$ 2,500
Assistant Treasurer R. E. Moore	1,700
Chief Clerk W. H. Nelson	1,300
Clerk Samuel G. Omer	1,000
Clerk George M. Seward	1,000
Stenographer, Miss M. L. DeKost	900
Guard F. M. Higgins	600
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.	
Auditor Charles M. Hovey	\$ 3,500
Assistant Auditor S. S. McFadden	1,000
Clerk Edward P. Hovey	1,300
Clerk E. B. Whaley	1,300
Clerk W. F. Fiedlerman	1,300
Clerk Henry D. Mitchell	1,000
Stenographer, Miss Cora A. Burling	600
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
People's party office elected two year ago.	
Attorney-General J. N. Ives	\$ 2,500
Assistant Attorney George W. Clark	1,600
Chief Clerk S. E. Ives	1,200
Stenographer, Miss Sadie Ford	900
SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.	
Superintendent of Instruction G. W. Wims	\$ 2,000
Assistant Superintendent F. W. Stout	1,600
Clerk George A. Green	1,200
Stenographer Miss Emma	600
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.	

AT THE WINDOW.

The faces we see at the window
As we hurry along the street
Are telling the little story
In the drama of life complete.
There are smiles like the burst of morning
There are tears like the dews of night;
Dark shadows alternately chasing
The transitive ribbons of light.
A wonderful heart panorama
With touches now sad and now sweet
Are the faces we see at the window
As we hurry along the street.

Sweet babe, in your frenzy of gladness,
Untaught in the lessons of fate,
Reach out for the glimmering sunbeam:
Ah, you linger a moment too late.
For a shadow steals over the casement,
The beam flashes back to the sky,
And a legend of sorrow is written
In the tear drop that gleams in your eye.
And what is your grief but a fiction
To that which we see everywhere meet,
In the faces we see at the window,
As we hurry along the street.

Far out in the wild woods of fancy,
Fair maidens, your hearts are at play,
And sweetly the glamour romantic
Of love is enchanting your way.
Look out where the heavens are fairest
And fathom your fate in the sky;
Its bliss will be hidden to-morrow
And heavy your heart with a sigh.
Like the mutable scroll of the vapors,
With aspects as varied and fleet,
Are the faces we see at the window
As we hurry along the street.

There a gray-haired father is dreaming,
And black through memory's haze
Dim, shadowy faces are throbbing,
Like phantoms of earlier days.
But the vision fades with his waking,
For what are the scenes that are gone
To those that are locked in the future
At the burst of eternity's dawn?
To-morrow a voice will be silent,
A heart discontinue its beat,
And a face will be gone from the window
As we hurry along the street.

—J. H. Todd, in Inter Ocean.



CHAPTER XXII.

MY KIND RELATIVE'S OFFER.

Mr. Bernard's appearance did not surprise me in the least. I was so frustrated that I could not have felt any surprise at that moment had the world come to an end. It was the unexpected that I expected.

He seated himself coolly, after motioning me to a seat, then without delay opened a conversation.

"Agnes," he began, "I have ferreted out everything, and I find that you are made to suffer because of the interest I have evinced in you, and the pains I have taken to promote your welfare. I am truly sorry that I have unintentionally brought you this suffering, and I am willing to do anything possible to atone for it."

"How can you atone?" I asked. "How can you amend my wrongs?"

"In but one way," he replied. "I can do it only by giving back to you all that, through my means, you have lost."

"You cannot do that," I cried, my tears starting afresh. "My good name is gone, and nothing can still the tongues of gossip."

"But I can do it," he said, emphatically. "I can recover to you your good name and reputation. And not only that, Agnes, but I can place you beyond the reach of those slanderous tongues."

"No, no," I cried, "you cannot."

"But I can," he repeated, "and I will. I can place you so far above those vile, malicious wretches that they will not dare to look at you, much less speak your name. I can place your feet on the neck of every worm of humanity who has dared to breathe a word against you. I say I can do all this, and I will do it. I will return to you all you have lost and a thousand fold more. I will make you a queen in society, the envy of the envious, and the admired of all who see and know you."

He spoke with such vehemence that I shrank under his words and sat trembling and powerless. He paused only an instant, and drawing his seat near me, continued:

"Agnes, listen to reason and common sense. You are alone in the world, with not one single tie of kindred. You have no mother, your father and sisters care nothing for you. You are alone and friendless. Your life has been a long, hard struggle filled to the brim with suffering. You have known no love, no pleasure, no happiness. No one has cared for you; no one cares for you now save me. You know what it is to lead such a life. You know what you have gone through and you know what the future has to offer. Think of all the suffering, the misery and the friendlessness, the heartaches and sorrow, the neglect and slights. Think of all the future will be if your life continues in its present channel, and then say if you would not willingly change it."

He stopped again, and fixing his eyes on my face scrutinized it eagerly. His features were flushed and hot, his eyes anxious and expectant and his whole nervous system strained to the highest tension. Directly he went on:

"Agnes," he said, "you know what your past has been, and by it you can judge the future. You know that before you there is nothing but a long, weary stretch of pain. You know that there is no happiness for you there, no love, no light—nothing but darkness, loneliness and sorrow. Then why not change it? Why not change it now, and not for another day submit to drudgery, dishonor and persecution?"

"I cannot," I cried.

"Cannot?" he repeated, "You can. I can change it for you. Listen. I told you once I could give you the love of a man who worshipped you and who would bend Heaven and earth to serve you. I can place at your feet the heart of a man who loves you better than he loves his life, and who has riches that he will squander as freely as water for your sake. I can give you the heart, the life, the soul of that man, and the one purpose of all his existence shall be to

worship you and to promote your happiness. He will give you a home a queen might covet, a position in society that royalty cannot excel and a love that will burn as long as life endures. He can and will give you everything wealth can procure and love suggest. He will never permit a wish to trouble your thoughts and never allow a shadow to darken your soul. You will be his care, his thought, his life."

He came nearer and took my hands in his and held them fast. He bent his eyes on me so intently that I felt their gaze burning into my cheeks. He was so intensely wrought up, and so excited, that I think he lost all consciousness of his surroundings, and of everything save myself and the one purpose he had in view.

"Agnes," he said, impetuously, "you can be that man's wife. I say you can; I mean you must, you shall. Do you hear me? You shall belong to that man. Agnes, I am that man. You start, yet you know who the man was. I have seen that in your looks and actions. You knew and yet you start. But no matter, I love you. I love you, Agnes, as but one other woman was ever loved, and that woman was your mother, and it was I who loved her. Agnes, yield to me. Come to my arms and be happy. Cast away your life of loneliness, sorrow and poverty, and come rest on my bosom where you will find a shelter forevermore. The world cares nothing for you. It has no love, no friendship, no sympathy for you, so turn your back on it and come to me. I love you; I worship you; and I will live for you, or die for you. I will give you riches, I will give you love and I will give you happiness. Throw away sorrow, misery, drudgery, and live in joy, love and plenty. My arms are open to receive you as my bride and queen. Come to them."

As he ceased speaking he drew me gently to him. I was dumb and passive. My sensibilities were inert. My mind was blank.

"You yield," he cried, ecstatically. "You are mine. Mine forever."

He put his arm about me and drew me closer. His heart beat wildly and his breath came in short, quick gasps. He bent his head, and raising my face, looked into my eyes. Then his face drew nearer to mine, and his lips forced to kiss me.

Then the spell by which I was bound dissolved, and my mind was free. I sprang from his arms and placed the length of the room between us. My blood ran cold and hot by turns, and I came to a full realization of his intentions, and comprehended perfectly the dangers that environed me. I was not angry, strange as the statement may seem; but I was frightened and hurt. I suppose I was not sufficiently awake to the enormity of his offense to feel the resentment for him his conduct merited. His boldness and audacity had stupefied me for the time, and my anger came on by slow degrees.

For a minute or so a silence reigned between us. I stood against the wall, panting like a frightened bird, and Mr.



"LEAVE THE ROOM, MR. BERNARD."

breaking in upon me. "I do not pity you, but I loathe and despise you."

"You have no right to despise me," he said. "I have not injured you and all I have proposed was for your good. I have offered to make you my wife and surround you with love and riches. Is that injurious?"

"You forget, or else you think me a fool. You have a wife already."

"I know that, but I will free myself from her. It is not a difficult matter to secure a separation."

He was cool and calculating now.

"Mr. Bernard," I replied, "do not insult me further. You have injured me deeply already, and for pity's sake spare me any more persecution. You have lost my good name in this town, and taken from me all the little happiness I possessed. Do not try to rob me of my character."

"Girl," he cried, "won't you understand me? I would not take a thing from you, but on the contrary I would give you everything. Instead of robbing you of your character I would give you my name and with it such a character as no one dare assail."

"You have said enough," I exclaimed, "and I will hear no more."

"Then you refuse my offer?" he questioned, his tone and manner changing radically.

"I do."

"Then look here. If you will not let me make you happy, I will go to the other extreme and make your life as black as hell itself. I will hound your footsteps and harass you until your existence will be such a burden to you as to be insupportable. The slanders that assail you now shall follow you even to the ends of the earth, and they shall be made to grow until you shall find yourself shunned by decent people everywhere. You show me no pity and I will show you none. I can hate as well as love."

"For shame," I cried. "You cannot be so heartless as that."

"I cannot," he queried. "Why can't I?"

"It is brutal."

"I know it; and I am a brute when I am aroused. I am desperate, and I will go to any lengths. You will not yield to me when I offer you all I have. You will not listen to love and persuasion. You spurn me with hate and loathing. And now I will declare war. I will pursue you so relentlessly that you will be glad to surrender and beg for terms. Remember your weakness, your friendlessness and your poverty. Remember that everything is in my favor, and that the contest will be a very unequal one. I shall show no mercy or compassion, but will show you how cruel I can be. I have sworn to have you, and if fair promises and gentle speeches would not avail me I will adopt force."

"Man," I cried, "can you be so inhuman as to make war on a helpless girl?"

"Can I?" he repeated. "Aye, I can. Have I not moved Miss Perkins and Mrs. Bond to act and speak as they have? Did I not instigate their slanderous speeches and insinuations in order to place you in a more helpless situation, and consequently more securely in my power? Aye, girl, you little know to what lengths and depths I will go to carry my ends. I will move the earth and hell to make you mine."

"Inhuman wretch," I cried.

"Yes, I am inhuman," he replied, "in all my relations to you except my love. That is human, and it is the only thing human in my nature. If you want to know my humanity, and avoid my inhumanity, give me your hand and accept my love. You cannot hold out against me in a war so unequal, and it is folly for you to attempt it. Accept my offer and at once put an end to your trials and sufferings. Act sensibly, Agnes, and become a lady."

"Mr. Bernard," I answered, "you have persecuted me enough, and I will not hear more. Either leave the room or let me pass."

"Then you are still obdurate?"

"I am. No persuasion or threats will serve to move me from what I know to be right. I know I am weak and helpless, but I put my trust in God and bid you do your worst. You may succeed in hounding my steps and making my life a waste, but I tell you now, you will never succeed in robbing me of my character."

"Perhaps you do not think me capable of carrying out my threats?"

"Aye, I know you are. You are capable of anything mean and unmanly. You have taken the vilest advantage of my friendless condition, and stooped to things no man with a single gentlemanly impulse would dare to consider for a moment. Yes, I think you capable of warring on a helpless, friendless, homeless girl."

He started from the room, but on the threshold turned to say:

"I will see you again to-morrow. In the meantime consider what I have said. Contrast what I have offered you with what your life must be if you refuse me. Weigh it all well and calmly and to-morrow give me your answer. Good night."

CHAPTER XXIII.

I FIND A NEW RESTING PLACE.

Before Mr. Bernard's footsteps died out on the stairs I was making preparations for a journey. I needed no time after his departure to decide what steps I should take. I had reached a decision before he left. I resolved to leave there immediately and to seek a stopping place in some quiet country village where no one who knew me would be likely to even see me or hear anything concerning me. I did not know where I should go, but I believed I should find some secluded spot where I would be able to earn a living and where I would be safe from the persecutions of Mr. Bernard.

I had thought of going to Mr. Cornell's, but I put it away when I recalled the scene that had taken place between Charles Cornell and myself. I felt that I could not with propriety return there after rejecting his love and then. I reasoned, my presence in his home must prove a means of augmenting his grief. No, that good home and those kind friends were shut away from me, and as much as I longed to go back to them, I could not do so.

My few possessions were soon packed, and after making a settlement with Mrs. Bond, I went direct to the railway station at which a train was shortly due. I had enough money to buy a ticket, with a little surplus over, and when the train arrived I went aboard. I had selected a station about thirty miles distant as my destination, the agent having informed me that it was a small isolated place, remarkable for its quietness and obscurity, and upon my arrival there I found that his information was truly correct.

I secured a home with an aged widow lady who was reputed wealthy, but who was considered extremely eccentric by her neighbors. Her name was Lawton, and she lived all alone save for a single waiting girl, in a great mansion of a house that appeared to be entirely out of place among the small cheap buildings of the village. She lived apart from the neighbors, and, in fact, from the world, practically shutting herself at up home with her own company.

Of Mrs. Lawton the people of the village knew very little. She had moved there from the city two years before I came, and had had the great house built after she arrived. She had given no information of her past life, and though there were those who made strenuous efforts to gain a knowledge of it, nothing was known beyond the fact that she was a widow and was believed very rich. It was also currently reported that she had experienced some great disappointment and sorrow from which she would never recover, though no one had an intimation of the cause.

I was prepossessed against the mansion from the first, and I did not dare to venture near it until I had visited every other house in the place and met with failure in my efforts to secure employment. I even hesitated then, for there was something forbidding about the appearance of the house—an air of coldness and gloominess, that caused me to feel that it was a place to be shunned. I hesitated, but finally decided to visit the house rather than leave the place without making every possible attempt to get employment. The lady whom I called on last, and to whom I announced my intention, said: "You had as well stay away from Mrs. Lawton, for you're sure to find no situation there. I have my doubts as to whether she will see you even, and she's certain to give you no encouragement. She's as cold as marble and as unsympathetic as stone."

"I am used to disappointments," I replied, "and, though refusals are unpleasant, one more added to the number I have met to-day will not make much difference. Mrs. Lawton can only do as others have done and turn me away empty, and I shall be none the worse for it. I will go and see her."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GLUE IN SURGERY.

A Valuable Auxiliary in the Dressing of Wounds.

In some of the surgical clinics in Germany there is now employed a glue for holding dressings in place—designed to be used in all those cases where elastic collodion and solutions of rubber are found so convenient, especially in holding dressings over fractures, while at the same time permitting free motion of the parts. It has the advantage of not cracking or breaking, of holding firmly, of being very pliable, allowing a great amount of motion, and, lastly, of not preventing the exercise of the function of the skin over which it is placed, so that there does not occur any peeling off of the upper layers of epithelium with a tendency to eczema. This glue is composed of glycerine, gelatine and water, of each thirty parts, and ten parts of oxide of zinc, this making what is known as the thick paste; the thin paste has thirty parts glycerine, twenty parts gelatine, forty parts water, and ten parts zinc oxide; the mixing of these elements is, of course, done over heat, and the paste is liquefied over a water bath when needed. When ready to apply the part is well dried with a brush, a ring made round the part to be inclosed, and the gauze of the dressing then laid on, care being taken to have the pieces cut large enough to allow the edges to extend into the ring of paste already laid on. Over this is placed a single or double layer of gauzes, cut somewhat larger; the whole is now painted over with the paste, and the dressing is finally dabbed over with a bunch of cotton held in the hand.

Genesis of the Horseshoe.

It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedates Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact. These leather boots were sometimes studded with metal nails, but more usually worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of that commodity making it possible for the owner of the steed to "reboot" him at any time. Homer speaks of "brazen-footed steeds," from which we naturally infer that in his day horses were shod with bronze or brass. Two reputable ancient writers tell us that the moles of Nero wore silver shoes. Iron shoes were first nailed to the hoofs of war horses in the ninth century; they were first introduced into England by William II. about the year 1088. At the present day the Japanese use horse-shoes made of braided straw, and several European countries use compressed rawhide for the same purpose.

Molecules of Air.

Curious evidence shows that a cubic inch of air at sea level contains about 350,000,000 molecules. If the law of regularly diminishing density holds good a cubic inch of air at the height of 100 miles will contain about 350,000 molecules, and at less than 222 miles only one molecule. Opinions differ, however, as to the actual height of the atmosphere's upper surface. Prof. Young declares that no definite upper limit can be stated, while Prof. Forster, of Berlin, contends that a thin air, connected with that of the earth, pervades the whole solar system.

THE FARMING WORLD.

CORN MEAL FOR HENS.

Notes of Timely Interest to Farmers Who Raise Poultry.

Very often we see in our exchanges articles advising the feeding of corn meal, scalded until it will stick together. This is poor advice, for the hen that is fed on such food will be compelled to swallow more water than is at all necessary. The very best way to feed corn to hens is whole, and if it is to be fed to chicks it may be cracked. When we first got in the notion of feeding cracked corn we had no means of cracking it, and we went to our miller and asked him if he could help us out. He was perfectly willing to do so, and we had him raise his buhrs till the corn when it went through was just coarsely broken, say about like grains of wheat. As the corn was dry, a considerable part of it was much finer than we wanted it. This we sifted out and fed to the youngest chicks, and the effect was so beneficial that we have kept up the custom for three or four years, and the demand for such proportions that now our flouring mills keep it regularly for the sole purpose of feeding chickens. Chickens cannot be grown to the best advantage in country places without being fed corn as a large part of their food. Some there are who are constantly decrying the use of corn, but they are those who base their teachings largely on theory, and the best practical breeders agree that corn is one of the essentials. The chemist tells us what elements go to make up corn, and from their analyses we are led to think that corn is not the best food, but it is with corn like it is with root crops. The writer once asked a noted dairyman why it was that mangels, which analyze so low in value, were so valuable when fed to cows, and he replied that there was something in them that the chemist did not find. So it is with corn. There is something in it that makes chickens do well on it in spite of chemical analyses. We do not advocate a clear corn diet by any means, but believe in a variety, consisting of anything edible, for the digestion of any kind of poultry is good, but if we were confined to one kind of feed, corn would be our choice, and we would feed it dry, even if we had to feed meal.—Farmers' Voice.

THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

They Breed Readily and Furnish a Rare Table Dish.

Our illustration, which we reengrave from the Poultry World, is a correct representation of the California quail. They are a fine game bird, in size and shape not unlike the common quail of



THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

the north and east, but slightly heavier and carry plumes upon the crest. They closely assimilate in their general habits to other quails. They run in the cover of low bushes and thickets, build their nests upon the ground and migrate to a warmer climate in winter time. They are easily bred, however, and thousands of them have been domesticated, both in California and other states. When grown under cover, as the Englishman raises his pheasants, they breed kindly and prolifically.

They go in large flocks in California—two to three hundred together being seen very frequently there. They are killed in various ways in their native forests or prairie retreats, and their flesh has been found very toothsome in flavor. Several fanciers not only breed them in considerable numbers, but export them alive to Europe and send a great many overland to the states south and west. They are easily handled, taking kindly to domestic treatment, and furnish the epicure with a rare dish when in condition and served in proper way at table.

LIVE STOCK DON'TS.

Don't give impure water to any class of stock on the farm.

Don't let your scrub bull—if you own one—run in the roads.

Don't sell the heifer calves from cows that you know to be good.

Don't use the cruel check rein to jerk a horse's head up out of a natural position.

Don't forget when inclined to drive fast that you are riding and the horse is on foot.

Don't trust to the grass of very early spring to keep the herds and flocks up in condition.

Don't neglect to provide shade for the pasture in which the cows will run next summer.

Don't breed scrub stock. You desire to make your farm pay. Scrub stock will never make it pay.

Don't feed too much corn to any class of stock. Even fattening animals are benefited by some bone and muscle forming foods.—Farmers' Voice.

A Sensible Norwegian Custom.

We see it stated that in Norway the farmers yearly elect two men before whom all parties in dispute lay their grievances. The sessions are held privately, and no legal aid is called in. Twenty-five per cent of the cases presented are settled in this primitive court, thereby saving much ill-feeling and lawyer's fees.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

How to Prevent a Timber Famine Within a Generation.

Further destruction of forests without effort to make good the waste will produce a timber famine within a generation. Many kinds of valuable woods have already practically disappeared, and other kinds are disappearing rapidly from our forests. For one hundred years the destruction of timber has been constant, without renewal. Re-foresting is not difficult nor costly, and returns will be ample.

One of the first duties is to cut from timberland only those trees that have reached their prime, while preserving the undergrowth from browsing animals by fencing forest tracts. Second growth should be guarded and not thinned so much as to prevent a proper development of trunks for economical use as timber. Natural planting should be encouraged in the vicinity of forests containing desirable species. Such planting may be encouraged by fencing in cleared areas about forests and keeping cattle out.

Waste lands on hillsides or rocky places, or on the borders of swamps, should be planted with valuable forest trees suitable to the location. Planting in groups will insure good timber, especially from the trees most shaded. Experimental planting of groups on waste land will bring valuable experience in tree culture.

Success in reforesting depends greatly upon a careful observation of nature and nature's methods. No one of experience would plant black walnut in marshy ground or black ash on a hillside. Pine and cedar flourish in swamps and on hillsides alike, and the same is true of hemlock. White ash and black cherry flourish best on dry ground. Swamp white oak, a valuable timber tree, loves moist ground. Hard maple is sometimes found in swamps, but it does not flourish there as well as on uplands. Elms love moisture.

Trees usually found growing together in forests should be planted together. Trees of one species are rarely found alone, and there is a belief, probably well founded, that a variety of species in a forest is most conducive to strong and healthy growth. The soil of exhausted hillsides is best renewed by a growth of trees and a deposit of leaf mold. A young forest thickly planted must be a constant source of profit, after the first eight or ten years, through cutting to thin out and give room for proper development of tops.—A. S. Hamilton, President Genesee Valley (N. Y.) Forestry Association.

POULTRY IN WINTER.

Hens Will Have Good Appetites if Their Feed Is Varied.

The hens are partial to a variety of food, which is an advantage to the farmer, as it gives him an opportunity of feeding many substances that are unsalable in winter. The supposition that poultry must be fed entirely on grain has entailed a greater expense in keeping poultry than necessary, to say nothing of the fact that the production of eggs has been diminished, rather than increased, by feeding the fowls so largely on grain.

The hen is, like the cow, a producer, and she is capable of utilizing many kinds of food. This should be apparent to all from the fact that an egg is composed of nearly all of the elements that are required to form a complete substance, or to produce a living creature. If the hens had no duty to perform but that of simply existing and fattening, grain would supply them with all that they require; but, as stated, the hen is a producer, and she must be given suitable foods for her purpose or she will fail to accomplish the object for which she is intended on the farm.

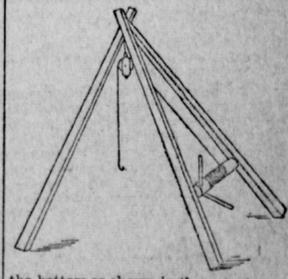
No farmer would expect his cow to thrive on a diet of grain exclusively. She requires bulky food, and she requires a variety. Not only is she allowed an abundance of nutritious hay, but also carrots, turnips or ensilage, the object being to promote the appetite and assist digestion, as well as to allow her a greater opportunity of securing the nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter which is so essential to milk production.

There is no difference between the hen and the cow in their demands for food. The hen requires bulky food, and she will eat the same kinds that the cows receive if such foods are cut very fine. A mess of hay will be eagerly devoured by a flock of hens, and it will be of greater service for producing eggs than corn. Farmers know that their fowls will sometimes refuse to eat corn or wheat. It is because they have been surfeited with such food. When the food is varied the hens will have good appetites, and, as the appetite influences egg production, the feeding of a variety is more important than quantity.—Farm and Fireside.

FOR RAISING HOGS.

A Handy Derrick Made of Three Poles or Scantlings.

A handy device for raising hogs is a derrick made of three poles or scantlings, 12 feet long and bolted together at the top. A pulley is fastened at the top and a small windlass 3 feet from



the bottom as shown in the cut. A rope is fastened through a hole in the windlass and runs around that and over the pulley. A hook or ring should be fastened to the loose end.—O. E. Corwin, in Farm and Home.

Don't buy stock from any man who abuses every breed but his own.

The Chase County Courser.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Last Friday night the Democrats and People's party had a grand ratification at Topeka.

To-day has been set apart by President Harrison as the annual Thanksgiving day of this nation.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

State vs. Harley Drake, petit larceny; verdict, not guilty.

Jacob Rupert vs. W. H. Holsinger, note; dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

Kansas Loan and Land Company vs. Fred Pracht et al., foreclosure; verdict for plaintiff against Pracht and wife for \$181.70.

Charles W. Cooper vs. George W. Bobcock et al., foreclosure; dismissed without prejudice, at cost of plaintiff.

J. M. Steele vs. B. F. Buckman et al., foreclosure; judgment against defendant, foreclosure and sale without appraisement.

First National Bank of Dodge City vs. Emma A. Sittler et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$2512.40.

C. Aultman & Co. vs. R. A. Humphrey et al., note; judgment for \$898.70.

Sarah S. Potwin vs. J. G. Morse et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff, and foreclosure and sale without appraisement.

August Bahr vs. Joseph Schwillig, account for labor; settled.

Joseph Brinson vs. Emma E. Lewis et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff against the two Lewises for \$2,540.

Thomas Baxter against Mary M. Kennedy for \$241.10; foreclosure and sale without appraisement, and second lien.

Wilbur H. Sargent vs. Stephen C. Hinshaw, foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff against the two Hinshaws and the two Brinkells and S. B. Warren for \$564.20.

John C. Jones vs. O. H. Gause, appeal; dismissed at cost of defendant.

Katie Mann vs. George S. Mann; divorce granted and custody of children given to plaintiff.

George Jacobs vs. J. G. Winters, recovery; judgment for \$204.

Evans Rogers vs. L. H. Luk et al., foreclosure; John Bell appointed receiver, with bond of \$500; judgment for \$7,130.

Moline Plow Co. vs. M. A. Campbell, note; judgment for \$435.90.

D. W. C. Clapp vs. Henry L. Hammer, foreclosure; judgment for \$5,885.

Horatio Locke vs. Arthur M. Joe et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$948.40.

Amy P. Chandler vs. Harry A. Freeland et al., foreclosure; case dismissed as to defendant S. P. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. G. Miller; judgment against Freeland for \$1,360.

Elisha Cook et al. vs. Stephen C. Hinshaw et al., foreclosure; judgment against G. W. Bievel, Andrew Hinshaw and Stephen C. Hinshaw for \$2,040.

J. M. Kerr vs. J. G. Atkinson et al., mechanic's lien; judgment for \$105.65.

J. Morris Way vs. Wm. J. Crimwood et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,390.

Jacob Rupert et al. vs. Thomas L. Frey et al.; judgment for \$687.50.

Effie E. Herring vs. Joseph A. Herring; divorce granted and plaintiff restored to her maiden name, Effie E. Cook.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met, on Monday, November 14, 1892.

Said Board proceeded to examine and check the several accounts kept by the County Clerk and Treasurer.

The bond of County Treasurer David Griffiths approved.

Ordered, that a new floor and stringers be laid on the Elmdale bridge.

Ordered, that a new floor and stringers be laid on the Elmdale bridge, at the Carter mill, and the old boards be donated to Diamond Creek township.

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J. M. WISHER, 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.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!!

The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

Milk Shake, Lemonade and Pop, To quench your thirst these hot days.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

formed in repairing buildings on poor farm, to amount of \$40.

Ordered that \$25 be appropriated by the county to assist in the matter of building a culvert over Buckeye creek, at Saffordville.

In the matter of Diamond creek bridge, at Hymet, it was ordered that \$100 of Diamond Creek's donation be refunded to the township.

The County Clerk was ordered to negotiate with C. H. Klein, of Elmdale, in regard to furnishing material and re-flooring Elmdale bridge.

The County Clerk was ordered to correspond, and secure prices for two headstones for soldier graves.

The resignation of M. P. Strail as Constable was accepted.

The National Bank bond approved. Ordered that viewers be recalled in Lehigh road, and matter laid over till January meeting.

County Clerk ordered to publish notice to physicians in this county, so liciting bids for medical attendance at the Poor Farm, to include furnishing medicines. Propositions to be by the trip, and by the year. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

In the matter of the peremptory writ of mandamus to issue the C. K. & W. bonds of \$80,000, it was ordered, that the bonds be issued on presentation of same.

County Clerk instructed to sell files of county papers for what he can get, and turn same into county treasury.

Ordered that a bounty of \$1, each, be paid on wolf scalps.

"FIVE MAIDS O' ABERDEEN."

The "Five Maids o' Aberdeen" will give an entertainment and supper at Bazaar school house, Saturday evening, November 26, 1892, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Music—Orchestra.

Recitation—"Charlie Macbree," Louie Patten.

Duett—"Reuben and Rachel," L. L. Chandler, Grace Hays.

Tableau—"The Blessing," Pantomime—"Maud Muller," Solo—"Janet's Choice," Louie Patten.

Select reading by Minnie Leonard, with tableaux, "Cotter's Saturday Night."

Duett—"When I'm o'er the Rolling Sea," W. N. Oles, Mamie Chandler.

Dialogue—"Miles Standish," L. L. Chandler, W. N. Oles, Nettie Leonard and others.

Quartet—"Annie Laurie," Louie Patten, Grace Hays, L. L. Chandler and W. N. Oles. (Sung in the latest style)

Tableau—"Swinging in the Lane," Original Comic Dialogue, with Singing L. L. Chandler, W. N. Oles.

Duett—"Scotch Lassie Jean," Grace Hays, Mamie Chandler.

Tableau—"Rock of Ages," Jennie Leonard.

Dialogue—"The Dude," L. L. Chandler, G. W. Leonard.

Solo—"Bonnie Sweet Bessie, the Maid o' Dundee," Louie Patten.

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"Comin' thro' the Rye," "The Five Maids," Tableau twenty years later.

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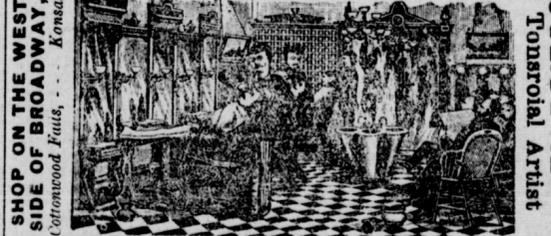
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impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tablet after each meal. A continued use of the Rifans Tablets is the most direct cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate of constitutions. Price, 14 gross \$1.25, 24 gross \$2.00, 48 gross \$3.50. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIFANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 676, New York.

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TIME TABLE

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, C. K. & W. R. R., and Mixed. Lists train routes and times for various locations like Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C., what is it? S. D. C., where is it? Cool and cloudy this week. Utah potatoes at Smith Bros. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Frank Purcell, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Tuesday. Mrs. F. M. Myers, of Strong City, was very ill, last week. Smith Bros. received a car load of Utah potatoes, Monday. O. H. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, will soon move to Oklahoma. Frank Darling is digging a well for M. P. Strail back of his shop. Mrs. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, visited friends in Kansas City, last week. FOR RENT.—A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Carpenter. Judge J. M. Rose has rented the H. S. Fritz house and will soon move into the same. S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, last week, on business. Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia. There was a very enjoyable children's dance in Music Hall, last Friday night. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf C. W. White and J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last Friday. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, one day last week, on business. Remember, B. F. Talking and Son, at Matfield Green, are selling goods at bottom prices. Last week, W. W. Guthrie shipped two car loads of horses to Ohio, raised in this county. Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6-13 W. F. Rightmire, who was attending Court, returned to his home, at Topeka, last Friday. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was in Colorado, last week, buying cattle to feed, this winter. Richard Cuthbert, C. Wilson, Geo. U. Young and W. E. Timmons were down to Emporia, Monday. Married, on Sunday, November 13, 1892, E. H. Siler and Miss Fannie Wright, both of Kansas City. The wheat of B. Lantry, of Strong City, yielded thirty bushels to the acre, as shown by the threshers. Jas. T. Butler, a prominent attorney of Council Grove, formerly of this city, is attending our District Court. Strong City Lodge, A. O. U. W., will give a ball in the Opera House in that city, this (Thanksgiving) evening. Col. Flory, of Emporia, after preaching at the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, returned home, Monday morning. Get your potatoes for the winter, before it is too cold. Smith Bros. have just received a car load from Utah. Frank Arnold has bought the farm of Frank Fry, on the east county line, and Mr. Fry will move to Cowley county. Judges J. J. Buck and L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, who were attending Court here, returned home, Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Long, who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert, have returned to their home, in Iowa. By being thrown from a buggy, one day last week, John Bell was severely hurt; but he is now up and attending to business. F. F. Bauerle and S. J. Evans were at Marion, the fore part of the week, and brought back a four-horse wagon load of flour. For Sale.—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf Leonard Beck, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, arrived here, Tuesday afternoon, on a visit to his son, Edward Beck, near Elmdale.

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Suits.

We carry Suits that will suit you. Suits that will please you. Suits that will wear you well. Our Clothing costs you no more than the shoddy, cheap, unreliable stuff that is often offered for your inspection.

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We are noted for carrying a big stock of Boys' Clothing that wears right, that fits right and that the boys like.

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"Cones' Boss" is the Brand in this line. They wear like iron. They will not rip. They are made to fit. They have every desirable feature known and attained by many years of manufacturing. Try them.

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We bought our Underwear this year direct from the Knitting mills. You know what that means. Good quality at very low prices.

Gloves and Mittens.

Bought direct from the factory, of course we sell them cheap, and we know from experience that they are the best Gloves and Mittens on the market.

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Overcoats in light, dark colors in all the new shades. They fit right. They wear right. We sell them right.

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We make strong claims for our stock of extra pants. Fine Dress Pants equal in every way to tailor-made at less than 1-3 the cost.

Boots and Shoes.

The "Giesecke" make. We talk them strong. They deserve it. They are proven to be the best wearing and best made Boots and Shoes on the market. Once wear them always wear them.

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With one of our "Windsor" wool Caps you can defy any blizzard that ever blew. We show all the desirable shapes in soft and stiff Hats.

Shirts, Neckwear, etc.

You can always depend on us for a complete line of Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, etc. We are Men's and Boys' Outfitters from head to foot.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

After having qualified as Justice of the Peace, last Tuesday, Wm. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, left for a month's visit in West Virginia. Jerry Madden has our thanks for our Thanksgiving turkey. Jerry is a good shot, and in this case he, surely, did not miss his mark. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Mrs. G. E. Finley's brother, Jonathan Seaman, and his wife, who were visiting at Mr. Finley's, left, Monday morning, for their home in Illinois. J. R. Drake who had his thigh broke, at Eureka, some two months since, returned home, Tuesday. He is now walking on crutches, but looks well. FOR SALE.—Some very fine Part-ridge Cochins Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. During the present term of Court, J. F. Perkins, of Matfield Green, and M. W. Heald, of this city, are acting as deputies of Sheriff J. H. Murdock. J. Elmer House, the versatile editor and publisher of the Florence Bulletin, came in, this morning, to spend Thanksgiving with friends in this city. Mrs. Catherine Fritze, of Strong City, went to Pierce City, Mo., last week, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her brother. Mesdames Dr. C. L. Conaway, W. H. Holsinger, David Griffiths, W. A. Morgan and Misses Emma Jones and Bert Conaway were down to Emporia, Monday. John Hannon, of Leavenworth, and Patrick Madden, of Kansas City, a relative of the Madden brothers of this city, were in town, yesterday, on business. County Treasurer David Griffiths will move to town, about December 1, and occupy the house now occupied by ex-County Treasurer A. M. Brees, who will move back to his farm near Elmdale. S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure the only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and influenza and prevent your horses taking distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co. Died, at the home of her son-in-law, J. L. Jackson, near Matfield Green, on Tuesday evening, November 22, 1892, of old age, Mrs. Minnie Walker, aged 87 years and 2 days. She was much loved by all who knew her.

Cards are out for the marriage, to-day, at Topeka, of Mrs. Katie Hinote, nee Mann, formerly of this city, and Mr. Clarence L. Frisbie, both of Topeka. The COURANT wish them a long and happy wedded life. There will be a basket festival and fair at Baker school house, on Friday evening, December 2, the proceeds to go for the purchase of an organ for the school. Every body is invited, and the ladies are requested to bring well filled baskets. Sam Granger, of Prairie Hill, having disposed of his property here, has gone to Toledo, Ohio, to make that his future home. His wife and children, accompanied by Mrs. George Muntz, of Toledo, who was here on a visit, left, last Friday, for that city. Stolen out of feed lot, at A. S. Howard's, this city, a dark red heifer, three years old past, about November 6th, instant. A reward of five dollars is offered for her return, or information leading to her arrest and conviction of thief. A. S. HOWARD. One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col. There will be an auction sale of horses, wagons, harness, farm implements, house and kitchen furniture, etc., at what is known as the Jones ranch, three miles south of Elmdale, and eight miles west of Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday, December 1, 1892. J. A. Lucas and daughter, Eda, came in from Strong City last evening. Mr. Lucas returned this morning, and Miss Eda will go home tomorrow, after participating in the "Congress of Nations" at the M. E. church this evening.—Emporia Republican, Nov. 19. The COURANT is the only paper in the county that published the full, complete and correct returns of the votes cast at the late election in Chase county, as canvassed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Friday succeeding the election. Put that in your pipe and smoke it. If you go to Emporia to buy anything in the way of boots, shoes or slippers, remember that A. Mohler, next door south of the Emporia National bank, keeps a large and well selected stock of everything in this line of business, sells at reasonably low prices and guarantees satisfaction in every particular. See his ad. in another column and give him a call.

Cash Sale.—On Saturday, November 26, 1892, at the Old Stand, I will sell, at Auction, all the Goods and Fixtures formerly belonging to Perriego & Co. Goods must be paid for before removed from the store. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue until Goods are disposed of. THOMAS H. GRISHAM, Receiver for Perriego & Co. On Monday, November 14, John Craig was arrested on the charge of burglary and grand larceny, and had his preliminary hearing before Squire J. B. Davis, Sr., and was held in the sum of \$300 bail on the charge of stealing wheat and potatoes from J. G. Stringer, near Cedar Point. On the other two charges of stealing wheat from W. H. Harrison and E. Philion the case was continued ten days. A number of the lady and gentleman friends of Street Commissioner Frank Darling gave him a surprise party, at his home in the southwest part of town, last Saturday night, the occasion being the thirty-fifth anniversary of his birth, the anniversary day, however, falling on Sunday, and a most enjoyable time was had at card playing, dancing and with music, and an elegant supper. He was made the recipient of several handsome and valuable presents. At midnight the merry crowd dispersed, wishing him many returns of his natal day. A \$3.00 MAGAZINE FOR \$1.00 The Postmaster General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting out two copies at the price others charge for one—it is half the price of other no better magazines." This was written when the price was \$1.50, but the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at the same time. It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is better to day than ever. Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns free. Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent stamps. THE ARTHUR PUB. CO., Walnut and Sixth Sts., (Lock Box 913.) Philadelphia, Pa. The above Magazine and the COURANT post-paid one year for \$2.25.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE FREE. at all druggists. ENTERTAINMENT. There will be an entertainment and supper given by the "Five Maids of Aberdeen," at the Bazaar school house, on Saturday night, November 26th, 1892, beginning at 7 o'clock. A lively and interesting programme has been prepared. All are invited. Admission—adults, 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents. Supper free. THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FREE a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE. To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe. Tickets now on sale good until June 1st, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points on route. List of destinations includes Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Pockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Salt Lake, San Luis, Potocci, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland. New Mexico is noted for having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard. For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans. FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. THIS PAPER can be found on file at Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Newspaper Agent, retaining Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it. THE NEW YORKER THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. YER & SON, our authorized agents.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ad27-tf

THE Sunday Sun.

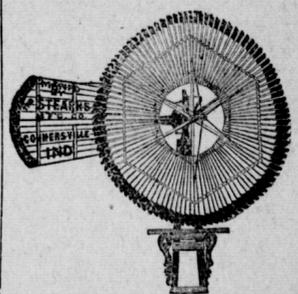
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Advertisement for Orange Judd Farmer magazine, featuring a portrait of Orange Judd and text describing the magazine's content and subscription details.

Advertisement for Jones of Binghamton, N.Y., featuring a circular logo and text about scales and other products.

THE STEARNS WIND MILL.



The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work, and for illustration, matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed. We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices, if we have no 2 cent. Send for our large 2 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper. Address all correspondence to the STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING.

Advertisement for Woven Wire Fencing, featuring an illustration of a wire fence and text describing the product and its availability.

Advertisement for a health product, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the product.

AT STEVENSON'S HOME.

Democratic Rejoicing Over Adlai's Election.

The home of Vice President Elect Stevenson, at Bloomington, Ill., was the scene of a democratic celebration on Monday, November 14, in honor of the victory of the democratic presidential candidates. Many callers were received by Mr. Stevenson during the day, and in the evening there was a general demonstration throughout the city.

Such a carnival of jollification and happiness was never before witnessed in Bloomington as that which attended the democratic ratification meeting in the evening. Soon after dusk the democrats—men, women and children—gathered about the courthouse square, bonfires were lit and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed. Drum corps, brass bands, gangs of horn-blowers and beaters of tin pans and cow-bell ringers united to cause pandemonium, while the sky was streaked with rockets and roman candles. A procession was formed, headed by the Stevenson escort club, with a band and the first voters' club, and marched to the Stevenson home through streets densely packed with cheering humanity.

Mr. Stevenson was driven to the Drury theater and was received by an immense throng of jubilant friends. In the speech which he made in acknowledgment of the reception, he said:

"My Friends and Neighbors: I would be more or less than human if I were not deeply impressed by this event, this hour. The demonstration to-night recalls vividly the welcome given me by my townsmen upon my return to my home last June at the close of the Chicago convention. That welcome and the more than complimentary address of my distinguished friend, Gen. McNulta, will never be forgotten.

"For the hearty greeting to-night and the kind expressions of men of all parties I can only say I am profoundly grateful. I need hardly remind you of my strong attachment for this beautiful city I saw first in my boyhood, when it was but a village, without railroads or telegraph, containing but a few hundred people. I have rejoiced with you in its growth and its prosperity. The greater part of my life has been passed here, and until this mortal pilgrimage shall close Bloomington will be my home.

"For whatever success I have achieved in this life I am in a large measure indebted to you. Reminded as I am of your recent expression of confidence, I can only say, my friends, I am deeply grateful.

"While as democrats we rejoice over the great victory we have achieved, we should not forget that we are all Americans. Democrats and republicans alike, we have one country, one destiny. The glory attached to the American name and American achievements belongs exclusively to no party or section, but it is the common heritage of all our countrymen, nor should we forget that we are equally interested in having wise legislation and honest methods in government. I may be pardoned for saying that the campaign just closed has been singularly free from personal vilification. This should be a matter of rejoicing to all men who place a high estimate upon personal character and who value the good name of those to whom are confided important public trusts.

"I take pleasure in bearing testimony now, as I did when the contest was yet undetermined, to the ability and high character of the gentlemen who were candidates for office upon the opposing tickets.

"In his great domestic bereavement the president of the United States has the heartfelt sympathy of all his countrymen.

"It has been truly said that the late campaign recalled the era of good feeling which marked the administration of President Monroe. May we not hope that the great political struggle of 1892 between two eminent citizens, Harrison and Cleveland, the chosen representatives of the two great parties, will inaugurate a new era in American politics and that calm discussion and respectful consideration for the opinions of our opponents will characterize the presidential contests of the future.

"While this contest has been waged upon a high plane the issues involved have been none the less clearly and distinctly defined. We firmly believe that the welfare of our country and of its humblest citizens are bound up in the success of the great historic party of which we are members.

"We favor a larger measure of commercial freedom to the end that employment be given our own skilled labor and that the United States be the successful competitor in the markets of the world. We favor the free admission of raw materials. It is a part of our political creed that a tariff is a tax and that tax is paid by the consumer. We earnestly favor the reduction to a minimum of tariff taxes upon the necessities of life.

"To the end that we may have a stable government in the states, avoid race disturbances and secure to all sections of our country the prosperity and happiness which spring from good government, we are unalterably opposed to the passage of the force bill. We favor the strictest economy in expenditures of the public money.

"The verdict of the people has been pronounced against a protective tariff, but let no apprehension be felt that the business interests of the country will be imperiled. A reduction of the tariff within safe lines will conserve and not destroy the business interests of the country.

"For the first time in almost a third of a century the democratic party will control all departments of the government. With this great power will come grave responsibility. You have wisely selected for the highest office known to our constitution a statesman whose administration has stood the critical test and is a guarantee of what is to follow. Rest assured that with Grover Cleveland as president and with

the senate and house controlled by men of his political faith the government will be safely administered and legislation will be in the interest of all people.

"I am not unappreciative of the high honor accorded me by my countrymen, nor am I unmindful of its great responsibilities. I can only say as I bid you good night that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the duties of the great office you have committed to my keeping and that you will never have occasion to regret the confidence so generously bestowed upon me."

HARRISON'S DEFEAT.

Some Weak Points in Harrison's Administration.

Mr. Harrison will retire from the presidency on the 4th day of next March, regretted only by a few place-holders. He is not a popular man, nor has he proved to be a safe man to whom to intrust great responsibilities. He has used the federal patronage to further the ends of his personal ambition. He has done this to a greater extent than any previous president, and his unscrupulousness in this regard has had the effect of undoing much of the grand work of Grover Cleveland in behalf of civil service reform. Aside from this abuse of the appointing power Mr. Harrison has made a fairly honest president. He has acted up to his lights, but his lights are dim. He is a man of mediocre ability, and this mediocrity has been disastrous to the country. It prevented Mr. Harrison from realizing that the country was already suffering from too much tariff taxation in behalf of a few favored interests, and so the infamous McKinley bill was sponsored by his administration. He was, moreover, unable to realize that the country is not (and, praise God! never will be) in a temper to tolerate federal bayonets at its voting booths; and in his foreign policy also Mr. Harrison exhibited incapability, which, in the case of Chili, at least, came near involving this country in a dishonorable war.

He was nominated four years ago as a makeshift; he was renominated this year by his own appointees. He was never the right man for president, and his most distinguished service to his country, barring his honorable war record, will be his retirement from the presidency next month. —St. Paul Globe.

The Difference.

"I was in Mississippi during the big overflow of the Father of Waters last spring and went out on one of the boats used to rescue those living in the bottom lands," said Rev. Max Naumann. "We found one colored family, consisting of father, mother and nine children, perched up in the branches of a tree, the river running like a mill-race beneath them. They had been there for twelve hours. The old man had saved his fiddle and was sawing away at it for dear life, but played nothing but the most dismal camp meeting tunes. After we had taken them on board and supplied them with food he again sought his fiddle; but this time it gave forth very different sounds. Reels, jigs and minstrel melodies flowed hard upon each other's heels. 'How's this?' I inquired; when you were up in the tree you played only sacred music; now you play the tunes the devil loves.' 'Wall, 'y see, boss,' he replied, scratching his woolly head, 'when a po' sinner's up in a tree, his stummich er floppin' up agin his back-bone, an Jordan an' de judgment a starin' him in de fais, he's pov'ful apt to turn t' the Lawd. When he's got er good plank under him an' is full clean up to the naik with biled taters 'n salt pok, he done think Mistah Debblil not sich a brack feller aftah all.' That's about the size of it." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—One of the most shameful political campaigns ever conducted by the republican party has been placed on record this year. It will be placed in the annals of history as the organized endeavor of wealth to retain supremacy for no higher purpose than to secure the prizes of legislation. Desperation marked every step of the contest, and all pretensions of decency were thrown to the winds. Doubtful states were colonized, money was lavishly used in debauching the ballot box, and the most objectionable features of the force bill were introduced by the plutocratic power which owns, directs and controls the republican party. —Detroit Free Press.

—Well done, Tammany. You have silenced the slanderous tongues which accused you of self-seeking at the sacrifice of the grand principles of national democracy. Your first choice was turned down at Chicago, and in revenge you have turned down the republican party in New York and the nation. It is a revenge gloriously worthy of the greatest of all political organizations. The country, redeemed from the rule of greedy monopoly, salutes and thanks you. —St. Paul Globe.

—The next president will be a democrat. Grover Cleveland is elected. The people have triumphed over the plutocracy. Men are stronger than money. The "hidden and abhorred forces" of corruption have not prevailed over the intelligence and virtue of the voters. The overtaxed, insulted, defied people have risen in their might and overwhelmed the republican party. The democratic party displayed the courage of its convictions in its nomination for president. —N. Y. World.

—It is with no undue exultation over a fallen foe that we regard the result, but with profound gratitude that the American people has chosen so wisely and so justly, and with firm confidence in the future. The republican organization has suffered a crushing defeat and deserved it. If the party is again to be a controlling force in the republic, it can only be under the leadership of better leaders toward better ends. —N. Y. Times.

THE CARNEGIE ISSUE.

The Senseless Whimpering of Republican Organs.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, under the head of "Burchard and Carnegie," endeavors to show that Andrew Carnegie was the Burchard of 1892. "Blaine had his Burchard, Harrison his Carnegie," it wails, and goes on to say that as it is an open question whether Burchard was a blunder-heels or an assassin so it may be so whether Carnegie really wanted protection continued or overthrown. Carnegie, it says, must have known when he precipitated the Homestead difficulty that he was doing Mr. Harrison and the republican party the greatest possible injury; therefore Mr. Carnegie desired free iron and free steel.

This is pleading the baby act with a vengeance. It does not require a very long memory to recall how persistently the republican organs argued that there was absolutely no politics in the Homestead incident. Whatever may be the truth about the contribution of Carnegie, Frick & Co. to the republican campaign fund, there is no controversy over the point that toward the

him, was running the machine. His hand was on the lever and he ran right into a landslide. "The engine simply plunged into the obstructions, and we all know the result."

We all do know the result, and it is none the less acceptable in that it will make a permanent retirement from political activities of the so-called "big four" of New York. Warner Miller may return to the building of his Niagara canal, Hiscock will be dropped from the senate and Platt and Depew may go on to their hearts' content in mutual bickerings as to which of them is most to blame for a result upon which neither had the slightest influence. —Chicago Times.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.

The People Have Turned Down the Party of Monopoly.

The next president will be a democrat. Grover Cleveland is elected. The people have triumphed over the plutocracy. Men are stronger than money. The "hidden and abhorred forces" of corruption have not prevailed over the intelligence and virtue of the voters.

REPUBLICAN HINDSIGHT IS UNIMPAIRED.



"THINGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT."—Chicago Herald.

close of the campaign Postmaster General Wanamaker sought an interview with Frick, and this interview was heralded by a republican paper as relating to that business. There is no room for doubt that the republican leaders tried to get a contribution from the Carnegie establishment, and did it in so public a manner as to imply that they were not ashamed of it. If the reaction did them an injury, as there is every reason to believe it did, they have only themselves to blame. They had won so long by means of corruption funds that they had come to believe that such means were irresistible.

But, after all, Mr. Carnegie was not the real Burchard of the campaign. That eminence must be reserved for Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. It was he that did the work with his tariff bill of abominations. A month after its passage the people rebuked it with the voice of a political earthquake and the sweep of a tidal wave. Mr. McKinley was not convinced and not dismayed. He coolly said that the people did not know what they were about; that they had not had time enough to appreciate the beauties of his bill, but that in two years more they would be madly in love with it. The party accepted that view of the matter, and readily adopted the McKinley nonsense about the foreigners paying the tax. Two years of deliberation have not changed the views of the people upon this question. The disciples of McKinley should not shrink from the issue which they forced upon their party. Carnegie is only a side issue. McKinley is the real Burchard of 1892. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEPEW AND PLATT.

A Post-Election War Between Republican Figureheads.

Platt lays it on Depew. Depew lays it on Platt. Neither seems to realize that the other had practically nothing to do with an election where the people were bent, no matter what Platt or Depew said, on electing Grover Cleveland.

It is clear that the truce patched up between the so-called "big four" of New York and paraded with theatrical effect at Minneapolis was hollow. Not as cats and dogs, but none the less with asperity Platt is charging defeat upon Depew and Depew is charging defeat upon Platt. The gibber talker, Depew, has the later and more plausible word. He declares that Platt, insisting that Depew was an orator and, therefore, good enough to make speeches (modesty is one of Depew's strong points), was of an earthly service as a manager, and that Platt on the contrary was expert and experienced as a politician. Depew thinks he did his speeches in great shape, and we may recall that he talked wildcat, withdrew his eulogy of Cleveland, pictured anarchy and confusion in the event of Harrison's overthrow, praised that political accident, Whitelaw Reid, and omitted no end of rhetorical rubbish. While he was on the stump Brother Platt, as he calls

the election has proved to be a landslide, an avalanche, a cyclone, a tidal wave—everything that typifies irresistible power.

The overtaxed, insulted, defied people have risen in their might and overwhelmed the republican party.

The voters have entered final judgment upon the verdict twice rendered by them in condemnation of the republican policy and practices. The issues in a national election have never been more thoroughly debated or more generally understood. The will of the people must now become the law of the land. To defy them further, as the republican senate and administration have done for two years past, would be moral treason.

It is a great victory, well and worthily won. The democratic party displayed the courage of its convictions in its nomination for president. It wanted Grover Cleveland as its candidate and it nominated him. It believed in its principles and boldly declared them.

Courage and honesty have won. Long live the republic! —N. Y. World.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

—DIED—November 8, the Grand Old Party. Burial private. No flowers. No mourners. No hope of a resurrection. No nothing. —Chicago Times.

—The election is over and the necessity of Candidate Reid posing as the friend of the workman is past. —Detroit Free Press.

—There is some consolation in the thought that the protected monopolists were led to the last shakedown by Benny's campaigners, and now they are holding the bag. —Toledo Bee.

—The Australian ballot works nicely—except from the standpoint of the gentlemen who would fain manipulate the gentle voter at the polls. —Minneapolis Tribune (rep.).

—The proposition that the tariff is not a tax, and that the foreigner pays it, seems to have been a little more than the American stomach could digest. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

—The puerile and absurd plea that the election of Cleveland would destroy the business of the country did not elect Mr. Harrison. "You may fool part of the people all of the time, and all of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." —Kansas City Star.

—Many of the leading democratic and independent newspapers of the country unite with the Sentinel in urging that an extra session of congress be held next spring to repeal the McKinley law and the federal election law, and admit Utah, New Mexico and Arizona as states. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

—There is no saying that the victory was an accident. The triumph has come from a long four years' fight for principle, and we have won on principle. Democracy knows that it can win now every time. Federalism has been driven out again and it cannot reënter without a new disguise a speciousness. —Kansas City Times.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

The Manufacturer Admits That the Tariff is a Fraud on the Farmer—Deceptive and False Statements Used by Protectionists to Prejudice Voters—Bad Moral Effects of Our Plutocratic Policy.

"Never, we may affirm, in the history of political discussion has so much shuffling, evasion and contradiction been resorted to in order to promote a bad cause."

This sentence occurs in an editorial in the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, of October 29, 1892. It is in the middle of an editorial that for "shuffling, evasion and contradiction" as well as for willful misrepresentation has seldom been equaled even in a political controversy. The Manufacturer is the organ of the Manufacturers' club, which owns a controlling interest in the high tariff party.

We wish to call attention to this editorial, because we think it illustrates one of the worst evils of "protection." We ask, especially, the farmers to note what this journal has to say of the effect of protection on wheat, wool, etc. It will open their eyes to this gigantic swindle, if they have not already been opened.

The Manufacturer says: "It might be a conclusive answer to this complaint (about the low price of wheat) that the fall of the price of wheat disposes effectually of the oft-repeated declaration of the free traders that the tariff advances prices to the consumer. And this is the answer, if it be admitted that the tariff indeed has any influence upon the price of wheat. But the truth is that the price of wheat is fixed, not in this country, but in the British market, and one of the factors in the arrangement of prices there is the presence of Indian wheat." This admission that a tariff cannot influence the price of wheat was made for effect in eastern manufacturing districts and too late in the campaign to permit of its use in the rural districts of the west before election.

As to the wool tariff the Manufacturer says: "When the McKinley bill was pending, the democrats warned the people that it would greatly advance the prices of wool; but, in fact, wool prices declined as soon as the bill went into operation. Then the free traders turned from the consumer and asked the farmer to observe that protection is a delusion because the value of the farmer's wool has fallen. Simultaneously the manufacturer was informed that the duty upon wool made his raw material dearer, and while this was urged, Congressman Springer went around the country trying to prove to the farmers that wool in England is at precisely the same price-level as wool in the United States. Meantime the free trade journals assured the consumer that lower prices for wool were compelling manufacturers to use more shoddy, in spite of the fact that, under the McKinley tariff, the large imports of shoddy made in previous years were wholly stopped."

The Manufacturer knows that these statements are false. The democrats did not claim that the McKinley bill would increase the price of American wool. They did tell the manufacturers that it would increase the cost of their raw material, because they knew that manufacturers must have foreign wool to mix with domestic to make cloth. The Manufacturer understands this well. It also knows that the use of shoddy is rapidly increasing in this country, and that instead of stopping the "large imports of shoddy made in previous years," the McKinley bill has indirectly greatly increased importations. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, a protectionist trade authority, said on October 27, 1892, that the importation of "rags, shoddy waste, etc., has nearly doubled, the total amount of this kind of stuff brought in for the eight months being over 208,771 pounds, against only 118,736 pounds last year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent." The Manufacturer knows, or should have known, that shoddy establishments in the United States have increased from 98 in 1890 to 134 in 1891 and the capital from \$4,091,297 to \$5,000,000. Such gross and palpable misstatements indicate that the protected classes are concerned less about facts than about getting votes—no matter how—to renew the manufacturer's privilege to plunder the American people for another four years. Fortunately the people are neither fools nor serfs.

But the climax of absurdity and of topsy-turvy logic is reached in the last paragraph of this editorial, where it is said that "experience has taught that wool prices have fallen whenever wool duties have advanced. Indeed, this fact has been used by the free traders themselves when they were trying to persuade the farmers to vote against protection. The number of sheep in the country has always increased when the wool-duties were enlarged, and it has declined when they were diminished. The result was that high duties operated to reduce the cost of flesh food to the people. Under protection, the average weight of the American fleece has risen from two pounds to five pounds, manifestly to the advantage of the farmer."

That is, increased wool duties have caused prices of wool to decline and this in turn has stimulated wool growers to increase their flocks—an admission that reflects against the political and business sagacity of the farmer. How this has all been done is explained when we learn that protection has caused more than twice as much wool to grow on a sheep's back as would grow there under a tariff for revenue, or free trade.

Thousands of these lying, threatening, miserable editorials, inspired by the greed, selfishness and arrogance of our bounty-fed millionaire manufacturers, appeared just before election. They furnish the best possible evidence of the evils of protection. Degeneracy, moral and intellectual, are the results of introducing into a community or state a system that makes the weak support the strong—that takes from him that hath not, to give to him who hath. Our system of plutocracy is as heavy a load on the independence and patriotism of our people as aristocracy is on the down-trodden and miserable of Europe. But the slices are clearing.

Our people have been aroused before it was too late. There is still left enough patriotism to stamp out from this free land as great an enemy to liberty as was the aristocracy, from which our forefathers fled. All the bribery and corruption of our plutocratic party could not avail when the masses of our voters discovered its selfish motives and its shameful methods. Let oblivion overtake all parties that seek to destroy that liberty and equality which first found a firm footing on American soil!

WHAT THE LANDSLIDE MEANS.

The Great Political Upheaval in the Country is Not Without Significance.

The great victory at the late election means that McKinleyism, protectionism and republicanism are doomed.

It means that farmers and laborers, who always pay an undue proportion of tariff taxes, have discovered that "protection" is a false god set up by manufacturers.

It means that the so-called "statesmen" who have aided and abetted the manufacturers in their robbery of the people will be retired forever to private life.

It means that we will never again be compelled to listen to twaddle about the foreigner paying our taxes; about cheap coats making cheap men; about raising wages by giving a bonus to employers; about taxing ourselves into prosperity, about tin plate and pearl buttons, and about a dozen other economic fallacies connected with "protection."

It means that the question of the best kind of taxation for national purposes will hereafter be discussed by earnest students of economics instead of by demagogues.

It means that our manufacturers will soon have free raw materials—wool, iron, copper, lumber, lead, coal, salt, tin plate, etc.

It means that duties which support trusts will be abolished.

It means that Americans will soon not be compelled to pay more for agricultural machines, bicycles, hardware and hundreds of articles than to foreigners.

It means that we will soon have better clothing at very much lower prices.

It means that manufacturers will cease to rely upon politicians, tariffs and trusts to make their business profitable and will become independent and self-reliant.

It means that commercially we will soon become the leading nation of the earth—the position which we should now occupy but for the incubus of protection which has rested on us for thirty years.

It means that early in the twentieth century we will be building and sailing more ships than any other country.

It means increased production and more work at higher wages.

It means that farmers will cease to mortgage their farms to support "home markets" which remain abroad.

It means that farmers will realize more on their products and that the value of their lands will increase as their mortgages decline.

It means that political corruption will decline at least seventy-five per cent., and that purity in politics will no longer be an "iridescent dream."

It means that with the discarding of the system which has produced one-third of our millionaires (according to the New York Tribune) one of the great causes of class distinctions and the accompanying evils will be removed.

It means, in short, greater prosperity, more education, better morals and increased happiness.

HENRY GEORGE.

His Ideas of Reciprocity—Examples Given That Can Be Understood.

"Protection or Free Trade?" we find the following apt and concise treatment of the reciprocity question: Suppose that a farmer who has an improved variety of potatoes learns that a neighbor has wheat of such a superior kind that it will yield many more bushels to the acre than he has been sowing. He might naturally go to his neighbor and offer to exchange seed potatoes for seed wheat. But if the neighbor, while willing to sell the wheat, should refuse to buy the potatoes, would not our farmer be a fool to declare: "Since you will not buy my superior potatoes, I will not buy your superior wheat?" Would it not be very stupid retaliation for him to go on planting poorer seed and getting poorer crops? Or, suppose, isolated from the rest of mankind, half a dozen men so situated and so engaged that mutual convenience constantly prompts them to exchange productions with one another; suppose five of these six to be so under the dominion of some superstition which leads them when they receive anything in exchange to burn one-half of it before carrying home the other half; this would indirectly be the injury of the sixth man, because by thus lessening their own wealth his five neighbors would lessen their ability to exchange with him. But, would he better himself if he were to say: "Since these fools will insist upon burning half of all they get in exchange I must, in self-defense, follow their example and burn half of all I get?" The constitution and scheme of things in this world, in which we find ourselves for a few years, is such that no one can do either good or evil for himself alone. No one can release himself from the influence of his surroundings and say, "what others do is nothing to me;" nor yet can anyone say, "what I do is nothing to others." Nevertheless it is in the tendency of things that he who does most good profits by it, and he who does most evil injures, most of all, himself. And those who say that a nation should adopt a policy essentially bad because other nations have embraced it are unwise as those who say: "Lie, because others are false; be idle, because others are lazy; refuse knowledge, because others are ignorant."

—That Maryland boy who burned over 1,000 acres of timber land to get a coon was not more foolish than are the American people to pay \$15,000 in taxes to get \$3,000,000 worth of tin. —N. Y. World.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

BARB-WIRE FENCES.

How to Construct Them so as to Avoid the Danger of Accidents.
Barb-wire fences have been an invention of great importance to farmers. Millions of dollars have been expended in constructing them, and they have saved millions to farmers in providing cheap and efficient barriers between their grain and cattle fields. But a serious objection has arisen at the same time, in the wounds which the lacerating barbs inflict on the animals which carelessly dash against them. Their danger rises directly from their value. Wires without barbs would not inflict any wounds, and they would not retard strong and furious animals. To prevent the cruel wounding by the barb wires some have strenuously urged by law the prohibition of their use altogether for fences, but they do

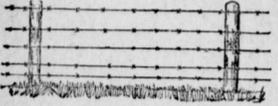


FIG. 1.

not insist on the prohibition of railroads, although these cause more than a hundred times as many accidents of a more formidable character.

Barb fences may be constructed so as to avoid the danger of accidents, and at the same time retain their efficiency.

Fig. 1 represents the most dangerous form of the fence, consisting of several wires stretched from post to post and nothing else visible from the level of the ground upwards. Animals, not seeing so slender an object, would be in danger, when running, of dashing directly against the sharp points with sufficient force to tear the flesh and inflict formidable wounds. Some owners claim that they can render it en-



FIG. 2.

tirely safe by first leading the horses or other animals, and pressing their noses against the points of the barbs, and can thus teach them permanent respect for the fence, which they will carefully avoid in the future. There is no doubt that this preventive will be entirely successful, if the owner will take the pains to be sufficiently careful with all his animals, if he happens to have fifty or a hundred, to have them thoroughly gone through with, but there would danger of its partial or large omission.

Fig. 2 is the most efficient use of the barb wire where but a single wire is

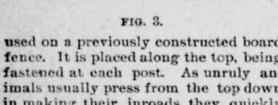


FIG. 3.

used on a previously constructed board fence. It is placed along the top, being fastened at each post. As unruly animals usually press from the top down in making their intrusions, they quickly make themselves acquainted with what appears to be to them a very formidable barrier, and we never see young horses resting their heads or necks on this kind of fence, as we often see them resting on smoother fences. Board fences which have become weakened by age have been thus rendered impregnable to the wildest horse.

A common way for rendering barb fences more safe by erecting a visible barrier, is to place a single board at the top, as shown in Fig. 3. It requires a larger number of posts, as they must be set nearer together. Some animals of smaller size, not seeing the wires, sometimes attempt to pass under this upper board, and thus become badly lacerated, but this is rarely attempted. The arrangement may be rendered safer by placing the top board below the top wire. The board is then still a visible barrier, and they will not attempt to go above or below it (Fig. 4).

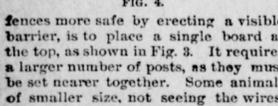


FIG. 4.

Another form of safety consists in

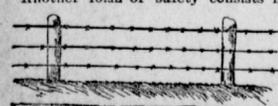


FIG. 5.

placing the visible barrier at the bottom. This may be a board, a bank and ditch, or a stone wall. The objection to the board is that it is so low down as to be nearly out of sight, or, if seen, the animal would at once attempt to leap it, and thus the danger be increased by leaping into the wires. A bank and ditch is a good mode for construction. A horse rarely attempts



FIG. 6.

to leap a ditch; and where there is one on each side of the line, with a bank in the center, a horse or other animal will rarely or never attempt it. The ditches are opened with several furrows of the plow, and the earth from these furrows thrown up by hand between them. Posts are set in the line at suitable distances, and the wires stretched over the line at suitable heights and distances to make a good fence (Fig. 5). Among the

many instances of the construction of such fences, none when well made has been known to fail. When there are many small stones scattered over the fields, which the owner desires to clear off, a low stone wall may take the place of the bank and ditches. Both these have the objection of occupying more land than the others, but there are certain localities where they may be employed without inconvenience; or where the ditches may be useful for open drains, which (being along the side of a fence) will be but little in the way of the cultivation of the fields.

A neat and handsome form of the barb fence with its conspicuous line, is made by inclosing it in an ornamental hedge. Stretch the galvanized wire lengthwise along the center of the hedge when it is half grown, and again in subsequent years successively till it is completed (Fig. 6). The hedge may be of some plant not forming a sufficient fence of itself, but rendered amply so to resist any animal through the additional aid of the barb wires—a small deciduous tree that has a hedgey growth, like the buckthorn, privet, hawthorn or Japan quince, or it may be of any evergreen that will bear cutting back, and which will thicken under the operation. Three wires, around which the hedge will grow and hold it in its place, would make a strong combined fence, through which intruding animals will not attempt to pass.—Country Gentleman.

WEANING OF CALVES.

How to Prepare the Young Creatures for the Change.

In a majority of cases the best time to wean calves is as soon as they are born. On the average farm the calf should not be allowed to suck the cow, and, of course, if this plan is followed the calf will not have to be weaned. If, however, it is allowed to suck, it will, of course, be necessary to wean. With nearly all young stock it is best to prepare them somewhat for the change and to do so gradually, rather than all at once. Young stock of all kinds will make a thrifter, healthier growth if they are allowed the run of a good pasture, and ten days or two weeks before weaning dry feeding with bran, corn meal, chopped oats or something of this kind should be commenced, giving a small quantity at first and gradually increasing until they are given a reasonably full ration.

In weaning, they should have good pasturage in connection with the dry feed. When it can be done, separate so that not only will they be out of sight, but also out of hearing of the dams.

It is often best to let suck two days apart two or three times or even more rather than to shut off at once. With the dams, with the exception of the milk cows, the better plan is to put on dry, rather than feed for two or three days; it will add materially in drying up the milk. With cows and mares it is often best to examine the udders daily and milk out if necessary; some prefer this to allowing the offspring to suck after they are taken away to wean. Ordinarily with the cows it is an item to keep them giving milk as long as possible, and hence no change of feed is necessary.

It pays to give the young stock special care at this time in order to maintain a steady growth. The change should be made so that it will be felt as little as possible. In a majority of cases it will be best to wean reasonably early, while there is plenty of grass, as the young stock will feel the change less than when they must depend largely upon dry feed.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

If you have a small spraying machine use it to spray the hen house with kerosene.

More birds are destroyed and the young killed in the nest and on the ground by family cats than from any other cause.

The best of all insecticides, and perhaps the most expensive, however, is made by filtering one gallon of kerosene through one and one-half pounds of pyrethrum (insect powder). It is death to all kinds of insects and parasites.

Many fruits ripen best where they grow, but not so with pears, and particularly summer pears. They attain their richest colors and their finest flavor by being gathered while yet hard and laid away in the house for a week or ten days.

Corn fodder is a valuable crop, although neglected, much of it being allowed to waste in the fields. An acre of corn fodder contains twice as much digestible matter as an acre of clover or timothy, and it will give excellent results if kept in a bright and clean condition.

The eggs of the ox-pot are attached to the hair, particularly to the flanks and to the legs near the hoofs. They are then taken into the stomach by the cattle when they lick themselves, and here they are hatched into larvae or grubs, which fasten themselves to the walls of the stomach.

HANDY POULTRY CROOK.

Catching a Fowl Without Excitement or Injury to the Bird.

C. J. Jarsen, Philadelphia county, Pa., sends the following description and sketch of a crook designed for catching poultry: The pole is round, ten feet long, with a piece of quarter-inch iron, nineteen inches long, driven three inches into the end. This iron is so bent as to form a hook five inches in length. The crook is then ready for use. Its operation is simple. Step quietly towards the fowl, and, with the pole advanced and close to the ground,

put the hook under the fowl so as to catch its legs, then draw the pole gently, disengage the bird's feet from the crook and the deed is done without excitement or injury to the bird.—American Agriculturist.

CLEVELAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The President-Elect Expresses His Faith in the Democracy.

At a banquet tendered him by Henry Villard in New York city on the evening of November 17, Grover Cleveland, president-elect of the United States, spoke upon the position and duty of the democratic party, and expressed his sense of responsibility following his election to the highest office in the land. His speech is important as it outlines Mr. Cleveland's prospective course. In his remarks he said:

"MR. VILLARD AND GENTLEMEN: I find it impossible to rid myself at this moment of the conflicting emotions which stir within me. I see here assembled good and staunch friends who have labored incessantly and devotedly for the success which has crowned democratic effort in the canvass just closed, and I cannot forget how greatly these efforts have been characterized by a masterly arrangement of the candidates elected to carry the democratic banner. This awakens a sense of gratitude which it is a pleasure to me to acknowledge.

"I confess, too, I have fully shared in the partisan satisfaction which our great victory has afforded me. I have seen the fruits of the calculated to arouse in every heart so thoroughly democratic as mine. It is seldom given to any man to contemplate such a splendid campaign, so masterfully arranged in his behalf by such good friends, followed by such a stupendous and complete triumph.

"I should not, perhaps, introduce anything sadder on this occasion, but I know you will forgive me when I say that every feeling of jubilation and even my sense of gratitude is so tempered as to be almost entirely obscured by a realization, nearly painful, of the responsibility I have assumed in the sight of the American people. My love of country, my attachment to the principles of true democracy, my appreciation of the obligation I have entered into with the best and most condensing people in the world, and a consciousness of my own weakness and imperfections, all conspire to fill my mind with sober and oppressive reflection.

"When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the government I feel that our campaign instead of being concluded is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen and how well shall we justify the trust they have imposed on us? If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoils we shall fall at every point. If we merely profess to enter upon our work, and if we make apparent endeavor to do it a cover for seeking partisan advantage, we shall invite contempt and disgrace. If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete harmony in patriotic action we shall demonstrate our incompetency.

"I thank God that far above all doubts and misgivings and away beyond all difficulties we may constantly see the lights of hope and safety. The light we see is the illumination from the principles of true democracy and pure democracy—showing the way in all times of anger and leading us to fulfillment of political duty and the redemption of all our pledges. This light is kindled in the love of justice and in devotion to the people's rights. It is bright in a constant patriotism and in a nation's promise. Let us not be misled to our undoing by other lights of false democracy, which may be kindled in broken faith and in the wildest hypocrisy, will, if followed, lure us to the rocks of failure and disgrace. If we see stern labor ahead of us, and if difficulties loom upon our horizon, let us remember that at the darkest weather the mariner watches the most anxiously for his true light.

"Who in our party charged with any responsibility to the people has not pledged his devotion to the principles of true democracy, and who among us has made pledges with intent to deceive? I have faith in the manliness and truthfulness of the democratic party.

"My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute the trust that we shall answer the expectations of our countrymen and shall raise high aloft the standard of true democracy to fix the gaze for many years to come of a prosperous, a happy and a contented people.

Republican Vapors.

The proud republican boast of a superior genius for party strategy looks ludicrous enough in the light of the events of the past three years. If ever a set of party managers ran, with their eyes wide open, violently down a steep place into the sea, the republican leaders are the men. They got a serious warning in the fall elections of 1889, but laughed it off as only a case of "local causes." The breath was fairly knocked out of them in 1890, but they insisted that it was all due to a failure of a slow-witted people to understand their benevolent intentions, and went on as before. In 1891 again they had ample notice served on them to set their house in order, but tossed it one side as the meaning less result of an "off year." Now they pick themselves up out of the ruins and wonder what has happened, when the common-sense political insight was enough to predict the precise fate that has now overtaken them.—N. Y. Post.

Great Truths by Great Authors.
Harrison—Where am I?
Reid—Mon Dieu, c'est effrayant!
Halford—Let us pray.
Carter—Goshelmity dang!
Clarkson—I told you so.
Dave Martin—Rats.
John I. Davenport—Oh, mamma.
Depew—Swiped!
Shepard—My, my!
Manley—By gum!
Blaine—I ain't sayin' a word, am I?
Rusk—It's a boss on Ben.
Charles Foster—Busted, by thunder.
Warner Miller—Thanks, awfully.
Wanamaker—Anything else to-day? Cash!

Tom Reed—See?
Alger—Aha!
Tracy—Good Lord!
Elkins—What struck you?
McKinley—Did I do it?
Halsted—Ahem!
Morton—Ah, there!
Foraker—Fire! Fire!
G. O. P.—Well, I'll be hanged!—N. Y. Sun.

—Connecticut emphatically repels the slander that her democracy isn't worth a pinch of tobacco, and Louisiana seems to be bought with a sugar bounty. Maple sugar barely makes Vermont stick steadfast, while the pearl-button sop to her penitentiaries fails to hold Illinois in line. It is thus the cherished theories of republican statesmanship are blighted in the slyest blasts of these melancholy November days.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Clippings.
A letter mailed at Fairbury, Ill., May 11, 1887, and directed to Galesburg, Ill., recently reached its destination after traveling five and a-half years. The letter showed on the face of the envelope that it was mailed that day, and also bears on the face the Chicago (Ill.) stamp as having been received there November 4, 1892, while in the proper place on the back of the envelope was the Galesburg stamp of November 5, 1892.

The revival of the old-time singing school in New York is an example that other cities will follow.

STRANGE CAPTIVITY.

A Lion Imprisoned in a Marching Column of Springboks.

The springboks of South Africa migrate in vast herds, moving in a compact body and carrying everything before them. If a flock of sheep be in the line of march (as sometimes happens), it is surrounded, enveloped, and becomes willingly or unwillingly, part of the springbok army.

An African hunter tells the strange story of seeing a lion in the midst of the antelopes, forced to join the march. It is supposed that the lion had sprung too far for his prey, that those upon whom he alighted recoiled sufficiently to allow him to reach the ground, and then the pressure from the flanks and the rear prevented him from escaping from his strange captivity.

If the springbok travels in such armies, how can those in the middle and in the rear find food? In this wise: those in the front ranks, after they have eaten greedily of the pasture, gradually fall out of the ranks to rest, while the hungry ones in the rear come up, and so the columns are all the while changing.—Yankee Blade.

Christmas Wide Awake.

The December Wide Awake is a true Christmas number and has, therefore, the full Christmas flavor, from the beautiful colored frontispiece that opens it to the fantastic flower piece that ends it.

This frontispiece is a representation of the Ice Queen in her grotto, drawn by Henry Sandham to accompany Mrs. Sandham's article, "The Vagaries of Santa Claus."

"The Bluecoat School," the famous English school which Charles Lamb and other noted Englishmen were educated, by Louise Inogen Guiney, is highly interesting and fully illustrated by Joseph Pennell. "Mr. Van Gelt's Case," by William O. Stoddard. To this strong story succeeds an equally strong Christmas ballad by R. Macdonald Alden, "How Lajla Found the Christ-child," beautifully illustrated by Merrill.

The new serials that commence in this Christmas number are of unusual excellence. They are W. O. Stoddard's Revolutionary story, "Guert Ten Eyck;" Molly Elliot Seawall's naval story, "The Midshipman's Mess," and Theodora R. Jenness's Indian story, "Piokee and her People," all finely illustrated.

A delightful Christmas play for young people, "Wishing," by William Grant, is given complete, with directions for home representation.

Price 20 cents. \$2.40 a year.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

COLD contracts. That's why your pocket-book is so small when you have coughed up for the winter.—Danville Breeze.

In Olden Times.

People overlooked the importance of permanent beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Pils will permanently cure habitual constipation, ill-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

The burglar doesn't care anything about going through your house. He is satisfied with the mail.—Elmira Gazette.

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

"What I value most is my peace of mind." "That's strange, too. You've such a small piece."—Harper's Bazar.

THE GENERAL MARKET'S.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 50 @ 4 00
Stealers	2 00 @ 2 25
Native cows	1 50 @ 2 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 50 @ 5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 @ 62 1/2
No. 2 hard	58 @ 59
CORN—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
OATS—No. 2 mixed	28 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	2 00 @ 2 10
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	1 00 @ 1 20
Fancy prairie	60 @ 62
BRAN	50 @ 52
BUTTER—Choice creamery	28 @ 29
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	20 @ 21
POTATOES	60 @ 75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fair natives	3 50 @ 3 00
Texas	2 20 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 50 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 4 65
FLOUR—Choice	3 20 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67 1/2 @ 68
CORN—No. 2 mixed	49 1/2 @ 49 3/4
OATS—No. 2 heavy	29 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam	17 00 @ 17 75
PORK—New	13 40 @ 13 80
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime to extra	4 75 @ 5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 50 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72 1/2 @ 73
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 41 3/4
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	29 @ 30 1/2
LARD—Choice	19 00 @ 19 00
PORK—Mess	12 85 @ 12 87 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 60 @ 4 95
HOGS—Good to choice	4 25 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 15 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76 @ 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	30 1/2 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery	31 1/2 @ 30 1/2
PORK—Mess	12 00 @ 14 60

SUNSHINE comes, no matter how dark the clouds are, when the woman who is born down by woman's troubles turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If her life is made gloomy by the chronic weakness, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, they are completely cured. If she is overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she has new life and strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. For every "female complaint" and disturbance, it is the only remedy so sure and unfailing that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Address: J. C. FROST, 111 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

Cheap Rates For a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

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

Tickets now on sale to Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Salt Lake, San Luis Potosi, Los Yemas, Hot Springs, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker, or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding country, rates, stop overs, etc., call on or address Geo. W. Engenbach, passenger and ticket agent, Santa Fe route, 812 Main street, 1359 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., and W. J. Black, A. G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan.

No Wonder They Groan.

Groaning is permissible to the rheumatic. But the groans will be on cease when they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores the aching limbs with gratifying promptitude. Indigestion, constipation, malarial ailments, sick headache, biliousness, nervousness and a lack of physical vigor, are among the ailments overcome by this comprehensive remedy.

LAOAGIO PROPOSAL.—"Cook!" "Yes." "Flour!" "No." "Milk!"—Fleegonde Blatter.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

J. C. CHENET & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

The reason that rich men have so many friends is because they are capital fellows.—Cochester Democrat.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and bays has gone forth to the antipodes, confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is a blood-purifier which does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the diseases from within all yield to the potent but simple remedy. It is an unequalled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free. Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN

SHILOH'S CURE.

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

FITS

SHILOH'S CURE.

SHILOH'S CURE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleaves the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures Catarrh of the Throat.

CATARRH

Give Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed.

PILES, FISTULA,

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

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the World!

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted water-proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PAPER CUTTER

FOR SALE. A 30-INCH SECOND-HAND Anson Hardy Power Cutter. CAN EASILY BE CHANGED TO A HAND MACHINE. ADDRESS: A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

HILL'S MANUAL

THE GREAT FORM BOOK standard in Social and Business Life. New edition daily. Price 25 cents. For prices write DANES & CO., 8 Dearborn St., Chicago. CATALOGUES WANTED. SEND THIS PAGE every day.

NO USE Denying There is no Remedy the equal of St. JACOBS OIL for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches

JIM CORBET.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. All the toughs now in large cities are having their hair cut in pompadour style, like Jim Corbet. If this class of citizens would practice the abstemious living which pugilists undergo while training, they would be much better than to follow the riotous dissipation that marks the short career of the average tough. Most pugilists and athletes die of consumption. This can be avoided in every case, by taking Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. This great remedy is a certain cure for consumption, but it should be taken in time. No one would die of consumption, if they had not previously taken cold and neglected it. A cold is more apt to settle on the kidneys than on the lungs. It may make its appearance in the lungs when the kidneys are most affected. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure induces the kidneys to action and thus relieves the congestion of the lungs. For when the lungs are thus assisted, they are able to perform their work. It is when they are compelled to do the task that usually devolves upon the kidneys, that they break down. Get this great remedy of any dealer. Small

PENSION BUDGET.

A Big Dip Into the Government's Wallet.

RAUM PREPARING HIS REPORT.

Nearly \$200,000,000 Required For Next Year—When a Decrease May Be Expected—Explanation of the Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There appears to be more than usual interest attached to the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions for the reason that the pension appropriation figures conspicuously in the annual budget of the government. It has been pretty well understood for some time past that the estimates for the next fiscal year would show a large increase over any previous year. This expectation was based on the fact of the large issue of pensions during the year consequent upon recent pension legislation, which admitted to a pensionable status a very large number of soldiers who were not pensionable under the former laws.

In a few days the report of Gen. Raum will be completed and a full statement of the condition of the pension office will be presented. The statements have been made that the amount that will be required for pensions during the next fiscal year will nearly reach the enormous sum of \$200,000,000. The work of compiling the figures, are, however, sufficiently advanced to show that this estimate is in excess of the actual requirements. Since the passage of the disability bill, there has been a rapid increase in the amount needed to pay the pensions. For the year 1891-92 the total appropriation on account of pensions was about \$129,000,000. Last year there was an increase to \$144,000,000. But, as Gen. Raum will state in his annual report, this amount fell short of the actual demands by about \$18,000,000, so that there is a deficiency of that amount. Congress will be asked to make an appropriation of about \$180,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, about \$18,000,000 of which is an anticipation of an increase of that amount over the actual expenditures of the last year. It is the judgment of Gen. Raum that while this amount is likely to be increased in the next year or two, yet he feels confident that the maximum limits are nearly reached.

It is argued that the great bulk of the pension appropriation at present is used in making first payments carrying arrears, and therefore, as soon as the great rush of applications under the disability act is over, a rapid decline in first payments will occur. It is understood that the first payments last year aggregated over \$50,000,000, which covered the back pay in the 311,000 cases allowed.

AN ERRATIC COMET.

Biel's Comet Losing Its Head and Its Light Growing Falter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The following letter from Prof. Swift, of the Warner Observatory, is published:

"The Biela comet was seen Saturday evening at the Warner observatory for the fourth time. It has, since its discovery, moved but little and it is increasing in size. It is approaching the earth directly, or nearly so. Although very much larger, it is certainly fainter than when first seen here. It is safe to predict that it will increase so greatly that when in perigee it will become so faint as to be invisible. It is making a faint effort to throw out a tail, but as Biela's comet has always been a tailless comet it will hardly depart from its usual habit. As the comet has not been seen before in forty years, though it has a six and six-tenths year period, its present path may differ considerably from its former path.

Statements that it or its tail will strike the earth are premature. It has been a mystery where this formerly well behaved comet had been hiding for forty years, and now its unexpected return may teach us something about cometary astronomy. This comet is some 2 1/2 degrees southwest of the great nebula in Andromeda and is very slowly moving in a southwesterly direction. It was discovered by Edwin Holmes, of London, November 6.

WHI OBTAIN FALL INSURANCE.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 22.—The first case under the valued policy law passed by the last legislature has been on trial in this city for several days. Last February the store building of Henry Baehner was burned. He was insured in the insurance company of North America for \$1,500. The company refused payment on the ground that the building could be repaired for a comparatively nominal sum. A verdict was brought in awarding plaintiff full amount with interest from date of fire.

The Missouri Vote.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The returns from the recent election in this state have at last been received. They show that all the democratic nominees were elected. Mr. Cleveland's plurality is over 41,000. The vote for governor is as follows: Stone, 265,154; Warner, 235,424; Leonard, 37,302. For judge of supreme court division No. 2, Judges Sherwood and Burgess, democrats, are elected. The official vote is: Sherwood, 266,200; Burgess, 265,735; Shirik, 264,817.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 22.—A daring and almost successful attempt was made to wreck a Philadelphia & Reading passenger train above Sunbury. A switch was turned a few minutes before the passenger train arrived at the spot, but fortunately a brakeman discovered it and turned it right.

Great Fire in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 21.—A fire at Buena Ventura destroyed between sixty and seventy buildings, including the courthouse and prison.

West Howe, one of the best known engineers of the Great Northern railway, was burned to death in the Merchants' hotel, at Wilmar, Minn. The hotel was partially destroyed.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Fourth Report of Agricultural Commissioner Rusk—Eradication of Plague, Pneumonia and Texas Fever—Foreign Markets Opened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as head of the department of agriculture a valuable document and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are and what a proper thing it was to make the prime commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

He says we sent abroad last year \$200,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent. of these products were agricultural. He claims some credit for that because he shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork and \$40,000,000 value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products.

The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever have alone saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department, and as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, the secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers he declares that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the United States. This result, he claims, has been obtained at a cost less by \$100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891 by saying that those anticipations of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop.

He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending \$25,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material, and he thinks we might also save \$67,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported fibers.

Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food, generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries, and corn grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in prices. The corn exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equaled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under 49 cents a bushel at the port of shipment, against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel this year, a difference aggregating, on the exports of the past fiscal year, not less than \$10,000,000.

The report is the first from the cabinet to find its way to the president's desk. Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rainmakers. The experiments are being loyally made, as congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rainmaking.

As his last word the secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the president has uniformly heeded the needs of agriculture. He predicts that the people of this country will learn to appreciate that and the fact that this is the first administration during which the department of agriculture held the rank of an executive department of the government and was presided over by a chief executive who never failed to appreciate the importance of agriculture, its dignity and its value to the country at large.

SOUVENIR COIN MINTED.

The First and Three Other Typical Half Dollars Ready For Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The most valuable half dollar ever made in this country, and probably the most valuable coin in existence—the first of the new world's fair souvenirs—was turned out at the United States mint here this morning and delivered to James Wellworth, chairman of the committee on liberal arts of the World's Columbian exposition. In addition to this valuable piece of money, for which a bid of \$10,000 had been made, there were also coined and delivered to Mr. Ellsworth the four hundredth, the fourteen hundred and ninety-second and the eighteen hundred and ninety-second of the new half dollars.

Over 2,000 of the souvenirs were struck to-day and the work will continue until all the 5,000,000 donated by congress are completed. With the exception of the four valuable coins already specified the remainder will be held at the mint until orders for their disposal are received from the treasury department.

Rev. Sherman Mistaken.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—The monument of Gen. Sherman referred to by Rev. Thomas Sherman in his St. Louis speech, has been found about two miles from Westerly at the Chapman Granite Co.'s works. The order was placed with them last December and the work continued smoothly until the belcom in May, and when the men returned to work September 19 operations were resumed and the work was completed last Tuesday. After the monument has been inspected it will be shipped to its destination. The labor organizations did nothing outside demanding more pay for the work.

THE END.

The Homestead Strike Declared Off—Some of the strikers Left in Bad Shape.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which for bitterness has probably never been equaled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated association at Homestead yesterday afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring off the strike and 91 against it.

Among those present at the meeting were Vice President Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden and David Lynch, of the advisory board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of calling the strike off were jubilant while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were men who were obstinate and many of them either had applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black list and they could not get positions.

A member of the advisory board said yesterday that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost, and it would have been better for the men as a great many more of them could have gotten their places back.

Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on.

The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments where members of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie company. At the refusal of the firm to sign the scale for the Homestead mill, a lockout occurred by the Amalgamated association and they were joined by the mechanics' laborers, who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers drove non-union men out of the mill and adopted military discipline. The story of the bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings and the calling out of the National guard and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat.

For six weeks the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat. The news of the action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of Carnegie's. These men were sympathetic strikers and went out when the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the strike in three weeks and the Beaver Falls strikers decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men and the loss in wages will reach it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly \$500,000 paid to the state troops and to the cost to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases, growing out of the strike. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company is also indirectly credited to the strike.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Senator Sherman Believes It Will Pass Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Sherman stated that, in his judgment, the anti-option bill, now pending in the senate, would be passed. As may be recalled, the bill passed the house, and after some days' discussion in the senate, went over by agreement to be the first thing to come up for consideration at the coming session.

The senator thought there was no doubt about the bill passing the senate, but it would meet with an opposition very strong coming from the option dealers. Senator Vest is credited with the work of organizing the opposition. A powerful lobby will be on hand before congress convenes devoted to the work of defeating the bill. Vest is put down as the leader on the floor in response to the demands of the opposition lobby. It is claimed that this explains his prompt absence from Missouri after the election.

Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—The steamer Rosa Lee was burned at the wharf. The boat had come in from Ashport and the officers were leaving her when the cry of fire was heard. The officer on watch awakened the passengers and all above the deck got out in safety. Chief Engineer Bailey attempted a similar duty below the decks and thirty passengers came ashore.

A number of laboring men got on the boat at Ashport and they were soon in a beastly state of intoxication. It is thought that four of these men were burned to death as the engineer was not able to rouse them.

THE STORM KING.

A Fearful Storm in the West and Northwest.

Its Greatest Destruction at Redbud, Ill.—A Cyclone and a Blizzard Join Hands to Destroy—An Arkansas Town Wiped Out.

REDBUD, Ill., Nov. 18.—Where formerly existed a beautiful little town full of happy homes is to-day a scene of wreck and desolation. Houses, barns, fences and orchards are leveled to the ground and spread over the surrounding country.

Entering from the south the cyclone first demolished the Catholic church and school and the residence of Herman Drage. The German Lutheran church was next leveled to the ground. After destroying several barns and tearing away all kinds of fences it struck the large two-story residence of Peter Kendall, which was of solid stone, and crumbled it to fragments. Mrs. Kendall was severely injured.

A large double brick house, occupied by D. D. Perry, as a dwelling, office and composing room, was entirely destroyed. The family were buried in the ruins, but managed to extricate themselves without serious injury. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down, and fourteen other residences were destroyed.

The 11-year-old son of Jacob Koch was killed instantly, and his mother was fatally injured.

The injured include the following: Mrs. Jacob Koch, fatally; Mrs. Peter Kendall, Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louis Boger, Julius Honn, Mr. Breman, Adrian Starr, Mrs. Emma Crow, Mrs. John Manderfeldt, Mrs. and Mrs. D. D. Perry.

Many of the people are without clothing and shelterless, and the cold rain makes their situation the more deplorable. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Following is a list of the houses destroyed: Catholic church and school, German Methodist church, the houses of W. Perkins, H. D. Rooge, F. Droege, Joseph Voeght, John Lang, John Landahl, John Rahn, Peter Cordell, S. D. Perry, L. Kaffenberger, Ernest Budde, Mrs. Budde, Christ Jaeger, city jail and engine house, Mrs. Hauermann, C. Grellow, P. Janneman, Mrs. Jacob Kobe, Mrs. Rosemayer, John Kueker, Henry Wahlmann, William Baettner, Henry Bion, Dr. Alley, John Barnes, M. Treverier, H. W. Schmidt, William Voges, John Manderfeldt, William Michaels, B. Miller, Charles Guebert, P. Zenzauer, public school, William Steinde, Jacob Miller, William Williamson, Frank Lang, George Reiss, Alden Starr, Mrs. Sophie Rathert, Henry Rathert, Dorothy Rathert, John Wetzel, Mrs. Wetzel, William Kellerhalz, Frank Lish, Fred D. Guker, Continental, Mrs. Dora Kaufmann, C. Boedecker's office, Lutheran church and school.

As soon as the more fortunate of the people of the little city recovered from the first shock of the calamity, efforts were at once directed to the caring for the injured.

DESTRUCTION ELSEWHERE. CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The conflict of the elements incident to the exit of warm weather and the advent of winter's chilly blasts, culminated yesterday in one of the most destructive and far reaching storms of the year. The initial battle ground of the mighty opposing forces, it appears, was near the little city of Redbud, Randolph county, in the extreme southwest part of Illinois, about eighteen miles from the Mississippi river. Sweeping from the north came a tremendous storm of snow, rain and sleet which, encountering the warm air currents of "Egypt," developed three distinct cyclonic storm centers, diverging from a common center near Rosebud.

Taking a southeasterly course one prong of the storm passed rapidly on through western Kentucky and Tennessee leveling everything in its path, and only when northern Alabama was reached had it spent its force. To the westward passed a storm center, passing through central Missouri, thence across northern Kansas, finally being lost in the mountains of Wyoming. But the curious feature of this remarkable atmospheric disturbance lay in the direction taken by the third arm—a northerly course through Iowa, veering to the west in Nebraska, leaving a hopeless tangle of wires in its wake, until it became next to impossible to reach any of the great cities west of Chicago except by circuitous routes.

A CYCLONE AT MASCOUATIAH. MASCOUATIAH, Ill., Nov. 18.—A cyclone struck the southern portion of St. Clair, Washington and Clover counties at an early hour this morning. Houses were blown down at Fayetteville, New Memphis and Queensdale. The large lumber sheds at the latter place were scattered in all directions. The clouds were black as night and appeared to roll on the ground. Whole orchards were destroyed, many trees being twisted off at the ground. There were numerous narrow escapes, but as yet no serious casualties have been reported. The course of the cyclone was from southwest to northeast.

AN ARKANSAS TOWN DESTROYED. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A special from Durham, Washington county, Ark., says that that town, a small village, was completely destroyed by a cyclone at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. But one house was left standing. No lives were lost. The damage to property in that section is great.

The Ohio Election. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Poorman has received official returns from eighty-two counties in the state. He makes a statement which it is believed presents the official pluralities as follows: Taylor, republican for secretary of state, 966; on the electoral ticket, Danford, republican, has 990 over Seward, democrat, and 2,292 more votes than any other republican elector. This is an average of 1,097 for the republican electors. Seward, democrat, has 1,192 votes more than the average plurality, and has 2,380 votes more than the democratic electors.

THE ALLIANCE.

A Stormy Session at Memphis—Macneuc Withdraws and Will Start Another Order—The Demands Adopted—Oil on the Troubled Waters.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The National Farmers' Alliance was in session all Thursday night until Friday morning. There was violent altercation, delegates at times resorting to violence.

When the alliance reassembled C. W. Macneuc became discouraged and withdrew from the order, and the following officers were elected: H. D. Loucks, North Dakota, president; Marion Butler, North Carolina, vice-president; Ben Terrell, Texas, treasurer; Editor Taylor, of the Nashville Toller, secretary; L. Leonard, of Missouri; Mann Page, of Virginia; I. E. Dean, of New York; H. C. Deming, of Pennsylvania.

The following demands were adopted by the national alliance: Finance—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public or private, and that without the use of banking or corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent., to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system also by payments in discharge of its obligation for public improvements.

(A) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(B) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be increased to at least \$500 per capita exclusive of legal reserves.

(C) We demand a graduated income tax.

(D) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(E) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(F) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate their use.

(G) Land—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is to be the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government for actual settlers only.

(H) Transportation—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, for the transmission of intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The closing executive sessions of the national alliance were devoted to routine business. A truce was patched up with the disgruntled Macneuc faction by the adoption of a document known as a protest from the Macneucites. This document sets forth, in vague and general terms, the dissatisfaction of the signers with the course pursued by the Loucks faction in the contest for the presidency.

Alliance authorities give it out that the adoption of this protest has mollified the Macneuc faction, and that the threatened split has been healed. But on the outside it is plain to see that Macneuc is far from placated and from utterances by himself and friends there is no doubt he intends to start a little alliance of his own. The basis of his proposed organization is known. It contemplates the organization of cotton planters of the south into a gigantic trust, to be controlled through district, county, state and national leaders, with the purpose of disposing of the south's cotton crop direct to the markets of Europe, and America, thus doing away with middlemen and insuring more liberal advances on the crops and easier rates of interest. Nearly all the southern delegates are pledged to the scheme. It means the complete disavowal of the northern and southern wings of the alliance.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Archbishops Adopt Resolution as to the Education of Children.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The conference of archbishops of the United States, which has been in daily session at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan since Wednesday last, was concluded last night. The question that has engaged the attention of the archbishops to the largest extent, and the one which has prolonged the conference to the period of three days, is the matter relating to parochial schools. Not until yesterday was any real progress made, and the following report indicates a compromise upon the question. This report, as given out by the private secretary of Archbishop Corrigan, Father Connelly, is entitled, "Report on Parochial Schools," and is as follows:

(23) A meeting of the archbishops of the United States held at the residence of the archbishop New York on November 16, 1892, to consider the best means to provide for the religious education of children as do not at present attend the parochial schools or Catholic schools of any kind, the assembled prelates unanimously agreed on the following resolutions:

Resolved, To promote the erection of Catholic schools that there may be accommodation in them for more, and if possible for all our Catholic children, according to the decrees of the third plenary council of Baltimore and the decision of the holy see.

Resolved, That as to children who at present do not attend Catholic schools, we direct in addition that provision be made for them by Sunday schools, and also by instruction on some other day or days of the week and by visiting parents to teach their children the Christian doctrine in their homes. These Sunday and week day schools should be under the direct supervision of the clergy, aided by intelligent lay teachers, and when possible by members of religious teaching orders.

The Twobig Will Case Ended.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 19.—John Twobig, a banker, left his fortune to the Catholic church, but his relatives contested the will. Yesterday it was agreed that after administrator's fees were paid of the \$800,000 remaining the church should receive \$200,000 and the relatives the remainder.

A Break in the Strike.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 19.—The first big break in the strikers' ranks occurred yesterday when 150 men applied for positions at the mill. The second break came this morning when they went up Eighth avenue to the mill in large bodies. Just outside the mill the men formed in line and were taken six and seven at a time before General Manager Schwab, who examined them individually, and they were rapidly assigned to vacancies in the mill. Up to 10 o'clock this morning over 250 men had applied and very few were turned away.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Senator Carlisle and Representative Wilson Make Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Carlisle was in Washington yesterday. He put aside the talk of his going into the cabinet as a thing not to be discussed at all. Speaking of the prospect of an extra session he said that it was absolutely impossible to say whether or not there would be an extra session. It would all depend upon conditions not yet developed and which in the nature of things could not develop until later on. He had seen Mr. Cleveland before leaving New York and was satisfied that it was not possible for him to tell yet what would be done.

"If there is an extra session," he said, "it will probably not meet till late in the fall. It depends upon circumstances. The tariff alone will not furnish sufficient reason for an extra session. The financial affairs of the government may be in such shape as to make an extra session imperative. It appears probable that we shall find that there is not enough money in the treasury for the needs of the government. There is a situation in the treasury which every thoughtful man who has considered the matter has foreseen. There is an accumulation of deficiencies and obligations that have been contracted and will come over to us. It may be that this situation will furnish reason enough why an extra session should be called. We shall have to see what congress does at this session. If they do not repeal the Sherman law relating to the purchase of silver and take such other action as the situation demands, we may be swamped. Upon these things depend the calling of an extra session.

"I cannot see the need of an extra session for any other reason, but of course I have nothing to say about that. If Mr. Cleveland does not favor it that settles the question. As to tariff legislation, I think the party will go slowly and be governed by wise counsels. Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid say they are in favor of giving the democrats a chance to go ahead at once with their reform programme, and that would seem to mean that they would like to see some tariff legislation at the coming session of congress. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to see the senate take up the bills that were passed by the house last winter and put them through. That would be at least a beginning and the sooner we begin the better."

The other view of the case was taken by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, the chairman of the last national democratic convention, who before leaving Washington to-day for New York said:

"The true worth and value of a tariff bill cannot be tested in a short time and the first effects appear sometimes to be what they really are not. I think it would be most impolitic to place a new tariff bill before the country just previous to the elections of 1894. There is reason to favor the extra session idea, and I think the sooner the proposed tariff changes go into effect the better."

SEES ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Gen. J. B. Weaver Sanguine of the Future of His Party.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, candidate for president on the people's party ticket, has issued a lengthy address to the voters of that party declaring that the organization is but little behind the republican party in the number of states carried and will doubtless hold the balance of power in the senate; has doubled its adherents in the house of representatives and secured control of a number of state governments; hold the balance of power in a majority of the states, has aroused a spirit of political independence among the people of the northwest, gained a large following in every state in the south and has in Kansas, a state containing more union soldiers than any other, elected a one-armed ex-confederate soldier of the people's party to represent the state at large in congress. He says that the annihilation almost of that party organization leaves the former adherents of that party free to ally themselves with the great anti-monopoly and industrial movement.

In Gen. Weaver's opinion, the violent political storms of 1888 and 1892 which first swept the democratic and then the republican party from power in spite of the weight of patronage which they carried, signify a turbulent condition of the political atmosphere which plainly foreshadows an approaching crisis. He urges that the work of organization of the people's party be now pushed with energy throughout all the states.

STORMING THE BUILDING.

Salvationists in Switzerland Not the Meek and Lowly Soldiers of Elsewhere.

BERNE, Nov. 17.—Ever since the appearance of the Salvation Army in Switzerland there has been trouble between it and the government. At Basle the authorities notified the army that they must hold their meetings in one hall, but they tried to hold a meeting in another hall and when the police attempted to disperse them they clung to benches and tables and resisted. The police were compelled to use considerable force. After they had all been put out they gathered outside the building, formed in ranks, advanced at the double quick and tried to retake the hall by storm. The police met them at the doors, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. A number of the combatants on both sides were injured. Quite a number of the salvationists were arrested.

Pensions and the Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Commissioner Raum, of the pension bureau, in an interview, in a statement made in regard to the heavy pension roll and the large deficiency that would have to be met, said that the assertion that a deficiency of \$50,000,000 would have to be met was preposterous, as the workings of the office could not elevate it to that figure. While the pension roll is on the increase now, owing to the new laws, it would, he thought, reach a maximum figure in two or three years, and then a decrease would take place. Gen. Raum said he could not perceive that he was in any way to blame for the pension legislation.