Commty

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

NUMBER 16.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

WHEN the senate met on the 5th petitions were presented in great numbers. Bills were presented, among them were the following by Senator Peffer: To establish a bureau of irrigation and to prescribe the duties thereof; to increase the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and builton and to amend the coinage laws accordingly; to amend the inter-state commerce act and to prohibit options, trusts and combinaingly; to amend the inter-state commerce act and to prohibit options, trusts and combinations. Senator Perkins, of Kansas, presented his credentials and was sworn in. Many bills were introduced and Mr. Vest's resolution in regard to cattle importation was adopted.... When the house met it was called to order by the clerk, who announced the illness of Speaker Crisp. Mr. McMillin, (Team.) was chosen speaker pro tem. Under the call of estates many bills were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Otis, of Kansas, to change the monetary system, to reduce interest and to provide for loans on lands; by Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, to prohibit usury and to estabson, of Kansas, to prohibit usury and to establish a department of finance and commerce; by Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, placing raw wool, coal and iron on the free list and repealing the law authorizing the purchase of silver; by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, to reduce the duties on imports, to enlarge the free list and to equal-dze taxation; by Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, to reduce letter postage to one cent per half ounce.

In the senate on the 6th, after routine busi-

ness, Mr. Stewart's bill for free coinage was taken up and Mr. Morrill addressed the senate in opposition and Mr. Teller in favor. After an executive session the senate adjourned....In the house the senate resolution appropriating \$100,000 to charter ships to send donations to Russia was opposed by Mr. Dockery, in which

the enlarged upon extravagant expenditures. The resolution was defeated when a vote was reached and the house adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 7th David B. Hill, of New York, was sworn in under escort of Senator Hiscock. Mr. Hill was assigned to the committees on impigration, interstate comcommittees on immigration, inter-state commerce, territories and relations with Canada. The Nicaragua canal resolution of inquiry was debated and passed over. Adjourned until Monday... Many bills were introduced in the shouse after which the house adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is claimed that wholesale dealers have put liquor into casks and bottles packed in dry goods boxes, which they ship to Kansas and other prohibition states, in order to avoid detection in those states, and this is held by the internal revenue department at Washington to be a violation of the internal revenue laws.

THE annual report of the inter-state commerce commission declares that the Taw is being generally obeyed save as to establishing and publishing rates. Legislative action on several matters is asked for.

SECRETARY BLAINE was attacked with acute indigestion while at his desk on the 6th. Prompt remedies soon effected relief.

THE national department of agriculture reports the crops of the country the greatest ever known and the prices ex-

SENATOR PEFFER has introduced a bill for a vast government land loan to

indigent farmers. THE secretary of state has notified the ministers of Austria, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Venezuela and Spain that March 15 the retaliatory proclamation would be issued

unless reciprocity treaties should be arranged in the interim. JUDGE BUTLER, in the United States circuit court, has rendered a decision that a receiver of a broken national bank could not collect from a depositor on a note made by the depositor, so long as his deposit exceeded the amount

of the note. THE national executive silver committee has issued an address in behalf

of free coinage. LEADING Pennsylvanians and others are reported to have held a secret conference in Washington in the interest of Senator Hill for the presidency.

POLITICAL gossips in Washington are busy with democratic presidential discussions. In these Senator Gorman holds an important place.

THE state presidents of the Farmers' Alliance in conference at Washington. have adopted a resolution against independent political action at the coming industrial convention.

SPEAKER CRISP was reported as doing as well as could be expected on the 8th. Alarming reports were declared wholly without fod ndation.

THE EAST.

AT the meeting of the temperance union in New York City Joseph Laid, a lawyer, advocated the fostering of dives in the city as an outlet for the social impurity of society and as a standing lesson to the better elements of

THE request of the Italian government for a reprieve in the case of Tressea, the Italian under sentence of death in New York, was presented to Secretary Blaine by the Marquis Imperiali, Italian charge d'affaires, and sent to Gov. Flower. The request has been granted.

THE New York legislature organized in both branches on the 5th and the governor's message was read. In the senate, the republicans were present and the democrats seated their seventeenth man.

THE United States district attorney of eastern Pennsylvania has begun proceedings against the Armours for violating the national anti-trust law in connection with the sale of oleomargarine in the east.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts on the 7th. J. H. WITHROW, the proprietor of the of cotton each year. extensive iron foundry at Newcastle. Pa., has made an assignment. His as-

sets are double his liabilities. In an interview in Pittsburgh, Pa Senator Sherman spoke well of Foraker and McKinley and discussed national politics.

THE war on Sunday newspapers has been inaugurated at Pittsburgh, Pa. An earthquake was felt at Rochester,

N. Y., on the 6th. THE supreme court of Connecticut has decided that Gov. Bulkely is rightfully in charge of the gubernatorial power in the absence of action by the egislature.

THE business men's democratic association of New York gave their annual banquet on the night of the 8th. Ex-President Cleveland spoke words of strong advise to the democracy and Congressman Springer discussed the issues of the day.

THE WEST.

THE Allison Obear glass works in East St. Louis were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance not known. Druggists' bottles were manufactured exclusively.

Five Italian immigrants and three trainmen were killed in a collision at Aladdin, Ill., in a dense fog. The en-gineer of one train had lost his bear-THE Ohio republican caucus on the

6th chose Senator Sherman for another term. The ballot stood: Sherman, 53; Foraker, 38; Charles Foster, 1; William McKinley, 1. PROCEEDINGS have been begun in

Chicago by the federal authorities against the whisky trust. The action is based on a rebate certificate. Two hundred miners were entombed by an explosion in shaft No. 5 of the Osage Coal & Mining Co. near McAllis- stocks. ter, I. T., on the night of the 7th. It was feared that all were killed as the

mine had but one outlet. JOHN R. GREEN, of Ray county, has been elected clerk of the supreme court

of Missouri. throat of their teacher.

LIEUT. ROURKE, U. S. A., reports the

Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge agency, S. D., very uneasy.

Six hundred Otoe, Iowa, Kaw and Ponca Indians are holding aghost dance near Red Rock, in the Cherokee strip. The Pawnees are also holding a dance \$1,000 worth of presents to present to the Messiah.

UP to 5 o'clock on the 8th forty-eight parties were reported as being badly delayed.

TWELVE breweries in and about Cincinnati, O., have agreed to form a combination similar to that of the whisky

A conference between the trans-Missouri association and the western freight association will be held in Kansas City, January 19, to correct existing

differentials in coal rates. THE democratic editors of Kansas held a business meeting and a Jackson

banquet at Newton, Kan., on the 8th. THE national association of architectural iron workers has been formally organized in St. Louis with Jacob Hilkne, of Indianapolis, Ind., as president and Edward Wilton, of St. Louis, as secretary.

JOSEPH CLARK, representing an English syndicate, has bought twenty-Utah. The transaction involves \$1,-800,000 for the plants and \$375,000 for stock on hand. The company proposes to control Utah's wheat crop.

THE SOUTH.

ALL motor men and conductors in the employ of the Birmingham (Ala.) railway and electric companies struck for fifteen cents per hour instead of twelve. Their demand had been refused by the companies.

A mon of negroes led by a white man named Puryear set fire to the cotton gin of Dr. Bryan and the rai road depot of Linwood, Ark., and terrorized the

A BURGLAR in Subarcadia, Fla., blew open the safe in the county clerk's office and secured \$500.

W. J. WEST, a prominent citizen of Woodbury, Tenn., was standing in his door the other night when he was shot with a load of buckshot by some unknown party near the door and died instantly.

THE free miners of eastern Tennessee threaten to make trouble at any moment. The militia on duty is not

pleased. A CYCLONE at Fayetteville, Ga. killed three persons, injured many

others and destroyed much property It was reported that Neal Sims brother of Bob Sims, the lynched Alabama outlaw, two other men and two daughters of Bob, were captured by a mob and all of them hanged and shot. E. G. MEYERS, of Dallas, Tex., an old

friend of Garza, the Mexican revolutionary leader, speaks in the highest terms of him and his purpose. THE democratic members of the Mis-

sissippi legislature met in caucus and adopted a resolution to the effect that they would make no nominations for United States senators to succeed George and Walthall. This means the election of the gentlemen to succeed themselves.

ALL the Southern Express Co.'s mesingers in the south have struck. THE cotton growers of the south at a

meeting at Memphis, Tenn., perfected an organization to restrict the product

THE Clarksville (Ga.) woolen mills have been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000 with no insurance. MEN on the Southern Pacific road refuse to handle the Aransas Pass road's freight and if an issue is drawn a strike

A JUDICIAL examination of the direct ors of the Panama Canal Co. is proceeding in France.

THE Ontario legislature has been convoked for February 11.

A HEAD-END collision occurred be

tween a freight and accommodation train and a light engine of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, resulting in the killing of three men, Engineer Young, of Utica; Engineer Martin, of Oswego, and Fireman Albert Cady, of Norwich. Both engines exploded soon after they struck.

An unknown vessel was wrecked re cently on the Shetland islands.

In a revolution in Pernambuco, Brazil, against a new military gov-ernor thirty people were killed and 100 wounded. The rebellion was ended. GARZA's forces are reported scattered all along the Texas-Mexico border in

small parties. The worst is not over.

The returns issued by the British board of trade for December show that imports increased £3,830,000 and exports decreased £1,540 as compared

with the corresponding month of 1890. THERE is now an unprecedented quantity of American cotton at Liveroool. Two docks alone received 200,000 bales for the month preceding Christ-

mas. THE khedive of Egypt died of influenza on the 7th. THE statement that the issue of a Russian loan of £20,000,000 sterling is

being arranged has depressed Russian THE new business year, according to Dun & Co., has opened up well and the prospects are brilliant.

A CABLE message from Liverpool, England, announces the death of George Fowler, the head of George Fowler, Three boys of a country school near Son & Co., packers, with a large house Topeka, Kan., fatally beat and cut the at Kaw point, Kansas City, Kan. He

died of the grip. FIRE almost destroyed the town of LaChute, a thriving manufacturing center sixty miles from Montreal, Que. Out of 400 houses fully 300 were destroyed. Loss, \$200,000.

CLERICALS in Mexico deny that they are behind the Garza movement. Duels on the Arkansas river and have bought are expected as the result of the charges. THE death rate of London, taking the mean of the last two weeks, is UP to 5 o'clock on the 8th forty-eight found to be thirty-two per 1,000, which men had been taken out dead and one is much higher than it has been in any

hundred seriously injured in the mining other consecutive two weeks in the disaster at Krebs, I. T. The rescuing last ten years, with the single exception of January, 1890, when influenza was at its worst. THE death of the khedive of Egypt

has reopened the question of British occupation of that country. England will not give up control. ERNEST WILHELM BRUCKE, the well known physiologist of Berlin, is dead.

THE police of London have arrested a band of anarchists and found dynamite and other explosives in their pos- temperature failed to go to the zero

THE coffee crop in prospective of the end of February.

THE LATEST.

MANY bills and resolutions were introduced in the house. Among them was one from Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, three or all but six of the flour mills in calling for an investigation of the agricultural dapartment in connection with crop reports. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has offered a resolution declaring the retaliation section of the McKinley act unconstitutional and extending reciprocity to all nations which desire it. In the senate Mr. Teller introduced a resolution for a bimetallic international conference.

In the famous Counselman case the United States supreme court has decided that witnesses can not be compelled to incriminate themselves. This is held to seriously hamper the operations of the inter-state commerce law CHILIAN war talk is being revived in Washington. The president is said to have had a conference with Minister Montt, of Chili. The navy department has doubled its preparations.

THE rebellion in Ascension, Chihuahua, Mexico, is causing much excitement on the New Mexican border.

PRIVATE news from Mexico is that Garza is not the real head of the revolutionary movement on the border.

Dr. Graves has been sentenced by the criminal court in Denver, Col., to 31. A petition for commutation of sentence is being circulated and may be main line at Dodge City. The com- all the men would be out of the mine. granted. He is now in the peniten-

A Monon passenger train went down fordsville, Ind., the other afternoon ened over one hundred miles, and St. mines will be clear within ten days and Two persons were killed and nearly every other passenger injured. Two travel and freight which is now going cars were torn to pieces and burned. JUDGE COLT, of the United States

important decision involving millions Gulf division of the Santa Fe system. of dollars. The court reversed the depound on common goat hair and declared that it was entitled to entry free of duty.

THE vice-president and Mrs. Morton Blaine. The dinner was followed by a reception to the diplomatic corps, the senate, the supreme court and a few personal friends.

ter of Cyrus W. Field, died on the 11th after a lingering illness.

Two insane Indian girls in the United States of Colombia have been burned at the stake.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Rev. M. M. Hawn, of Sedgwick City, was recently killed while hunting by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The convention of the Kansas Federation of Labor, recently in session at Hutchinson, elected officers as follows: President, H. M. Ives, of Topeka; first vice-president, Frank Finn, of Wichita; econd vice-president, David Eccles, of Hutchinson; secretary, A. D. Bowers, of Topeka; treasurer. S. E. Lain.

Frank Topash, a half breed Indian was recently found dead near the railroad track a short distance west of Topeka. It is supposed that he fell from a train and was killed while on his way to Topeka to attend court. His body was found by the men of a freight train that followed some hours behind the passenger.

Shortly after midnight recently Peter Hinton, a cattle inspector, was shot and killed in the streets of Arkansas City. He had been in a row in a gambling room and it was supposed that John Boucher, a gambler, followed him to the street and killed him. Boucher was found at his home with his hand badly cut and was arrested.

No more serious outbreak is reported from the war in Stevens and Seward counties. The militia were preserving order, and while Judge Botkin was reported to be in imminent danger no further attempt upon his life had been made. Six persons supposed to have been connected with the assassination of Sheriff Dunn had been arrested, and all manner of sensational rumors were afloat.

R. D. Jameson, who seems to have several aliases, and who had been working the merchants of the country towns in Missouri by selling them rights to several patent articles in which he has no interest, was lately Albany, Mo., police and taken back to answer a long list of charges from dif-ferent places in Missouri. A letter sent by Jameson's wife from Cameron, Mo., to Robert D. Hobbs, Wichita, was captured by the police and led to the ar-

Chancellor Snow, of the state university, has issued his meteorological in 1845, while the two magnificent summary for 1891 from observations taken during the year. The year was | 1884 at a cost of \$100,000. marked by an abundant aggregate rainfall, although the distribution was ing is a mass of ruins, the school will uneven, four months of excess—April,
May, June and July—being followed by four months of deficiency. The entire fall was
43.32 inches, 7.78 inches above the annual average. The year was made meteorologically memorable by having the coolest summer on the record and by being the only year in which tho

point. ceived injuries which were considered upon library, \$3,000 upon museum and of a serious nature. The leader \$1,000 upon furniture. of the boys is a son of George Kistler, a prominent Shawnee county, citizen. The boys threw Ehrhart down on the floor, struck him over the head with an iron poker and cut his throat with a pocket-knife. The trouble was said to have grown out of the attempt of the teacher to keep the boys in as a punishment for a violation

of the rules Mrs. Matilda Sebboyer died at Argentine the other day from the effects of burns which she received while kindling a fire in her cook stove the previous morning. Mrs. Sebboyer attempted to start a fire and procuring a can of coal oil, poured a large quantity of it into the stove. When she touched a match to the oil the blaze flashed out and her dress caught fire. She was soon enveloped in flames and ran wildly about the house screaming and in great agony. Her husband ran to her assistance and in smothering the flames was himself burned severely about the face and one arm. She was only twenty-

four years of age.

A Wichita special declares that prominent Santa Fe official is authority for the statement that the Montezuma branch of the Atchison system will be abandoned in the spring and the material will be used to put in the link in fault was in the entry man firing his be hanged during the week of January the Wichita & Western necessary to shots contrary to orders, which were connect the road with the Santa Fe's not to be fired until 5:30 p. m., when pletion of this link will naturally throw the east and west traffic over 196 live men were taken out within the St. Louis & San Francisco, as the a ninety foot embankment near Craw- distance through Kansas will be short-Louis and Wichita will then get the through Kansas Citv. Wichita will, it is stated, get the headquarters of the court, at Boston, has banded down an Frisco's Kansas line, and also of the

The state board of railroad commiscision of the board of general apprais- sioners recently decided that a locality ers which assessed a duty of 12 cents a cannot demand additional train service from a railroad company on account of having voted municipal aid to the road ruling is made in the case brought by gave a dinner on the 11th in honor of the citizens of Lindsborg against the the president and his cabinet and all Union Pacific railway, but while the were present including Secretary board declines to justify the increase of holds that the added service is due the public as a resonable and just demand to meet the needs of the people along GRACE FIELD LINDLEY, eldest daugh- the line and to prevent disadvantage and loss to the people of Lindsborg, The Union Pacific is therefore ordered to put on a passenger train daily, except Sunday, in addition to the present service on this branch of the road

IN RUINS.

Charles, the eighteen-year-old son of | The Missouri State University Destroyed By Fire.

> Only the Bare Walls of the Great Institution Left-The Magnificent Library and Fine Paintings Destroyed -Loss, \$400,000.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 11.—The main building of the Missouri state university was destroyed by fire Saturday night, causing a loss of about \$400,000. The chapel was to have been used that evening for an open session of the Athanæan society and the building was accordingly lighted and heated. The audience had begun to assemble when

the falling of the large chandelier in the auditorium gave notice that something was wrong. An investigation followed and a fierce fire was discovered in the library above. The fire had started from an electric light wire and was under full headway be-fore it was discovered. Fortunately the entire audience was able to get out safely and no one was hurt to any extent. The whole of the east wing and central portion of the building were soon a mass of ruins though the main wall still stood, but the fire was gradually eating its way into the new west wing and all hopes were given up of saving any portion of the main building. Attention was then turned toward saving the contents.

The entire contents of the library-40,000 volumes and several hundred portraits-is a total loss, as are also the furnishings of the chapel.

The total loss will exceed \$400,000 with an insurance of \$130,000, \$10,000 of which is on the library. The electric

and other apparatuses were saved. The west wing soon caught fire and shortly after midnight there was nothing left of the great building but the arrested at Wichita on complaint of the walls. A large quantity of loaded cartridges were stored in the basement, and when these began to go off there

was a stampede.

The famous Dr. Laws' elephant is

wings east and west were erected in Although the main university build-

university's loss by fire includes the geological cabinet, \$15,000, containing many rare specimens; physical labora-tory apparatus, \$4,000; military department, \$5,000. Among the faculty on books, etc.: Dr. Blackwell, \$3,000; Prof. Burnam, \$2,000; Prof. Jones, \$1,000; Brazil is estimated at about 3,000,000 four miles north of Topeka, was at-bags, which figure is susceptible of moditacked by three of his scholars the plete aggregate, \$350,000. Insurance \$136,500 upon main building, \$10,000 William Ehrhart, teacher of a school Judge Martin, \$2,500; natural museum, fications according to the weather up to other afternoon after school and re- \$136,500 upon main building, \$10,000

THE MCALESTER HORROR.

Fifty-Seven Dead Bodies Taken From the Mine-Miraculous Escape of the other

Entombed Men. McALESTER, I. T., Jan. 11.-All the bodies have been taken out of the mines, and the list stands now: Fiftyseven dead and 117 wounded, five of whom will surely die. It was a sad sight to see the funeral procession which conveyed the unfortunate miners to their last resting place, most of whom were laid side by side, the largest funeral being that of George Lindsey and son, who were very popular. The Catholic and other two churches were scenes of a succession of services vesterday.

At Krebs twenty-five men have been digging graves since Friday, night and day, and it was necessary to hold eight of the bodies, the graves not being ready. In an interview William Cameron, superintendent of the mines, said: "Thirty-nine men were killed in the mine and eighteen have died since. The company can in no way be held responsible for the explosion, as the mine has been carefully examined by experts, who claim the ventilation was good and there was no gas in any part of the mine. The The fan never stopped running and the seven hours after the explosion, thus showing splendid management. The it will take 150 carloads of slate and rock to clear the first passage.'

One hundred survivors of the terrible disaster who are reported living are lying at death's door, swathed in cotton and vaseline to the eyes, with their hair and finger nails burned from their bodies and the cooked flesh dropping

from their bones. There was a light in every house in the contiguous mining towns of Mcat the time of its construction. This Alester, South McAlester, Krebs and Alderson last night, and there is mourn-

ing in every family.

The whole country for miles around is given up to mining in ground which service on the plea of municipal aid, it is leased from the Choctaw Indians on a royalty. All the mines have shut down and the miners are here in mass, anxious to assist in recovering the

bodies of their unfortunate comrades. The dead men were of all nationalities, American, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Polanders, Italians and Swedes. All classes of people are represented, except the negroes.

TRADE REVIEW.

Both Dun and Bradstreet's Reviews Show a Good Beginning of the New Year. New York, Jan. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade says:

The first week of the new year has been marked by some striking events. These changes do not threaten but promise to help the legitimate business of the country which over-confident speculation at this time might have embarrassed. The government issued this week its final statement of the yield of wheat, corn and oats. The yield of wheat now reported so far exceeds previous department estimates that the price has dropped sharply 3¼ cents for the week on sales of only 15,000,000 bushels. Oats also dropped 31/4 cents, but corn rose an eighth of a cent, large exports actually exceeding those of wheat for three days of the week sustaining the price. Pork products scarcely changed, oil rose 2% cents and coffee one-quarter of a cent. Cotton has dropped to the lowest price since early in 1849 and

this has affected business in the south. In brief the business prospects of the country are remarkably favorable for the beginning of a new year excepting at the south, and while the depression in that section may considerably affect some trades and branches of manufacture, the unlifting influence of large northern crops and of unprecedented foreign demand for northern products gives substantial ground for the great confidence which prevails.

Bradstreet's weekly Wall street review says:

To all appearances the favorable anticipations in regard to the course of speculation have been verified by its tendency during the first week of the year. The activity of the market has been remarkable, and advances of a striking character have occurred in many portions of the share list. At the same time that the transactions have increased in volume it is evident that the participation has broadened and that the January disbursements with the encouraging financial conditions and steady increase of railroad among the things rescued and now reposes on the snow.

The central portion of the building, know as the main building, was built in 1815. which saluted the new year. In-deed, there was selling from that quarter during the greater part of the week and speculative sentiment in the foreign markets is apparently not ready to respond to the bullish disposition which prevails here. At the same time our market though widening and improving in respect to the quality of the supply, seems to be largely professional in character. That manipulative influences should be strongly at work is not surprising. Indeed, such manifestations are needed to set the market in motion. Though it is recognized that progress toward a higher level may take a slower and more orderly form, the belief in such an outcome very general and Friday's speculation though somewhat feverish was strong in its tendencies.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW GOVERNOR. Sketch of the Life of Abram J. Seay, Gov-

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 9. - Judge Abram Jefferson Seay, the new governor of

Oklahoma, was born in Amherst county, Pa., November 28, 1832. His parents moved to Osage county, Ma., years of age and he grew up on a farm. His early education was meager and at 21 he could scarcely read or write. De termination was one of his more

prominent traits ABRAM J. SEAY. and by working by the day he earned money to pay his way through the academy at Steelville, Mo. Graduating from that institution of learning he began the study of law. Three days before the firing on Fort Sumpter he was admitted to the bar. He soon caught the then all pervading spirit of war and enlisted in the union cause, although the majority of his people took sides with the confederacy. Entering as a private he was mustered out in August, 1864, as colonel of the Thirty-second

Missouri infantry.

He returned to his musty law books, swept away the accumulation of cobwebs and resumed practice. He entered politics, uniting with the republican party, and was not unknown to office. He was successively county attorney, circuit attorney and cir-cuit judge, serving in the latter position for twelve years. He was heard from the stump in every campaign and twice ran for congress against Richard Bland, the champion of silver. In May, 1890, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma, which position he held until his recent appointment as governor of the new territory.

A Double Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 9 .-- An incoming freight train broke in two five miles north of Argenta and in the wreck which followed Brakeman Mc-Donald was fatally hurt, both legs being cut off. Three cars of valuable freight were destroyed. A wrecking train sent out to clear the debris, when going into Argenta for water, was derailed and turned over down an embankment, killing Engineer Frank Bassett and severely injuring his fireman. Bassett leaves a wife and three children.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

MY HUSBAND'S COUSIN.

A Breach of Years That Was Finally Healed.

I led the gayest and happiest of lives until I was twenty. Then my father died suddenly, and was found, like so many men who are supposed to be rich during life, to have left almost nothing. My mother did not survive his death very long, and I was left alone in the world, so far as near relatives were concerned.

I sent at once for Cousin Rachel Armstrong, the resource of all her kindred when they were in trouble, and she promptly responded to my call, as she did to all demands on her good nature. It was at this juncture that Mr. Laurence, my father's lawyer and most intimate friend, very unexpectedly asked me to marry him. At first, I was too much astonished to reply; but, as I grew more accustomed to the idea, it lost its strangeness, and even appealed to me.

I said yes after some hesitation, and we were quietly married within two months of my mother's death. When I first told her of my decision, Cousin Rachel looked grave, and said:

"Are you sure you do not care for Charlie Morris, Helen?"

Charles Morris was a scapegrace cousin of mine, who was studying medicine in Berlin. As soon as he heard of my parents' death he did ask me to marry him; but I would as soon have thought of marrying my pet canary as Charlie-he would have been about as well fitted for the position. We had had many flirtations in the past, but that was a different thing. I answered Charlie's letter telling him of my intentions, and he sent me in return several epistles in which he indulged in histrionics.

I was genuinely sorry when, at the ex-piration of that time, he died, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

When the will was read, everybody's sympathy with me was turned to anger against Mr. Laurence. I was astonished at its contents myself, though I was less angry with my husband than my relatives and friends were. It was strange will, and not at all the sort I would have expected Mr. Laurence to make. He left me his property, but not unconditionally; in fact, there were two very positive and aunoying provisos attached to my enjoyment of his wealth; I must agree to live at Grevstore, the old Laurence homestead, for five years after my husband's death, or forfeit two-thirds of the estate, which would in that case go to a distant cousin of his. I must also remain a widow for the same period of time; for, in the event of my remarrying within the five years, I would lose all of the money, which was in that case to revert to the same relative.

I was indignant at the latter clause; for I had fully meant to remain faithful to my husband's memory, and resented the imputation that I might not.

They wanted me to break the will; nantly refused, al though they said I could easily do it. I owed Mr. Laurence a good deal more than he owed me, and I was better off than I had been a year ago. No, I would take my choice of money or independence. I did choose, after some hesitation, and so great was my horror at the thought of poverty that I chose the first, and made my preparations to go to Greystone. Rachel offered to accompany me to my new residence and remain with me there.

"All places are alike to me, my dear Helen; I can be contented anywhere." she answered. "I am twenty-eight years old and have ceased to care for gayeties; it is different with you."

. It was spring when we first went to. Greystone, and the country was at its loveliest. Solitude in such a beautiful spot seemed very pleasant, and summer was upon us before we realized it. I had two or three intimate friends to visit me, and the season passed quickly and agreeably enough. Then au-tumn came with its own peculiar charm, and we enjoyed exploring the country under its new aspect. Even the long, quiet winter did not prove unendurable, though I at least drew a little breath of relief when it ended. Rachel did not mind the stillness and loneliness: in fact, I think she rather preferred them. She seemed to have found a peace which stood her in stead of happiness and was not a contemptible substitute for it. I sometimes en-

Our life went on so quietly that any unusual incident which served to break its monotony awoke our interest to a degree disproportionate to the magnitude of the event. Perhaps that was why I speculated a great deal over an adventure which befell me in January. I was taking my daily walk alone, Rachel, who always accompanied me, being detained indoors by a bad attack of neuralgia. I had done all I could to make her comfortable and she had dropped into a doze before I started. I have said I was alone; but I should not have used that expression, for I had a companion whose society was a great comfort to me. I forgot to mention one very agreeable adjunct of the establishment at Greystone which I had found there on my arrival; it was a beautiful greyhound, Jupiter by name. He had been the pet dog of Mr. it into my head to remain some time. I Laurence's cousin, who had made his wrote to Rachel of my intention ber home with my husband's mother until ging her not to let the fact of my abher death, five years previously. This sence be generally known. I began to never seen him. He had sent me a my actions. Rachel promised to do the Germany. He is much improved and

the will making him a possible legatee. friends.

reached a wood, whose tall trees, their missed her, I was glad she was going topmost branches swaying in the wind, looked like giant skeletons waving aloft their skinny arms. As we passed, I noticed the animal gave a start as if alarmed. I laid my hand tenderly on his long nose, while I looked down at him reassuringly. Then I glanced hand. about to see whether I could detect any "M: reason for his fright, and I noticed a stranger coming toward us. He was a good-looking man, well dressed, and newcomers were not an every-day occurrence in our vicinity; but I should probably not have given him a second thought, had it not been for Jupiter's strange conduct. The animal gazed at previously spoken wish. the approaching figure a few moments, long and earnestly; then made two or three leaps forward, and, before I could recover from my astonishment, was licking his hand, barking, and in canine fashion expressing unmistaka-

ble pleasure at the meeting. I was completely puzzled; for the stranger, after returning Jupiter's affectionate greeting with interest, gave me a rapid glance, lifted his hat and went on his way without a word of explanation. With some difficulty, I restrained the dog from following him, and, burning with indignation at the man's behavior, which seemed to me as peculiar as the four-footed creature's, I continued my walk. I cut my promenade short, however, as soon as I thought it was compatible with my dignity to do so, and hastened to see Rachel. I found her much improved, so I poured out my curious narrative without pause. When I had finished, she merely smiled and made no comment. Almost the only irritating thing about Rachel was her lack of curiosity.

Curiosity, like all emotions of the human mind, dies from lack of food: so, hearing nothing more of the object of Jupiter's interest, I soon ceased to

think about him. Two or three weeks after my encounter, Rachel and I took a walk together. We went in the direction of the village as my cousin had an errand there, and on our way, we passed the graveyard on a hill back of the church, where all Mr. Laurence's family were buried. Before we reached our destination, I Mr. Laurence was very, very kind to Before we reached our destination. I me during our year of wedded life, and grew tired, for I was not feeling very well, and Rachel insisted upon my turning back, declaring that she did not mind walking the remainder of the distance alone. I obeyed her, though rather reluctantly, and bent my steps in the direction of home.

It was a dull gray day early in February. The sky was overspread with clouds and the air was full of unshed moisture, making it chill and heavy. I felt cheerless enough, and, when I found myself near the graveyard again, my feet turned toward it almost instinctively. On this particular day, the place, with its silence and gloom and the white stones marking all that was left of many generations once young and gay, like myself, seemed in consonance with Wayne Godwin. He had his overcoat my mood. I climbed the hill, entered the churchyard, and picked my way among the graves, until I reached the spot in which all the dead and gone Laurences for more than a century had been buried. A tall marble shaft marked my husband's last restingplace, and, as I stood by it, a sudden sense of the unsatisfactoriness of life came over me. Was there never to be and before I could remind them of my had dreamed, but only the calm resignation that my Cousin Rachel assured me was the best thing in this world? With the restlessness of youth, I rebelled, and two hot tears fell on my husband's grave—tears of selfish repining far more than of real grief. Glancing up at this moment I saw a man approaching. I had been standing in the shadow of a yew tree, and he evidently had not noticed me until that moment for he started perceptibly as our eyes met. I started, too, for the stranger was no other than the person to whom Jupiter had shown such friendly recognition. There was a moment's pause of embarrassment, then the gentleman lifted his hat and apologized for his

appearance. "I beg your pardon, madam," he id. "I had no intention of intruding, said. but I did not see that anyone was here until this instant."

"No apologies are necessary," I answered, hastily. "I did not mean to remain here, at any rate." And before he could say anything to prevent me I bowed and walked rapidly away.

As I went I heard him uttering more apologies and disclaimers at my going away, but I paid no heed. I could not wondering who he was, though, and had curiosity enough to look back when I reached the foot of the hill. He was standing exactly where I had left him, holding his hat in his hand, as if he had bared his head in reverence. Was it possible-the idea had flashed into my head for the first time

-could he be my husband's cousin? I hurried home, hoping Rachel might already have reached there; but she had not, though she appeared soon afterward. In some excitement, I told her about my second meeting with Jupiter's friend, and my conjecture as to his identity. She did not seem so much interested as I thought she ought to be, but busied herself hunting for a book while she listened to me.

"Very likely you may be right," she it must be Wayne Godwin.

"I should like to know my husband's toward her. cousin," I remarked, "though Mr. Laurence never said much about him.' "But he may not want to make your acquaintance; he may regard you as an enemy-an interloper.'

"Nonsense!" I said; but I concluded to let Mr. Godwin make the first over-

tures. Some days later business called me to Philadelphia, and while there I took wrote to Rachel of my intention, begyoung man, Wayne Godwin by name, fear that my husband's cousin was me; so we staid at Greystone. had been abroad ever since, so I had staying in the neighborhood to spy on letter of condolence when informed by best she could, so I finished my visit is getting a good practice. Perhaps the lawyer of my husband's death and and returned to Greystone with some when the five years are ended-but, in

Jupiter bounding at my side, until we lonely in her absence; and, though I Budget.

to have a change. Hardly had she gone when I received a call. It was from Wayne Godwin. I went down to see him, and, sure enough, he was the stranger whom I had met in my walks. He rose when I entered, and held out his

"May I claim relationship?" he said, cordially. "I ventured to call on that ground, though I had never met you in the regular way, and you had not expressed any desire to see me."

"Oh, yes, I had," I answered, laughing, for all my suspicions had vanished at his tone; and then I told him of my

That broke the ice at once, and we became very good friends before his call ended. He came again in a day or two, and we were soon on excellent terms. My house party broke up, but Mr. Godwin still remained in the village. We laughed a good deal over the peculiar terms of my husband's will, though he was kind enough to express some disapproval thereat. He indignantly disclaimed any intention of profiting by its provisions.

"But you couldn't help it," I said. "It depends on me."

"Yes, it depends on you," he an swered, thoughtfully.

I told him about my absent cousin and praised her good qualities until he declared, laughingly, that I was insane on the subject. He never had much to say on those occasions, but that was natural, for he did not know my relative, and therefore could not be aware of her perfections.

At last I received a letter from Rachel setting a day for her departure and telling me the train on which she would return, so that I might drive to the station for her. I did not mention to Mr. Godwin that she was coming; I thought it would be pleasant to have them meet unexpectedly-Idon't know why, except that I was young and foolish enough to like surprises. coachman drove me over at the right time, but my consin did not arrive. There would be another train along in a little while, though not an express, so I let the carriage wait for it, while I walked home. The day was raw and windy and the waiting-room not very comfortable, so I preferred this to ramaining. On the way I met Mr. Godwin and we sauntered leisurely on, talking of all sorts of things except Rachel Armstrong's return. I merely explained that I had been to the vil-

When we reached the house I went upstairs to remove my wraps and change my dress, leaving my visitor to make himself comfortable in the library. I knew he was perfectly at home there, so I did not hurry over my toilet; in fact, I must have dawdled unconscionably, for when I descended the stairs I saw Rachel had arrived. She did not see me, however, for she was in the library face to face with on, his hat in one hand, while with the other he grasped a chair as if for support. As for my cousin, she looked a different creature from what I had ever seen her appear. She was pale, too, deathly so, but she stood proudly erect, grasping her umbrella tightly in her gloved fingers, perhaps to steady them. Neither of the two noticed me, any of that fullness of joy of which I presence-if, indeed, I had not been too astonished to do it-Rachel had asked, in a strangely haughty tone: "May I ask what you are doi

> "I beg your pardon," was the almost "I did not know you humble answer. were coming back."

By this time I was in the doorway, and Mr. Godwin came toward me, say-"Good-by, Mrs. Laurence. I am go-

ing away. "Going away? And without a word of explanation? I think, as a friend, I

have a right to ask-" I began. "I will write to you and explain, if you will allow me," Mr. Godwin said. "You may explain here and now, if you wish," interjected Rachel.

My cousin's voice sounded hard and cold, and her face was like a stone. "Thank you," answered Mr. Godwin,

gravely, and then he turned to me and

"We were lovers once-seven years ago, it was; but I-well, I behaved very ill. I did-what you would call flirting, I suppose. A man can't always explain how he is tempted, without throwing the blame on a woman; and no one likes to do that. So we quarreled, and I went away. There is no use in my saying now that I bitterly repented-that I never shall do anything else but repent. There are women so good their very goodness makes them hard. She forgives everybody else, but I suppose she will never forgive me."

All this time he never looked at Rachel, but, when he had ended, turned as if to go. I was watching her, however, and I saw the changes in her face behind its stony mask. I must speak, at all costs.

"She forgives you now," I cried. "You have spoiled each other's life long enough. Don't go on doing so any longer."

Wayne Godwin looked at Rachel said, when I expressed my opinion that then, and something in her face must have awakened hope; for he took a step

"Is there any possibility of iorgiveness, Rachel? If long repentance could avail-"

But my proud, calm cousin was sob bing quietly in a chair, and I thought it was time for me to go. When I came back, the breach of years was healed, and I found my husband's cousin ready to be claimed as my own. They were married very soon—they had waited long enough, Wayne said—and we all made our nome together. The hapyy pair would not leave me, for they declared they owed their happiness to

Charlie Morris has come back from the will making him a possible legatee.

On this particular morning, warmly wrapped up in furs, I walked along. go away, knowing I would not be Cousin."—Anna M. Dwight, in Boston

TARIFF REFORM.

A Proposed Bill For the Collection of the Revenue-Reforming the Tariff. Revenue-Reforming the Tariff. Congressman William J. Coombs, of

Brooklyn, has prepared the following resolution concerning customs duties to be offered in the house of representa-

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to prepare and present to this house a bill for the collection of revenue and other purposes substantially upon the basis and principle of the following propositions: The bill shall have four schedules as

follows: Schedule A-To be composed of articles free of duty, including all raw materials necessary in the manufacture of goods.

Schedule B-To be composed of articles which by their nature should not pay a duty exceeding 10 per cent.

Schedule C-To be composed of articles, principally wine, spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and upon which a duty must be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers, who pay a tax under our internal revenue laws. Also, of a few well-defined articles of luxury, which will bear a rate of at least 40 per cent ad valorem. Schedule D-To be known as the

schedule for the protection of labor, and which shall be made up from time to time in the manner herein specified. All articles not covered by the preceding lists shall be grouped and known as "unspecified," and shall have a uniform rate of ad valorem duty as provided hereafter.

The bill shall also provide that as soon as congress shall ascertain the amount of money necessary for the condact of the government for the current year, it shall submit a report to the same, deducting therefrom the follow-

(a) Surplus remaining over from preeding year. (b) Estimated income from internal

(c) Estimated income from schedule (d) Estimated income from sched-

(e) Estimated income from schedule D. (f) Estimated income from all other

Which amounts being deducted from the amount to be provided for, the expenses of the government will leave as result the amount to be raised by im-

ort tax on all "unspecified" articles. It shall, in its report to congress, estimate the gross value of such importations for the current year and the percentage of duty necessary to be levied on the same in order, as near as may be, to realize the amount ascertained

as above The bill shall also provide that in case any manufacturer or manufacture ers of goods or merchandise included in the class "unspecified" shall find that the item of labor cost, including the use of machinery, of his productions in this country shall exceed that paid by the manufacturers of the same class of goods made in foreign countries, he may present sworn proofs of the same to the committee, with the demand that such articles shall be entered on schedule D. If, upon examination, the committee find that the statements are correct, or if they find that any difference exists in favor of the foreign manufacturer, they shall cause the article or class of articles to be entered upon schedule D, with a specific duty equal to such difference, always provided that the article is not protected by letters patent issued by this government.

DISCOUNTS FOR EXPORT.

How Trusts Keep Up Prices Here By Sell-ing Cheaper Abroad—Testimony of Sec-retary Rusk and A. B. Farquhar—Ilius-trations From the Ax Trust.

When the manufacturers of harvesters were holding meetings for the purpose of considering the best ways and means of consolidating their interests in the form of a "trust" J. R. Rusk. the secretary of agriculture, who is a stockholder in one of the companies which entered the "trust," said in an interview in the New York Tribune! "An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling, or offering to sell, machinery in Russia Australia and other wheat-growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country." That this system of selling cheaper to foreigners than to our own farmers is adopted by othe manufacturers of farm implements i shown by Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York Pa., one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery and implements in the United States. In May last Mr. Farquhar, in replying to a letter of inquiry written to him by the Home Market club of Boston, said: "In reply to your favor of the 16th inst. I have to acknowledge that our firm sells implements and machinery through Mexico, South America and Africa at prices from five to ten per cent less than they are sold for in this country.'

This system of favoritism to foreigners is characteristic of the trusts in this country. Trusts are formed by manufacturers in the same industry for two purposes. First-To limit and control productions, and second-To control prices and thus prevent competition. The ultimate aim, to accomplish which trusts are organized, is to increase profits. Whenever they fail to gauge the extent of the home demand and have on hand more of their products than the home market will take at the high and arbitrary prices they fix, the trusts resort to exportation to dispose of their surplus. In foreign markets they must meet the prices at which their competitors in other countries are willing to dispose of their productions. Since the prices which prevail here under our tariff are higher than in other countries for the same products, the trusts give what is known as special export discounts on home prices to foreign buyers. These extra discounts are in most cases a combination of two forms. In order to prevent the foreign buyers from selling their goods in this country again, the trusts pay the freight to and put the goods on board ship at the port of exportation. This of itself is equivcount in most cases to a liberal dis-should be put on the free list.—St.

give a special discount on home prices varying ali the way from five to twentyfive per cent.

In some cases the trusts go further and agree to lay the goods down at the wharves in the foreign port, paying all the freight. This is the system adopted by the glass trusts.

How the trusts operate to keep up prices here and to sell their surplus abroad, so that it will not interfere with their home trade, is well illus-trated by the history of the American Ax and Tool Co., commonly known as the "ax trust." The first meeting of the manufacturers of axes was held in February, 1890. At a subsequent meeting in March the trust completed its organization.

As soon as the trust was organized it raised prices, as the following from the Iron Age for March 27, 1890, shows: "The general feeling among the trade is that the ax-makers have formed a very strong 'association,' and have complete control of the market, or so nearly so that the outside makers will have scarcely any appreciable effect on the prices. It is found that scarcely any orders can be placed with outside manufacturers who are not under the control of the American Ax and Tool Co. The trade will do well to note the changed condition in this line of goods as regards the higher prices now ruling,

and the strong probability of their maintenance for some time to come. On first quality goods an advance is now made of \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen. This advance has been well main tained. Before the trust was formed

plain axes of the best brands were sell-

ing at \$5.25 per dozen. They now sell at \$7 per dozen. So far as concerns the home market the trust has been successful in that it is able to get at least \$1.75 more for a dozen axes than the manufacturers who formed it were able to get before. It has been able to do this by its complete

control over production here. And now as to the way it disposes of its surplus abroad. In its foreign trade the trust is represented by branch houses in Few York. Thus the branch which exports its products to the Spanish countries of South America is under the charge of G. P. Maleza.

The makes of axes known to the trade as the "Ohio," "Yankee" and "Kentucky," which the trust sells in this country for \$7 per dozen, are offered by Maleza for export for \$6 per dozen, delivered on board ship. Other brands and shapes are sold at similarly low prices.

By putting their products on board ship, and getting the bill of lading, the trust is able to prevent home buyers from taking advantage of its low prices to foreigners.

What is true of the manufacturers of all classes of agricultural implements, and the ax trust, is true of other trusts depending on the tariff for their existence, and using the protection thus given them to swell their profits by high prices at home.

Doubtless the great apostle of high protectionism, ex-Congressman R. G. Hoar, who is employed by the New York Tribune to tell the farmers how good a thing the McKinley tariff is for them, will say of this as he did of the letter of Mr. Farquhar that it is an 'abominable free trade falsehood."

CARPETS.

The Labor Cost of Producing Them in This Country and England Compared.

In his letters to the New York Times Mr. J. Schoenhof, ex-consul of the United States to Tunstall, England, writes as follows on the comparative cost of producing carpets here and in England:

Carpets are made at a lower cost here than even in England, at least in the lower grades, such as ingrain carpets, and as cheaply as there in the lower grades of Brussels, etc. A comparison of the cost and manufacturing methods, of two-ply ingrains shows the follow-

| Items. | Philadelphia. | | | Leeds. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|---------------|--|
| | Labor | Exp ns | Total | Labor | Expense | Total | |
| | 5.25 | | 38.75 7.92 | 4.50 | | 25.75 8.26 | |
| Expense Saling Expense | | 2.4 | 4.4 | | 50 } | 7.50 | |
| Total | 7 91 | 4.4 | 51.117 | 1,50 | 7.5 | 44.51 | |

goods is still made on hand looms. The FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF In England much of this class of rates quoted above are from a power mill near Leeds. The hand-loom weaver gets 10 cents a yard (5-pence.) He obtains the yarn and returns the finished carpet. The labor cost is calculated at the same rate in the two methods of of work, what the hand ware gets more (10 cents, 8.26 cents for the power loom work) is taken from the 5 cents work) is taken from the 5 cents charged in the above comparison under 'general expense" which, of course, is considerably lighter in power loom

weaving than in hand loom weaving. The comparison between English and American cost shows that the labor cost from the yara up is somewhat higher in England. The higher English cost of "small labor" on the yard mill is in this instance due to the fact that it is distributed in America over a much larger output. The same refers to the general expense item. The higher cost of yarn is due entirely to the higher cost of wool in consequence of the wool tariff. Without this tax we could easily export carpets, as can be seen from the foregoing comparison, and from the selling prices of carpets. This at the time barely covered the eost of production, and certainly would hardly do so now, under the McKinley blessings (so assidulously invoked by certain carpet manufacturers) culminating in the recent forced sales and present stagnation.

-There are trusts in fifty or sixty separate lines of production. Some of them cannot be reached at once, but others can. The cordage trust [binding twine] is one that can. Avery article on which it has a corner in this market



ONE ENJOYS

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

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Arpleton, Me., and neighborhood. He cays: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Every-"thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress

would come on and I would have 'to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your med-

Horrid "icine, and felt much "better, and after Stomach "taking a little more Feeling. "August Flower my

For that

"Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I om satisfied there is no medicine "equal to it."

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WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, con-taining valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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ullet GOOD NEWS ulletTutt's Pills. It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to an-nounce that he is now putting up a TINY LIVER PILL

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A particle is applied into each nostriland is agreeable. Price 51 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. L. A. HAMILTON, LAND COMMISSIONE

MISUNDERSTANDING.

- They walked together, friend and friend, From week to week and day by day, And one chill shadow falls across
- They cannot tell from whence it comes, But nameless things most cruel are, And friendships time could never break They blight or mar.
- A veil impalpable as air, Yet unmistakable as death, A veil that might be blown away,
- Shrouds each from each the other's life, And hides the face they used to read,
- But hints through all its piteous folds Their common need.
- O friends once loving, trusted long, There is one Judge, one Judge alone, To whom all hearts are open, all Desires are known.
- In His dear Presence you may meet, So sundered and so helpless now, And He to rend that cruel veil Will teach you how.
- Ye know what He to each will say: Forgive, forget, begin anew, And learn of me to love as I Have loved you. Have loved you.

 -Harriet McEwen Kimball, in Congregation



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CHAPTER XII.-CONTINUED.

"Guess, boys, you'd better get some ropes an' let's go out to the point. Like es not we'll find 'em there, or there-

Wanda watched the men start, gazed with a kind of dazed interest on Dolman and a few others as they dragged the wounded horse up the bank; and then went back to the house. Oh. how hard it was to be a woman-to do nothing but stay indoors and wring her hands, when her loving friend was in such fearful danger. She had hardly reached her room, when she was told that a man was waiting below to see her. Harry! Ah, it was Harry come at last, she thought-now she would have

a strong heart to lean upon-now she-But it was not Harry. It was only a white-haired man, with face so ghastly in expression that it chilled her blood

to look at him. "Where is George Arundel, Miss? What have ye done with Master

George?" There was a reproachful appeal in the man's manner which struck her to

the heart.

"Have you not heard? Do you not know? We fear they were lost on the river last night-he and Mr. Damiensthey started late, and one of the horses came back badly hurt."

"Oh-h-h," Bladon groaned. "They may not even be hurt, if you will only wait till-"

But the old man did not seem to hear "Lured him to his ruin, as the other

Wanda did his hapless father."

The poor girl's bosom heaved in deep distress; her lips moved as though she would have uttered a remonstrance, but the depths of the old man's sorrow

awed her into silence. "You might have spared him, miss," he said presently. "You might have left him alone in the care of his old servant-he was blind you know-not

nuch of a conquest like you. It was too bad, too bad." "Oh, Mr. Bladon," but sobs choked her utterance.

"Then you must have them both at

your heels," this dreadful old man continued, "both this gay young Frenchman and Master George. True, my poor lad couldn't see the other's eyes devouring your pretty face-ah, you'd etter have took to one instead of , recking both their lives."

But hark! A shout. It is a man runaing on the ice, who calls to those ashore to send a bobsleigh with a featherbed in it to a place above the Old Bladon was among the first to

respond to the cry. Now that there was something to do, the old man had cast aside his air of depression, and was busy making preparation to do his duty. Nothing was forgotten in the hurry-blankets, brandy, hot water bottles-and he alone thought to send a man off in hot haste to Glastonbury to fetch a surgeon. Then the sad group set out up the

river, with a host of women and children at its heels, and Wanda Arlington remained behind, agonized with the pain of an almost unbearable suspense They came at last, with the terrible story, carried by excited schoolboys, preceding them.

Yes, they had found one of the missing ones-poor George Arundel. He was lying with his face buried in the snow, and with the wreck of a cutter and the body of a dead horse beside him.

And when Wanda Arlington learned this dismal story, she brushed aside her tears, and, with a group of eager, chattering children around her, started up the river to meet the rescuers. It was easy to see by their downcast looks that the worst had happened-the worst, she said bitterly to herself, was not death. "You will bring him to my room at

Mr. Dolman's," she said, with a com posure that did not deceive the kindhearted rivermen, who were tender as women when trouble was to the fore. "No, no, lass, not that, not that."

The speaker was William Bladon. He was walking beside the sleigh a little aloof from the others, but he advanced to her side when she spoke. "And why not?" the girl said hotly.

"What have I done that you should treat me so cruelly? George Arundel was my dear friend, as well as yours, and I claim my right to be near him in his hour of need."

"But, miss-" "Nay, hear me. If he could speak, do you think he would approve your

"They think he'll never live to win this journey's end," Bladon whispered. "It matters little where they take him, lass; your lodging's as good as any- tramp in my barn!"

child. P'raps I was too hard on thee this morn, but I loved the lad dearly an' I'm old an' set in my ways."

So they bore the poor, maimed body to Dolman's house, and laid it tenderly on Wanda's bed. Then came the dreaded hour, when the physician was making his examination, and all the stricken girl could do was

to pray ceaselessly and pitifully that Heaven would spare her the worst. Good, kind, gentle Dr. West. who had been her friend from the day after her arrival in Glastonbury, came from the sick chamber at last.

"No, he is not quite dead," he said. "But I do not think he will linger through the day."

And, without a word, at his feet Wanda Arlington fell, as though the verdict had stricken her with death.

Meanwhile the villagers were hurrying to and fro searching for traces of the other participant of the night's adventure, who had so mysteriously disappeared from the scene. It was impossible that he could have fallen through the ice, for the snow-prints of the horses' hoof were too fresh not to tell the exact story of their wanderings, and there was not an air-hole near them. But towards noon, a fisherman, who had moored his "hut" at the further end of the bay, came into the village, and told a story which set the tongues

of the gossips wagging.

He said that the preceding night, having his hut well in the shelter of a big snowbank, he had gone to rest; that very early in the morning between two and three o'clock he had been awakened by Alphonse Damiens, very white in the face and wild-looking about the eyes, who offered him five dollars to help him to get to the Canadian shore, and also gave him a two-dollar bill for a half-pint of whisky he happened to have. That he did conduct him over the frozen river to Queensville, which they reached with much difficulty, as he had to clear the way in places with his axe. That Damiens

village as soon as he reached the shore, and that he had seen nothing of him since.
"Didn't say nawthin' about no accident?" asked James Dolman, who was sitting on an inverted apple barrel in the grocery store, the center of a group

of admiring friends, all chewing tobac-

started off down a lane away from the

co and whittling sticks. "He never said a word about no accident to me," the fisherman averred. "He seemed desp'rate anxious to get to Canady, and I thought he'd been in some row with the constable an' wanted to light out."

"Was he hurt in any way?" "Not as I knows on. His boots an pants was cut about a bit, as was nat'ral after travelin' over them spiky chunks o' ice, but I didn't see no bruises on him.'

"That's strange," Dolman exclaimed 'an' did yer hear no noises afore he come ter wake yer up?"

"Well, now you speak on it, I think I did. About half an hour, or maybe an hearn a mos' awful yellin' on the west side the bay.'

"Down by Breckenridges?" "Aye, where the Glastonbury folks crosses the ma'sh."

"Thet was two miles away from wheer the blind man was foundcouldn't a been him?" Dolman appealed to the circle of open-mouthed listeners, who nodded their heads in solemn si-

"Say," interrupted the grocer, who serving a woman with a pound of butter, and had lost the fisherman's story, 'who is that stout, thick-set, oldish man, as come up from Glastonbury in the livery-rig an' is stoppin' at your house with the poor chap as is hurt, Jim?"

"Thet's the blind feller's keeper." "Du tell! Well, all I can say is thet I'd rayther he were his keeper than

"An' wheer did yer make his acquaintance?" Dolman asked, pausing in his whittling with awakened interest.

"Right wheer you're standin', Jim. He comed here as soon as he reached the village-an' a more cantankerous old dog I never clapp'd eyes on. Why the way he went for 'Phonse, an' you,



THE CENTER OF A GROUP OF ADMIRING

FRIENDS. an' the schoolmarm for deluderin' his boy was a caution. So it was the blind man he was after, was it? I kind o' suspicioned it, though I didn't care to ask him questions, he was so all-fired hot an' angry. Well, I'd look out if I was you, Jim Dolman, for I heer'd him say again an' again after they'd carried the poor chap into your house, that he

would be even with you all." "Even with me!" Dolman grinned. "Guess he's orf his base a-talkin' sich

Then Auguste Fontaine, the blacksmith, slowly gathered himself together for the effort, and spoke, for the man was ponderous as one of his own great hammers, and words seldom came from his lips save an oath to some refractory horse or a roar of anger at his wife if a meal was late. Therefore, when he did give utterance to a thought his remarks commanded attention.

"An' I seen him talkin' to that tramp feller as slept in your barn last night.' "Eh, what!" Dolman ejaculated.

"Yes, I thought you knowed it. An' from what I could learn as I passed by, he was offerin' a man a hundred dollars if he'd go afore a justice o' peace at Glastonbury an' swear to a conversa-tion he'd heer'd atween you an 'Phonse Damiens in your stable last night."

Mr. Dolman's face was a picture of "An' what did the feller say? Did he take the offer?" he asked, wiping the big beads of perspiration from his brow.

"That I couldn't quite tell you, Jim," was the unconsoling reply, "but the chap went to Glastonbury in Bladon's return rig. Like ez not he's a layin' for done.

"Then all I kin say," Dolman declared, "is thet it is a base conspiracy to take away the character of a honest man. What! Is the word of a tramp ter be took agen a church member of nine years' standin'? Ef thet worthless cuss es slep' in my barn ses I didn' du my level best ter persuade 'Phonse not ter hurt the blind man, he lies. Why, when I seen 'Phonse so set agen him, an' heern him mutterin' to hissen es we harnessed the hosses what he would du ter the feller when he got him out on the ice, I argyed with him all I could The idee of sayin' I encouraged him! 'Phonse,' ses I, 'don't yer go for ter du it, or yer'll be foun' out, an'-"

Dolman stopped, as though instantaneously bereft of speech; for there, not a dozen feet from him, stood Damiens, with such a malignant scowlon his face that the old man's blood ran cold. All were amazed at the apparition, for it is a little startling to see standing before you the man you believe to be in a foreign country fleeing from justice.

Though his face was pale as death and a wild light lurked in those magnificent dark eyes, he was the most self-possessed man in the store.

"Don't let me interrupt the conversation, Jim. What were you saying, which interested our friends so much?" "Fer the Lord's sake, 'Phonse, don't look at me like thet!" Dolman cringed with ashen lips; "ther's a suthin' in

yer eyes which-" "Nonsense! Why, Jim, what is the matter with you?"

"Keep off! Don't let him come near me. He's crazy mad, I tell yer!" Dol-man cried, retreating behind the grocer's burly figure.

At this moment a woman hurriedly passed the door. It was Wanda Arlington hastening to the telegraph office with a message for Mrs. Evesham, imploring her to come at once to her assistance, for the physician had said that with good nursing George Arundel's life might be spared, and she had not much faith in the "gyurls" as ministering angels for a sick man's bedside.

The madman saw her, and his eyes gleamed with uncontrolled passion. "She is there-my darling, my life. Away! Let me go or I will brain you!" and, with a bound, which shook off the grasp of half a dozen men, he dashed into the street after the girl, who, all hour afore 'Phonse come to my hut, I unconscious of approaching danger, was walking along wrapped in thoughts of George Arundel's sufferings.

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT. Not a man who saw the stalwart Frenchman dash from their presence but knew that the light of madness was gleaming in his eye. With the strength of a maniac he had hurled them on one side like so many children, with the speed of a wild animal he was bounding had just returned to the group after on his prey-a timid, helpless girl, who had nothing but her weakness to oppose to the blind fury of his passion.

And she was so enwrapped in bitter thoughts that she did not even hear the hurrying footsteps, but was going along with low bent head, wondering whether the miseries which surrounded her would ever end. She had heard the story of Damiens' flight, and, though she was loth to believe such brutal vindictiveness in even him, had more than half suspected the Frenchman's treach-

Suddenly a hand was rudely laid upon her shoulder.

Before she could spring from his grasp his arms were flung around her and his hot kisses fell fast and furious upon her lips and face.

"Wanda! my own! my darling!" the madman cried in ecstacy, his eyes flashing with the gleam of a tiger's. "I have you in my arms at last. Ha! Ha! That poor, silly, blind fellow thought that he was going to rob me of you; to steal your kisses from my lips; but he is lying yonder in the snow. Aye, the brave bashaws did their work nobly. I went out just to take one peep at him as he lay there so cold and still, and then-then I was frightened and fled, Wanda. But I've come back now. Come to take you with me that we may flee together and never see that cold, white face again."

I would not like my reader to imagine that Wanda Arlington, for all her softness and delicacy, was afflicted with "nerves," and so must beg him to remember that the poor girl had endured great prostration and was at the very moment of the assault in a state of trouble bordering very nearly on the hysterical. Therefore it is not remarkable that she just closed those heaven blue eyes of hers and fell back without a sigh into her captor's arms, blissfully unconscious of everything.

He dragged her along with rude haste, hurling threats on the crowd now gathering round him, and occasionally kissing the white cheek, for there was not a man who dared fling himself upon him. Not that the riversiders were cowards, or dismayed at the Herculean strength of the young Frenchman, but they looked with a religious terror on insanity, and there was not a lad among them who did not know that Alphonse Damiens was mad as a March hare.

But presently the ranks divide and the square-set form of old Bladon is seen in the front. He is spent with running, and breathless. So he stays a minute that his panting lungs may breathe more freely; then, with a bound, he is on his foe.

Damiens glared upon the old man in savage wonder, threw the senseless are marked "unknown."

body of the girl upon the snow, and with a wild, hoarse cry of fury, sprang

upon his brave assailant. It was an unequal contest. Youth and age, and the thrill of madness lending inhuman vigor to the limbs of the stronger.

With arms entwined around each other, as they swayed to and fro, it did not seem difficult to say who would fall first, for the Frenchman was head and shoulder taller than his aged antagonist, and his superb limbs yielded not an inch to Bladon's vain efforts to throw him backwards, while the old man's heavy breathing told the tale of his distress yer, Dolman; guess ef I was you I'd Often to this day do the riverside men make tracks for Canady ez 'Phonse hez tell the story of that wonderful strug-

It seemed as though there was no hope for the brave old fellow-indeed, not one of the many who, paralyzed with fear, looked on in shuddering



HURLING THREATS ON THE CROWD, NOW GATHERING 'ROUND HIM.

exactly how it happened, but suddenly, when Bladon seemed tottering to the earth, when Damiens' massive form towered above him in shricking triumph, the old man's hands slipped from his opponent's waist to his knees, and, with one supreme effort, he lifted the burly Frenchman from the earth and flung him stunned and beaten from him. Before the madman could move a dozen hands had bound him.

"A trick of the old 'rastling days in Derbyshire, when the lads used to meet on the hillside," Bladon said, when eager friends crowded round to give him congratulation. This feat of Bladon's served him well

while he sojourned in Havana, for the riversiders were as ardent worshipers of courage and strength as the Romans in the height of their glory. But the old man did not linger to en-

joy his triumph. He turned to Wanda Arlington, who having recovered from her swoon, was standing gazing in dazed wonder at the scene. "Coom, lass," he said, kindly.

"Thee'dst better be winning home wi

ITO BE CONTINUED.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

What the President Considered the Most Important Occurrence in His Life. One evening in the executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward, says the National Stockman. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward. "Well," said he, "I was about eighteen years of age-belonged, you know, to what they call down south the 'scrub.' People who did not own land or slaves were nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I got the consent of my mother to go and construct a flatboat large enough to take a barrel or two of things that we gathered, with myself and little bundle down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves along the western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new flatfloat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks and looking at the different boats singled mine and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly: 'I do.' 'Will you take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' said one of them. 'Certainly,' said I. I was glad to have the opportunity to earn something. I supposed they would give two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flatboat, the passengers sat down themselves on the trunks and I pushed them out to the steamer. They got on board and I lifted up their trunks and put them on the dock. The steamer was about to put on steam again when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each took from his pocket a silver half dollar and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I

picked up the money. "Gentlemen, you may think it a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me a trifle, but it was the most important occrurence in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned one dollar in less than a day, and by honest work. This world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

Time Around the World.

The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night without rest would be 428 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 321/2 hours; cannon ball, 21% hours; light, a littre over one-tenth of a second; electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little less than one-tenth of a second.

National Cemeteries There are eighty-two national ceme teries in the United States, possessing 327,379 graves, about one-half of which

A PARTY OF WRONG. Revolutionary Character of New York

Republicanism If the country ever doubted the revo-lutionary character of the republican party, all doubts must now be cast aside when viewing the present attitude of that party in the state of New York. The temptation was tremendous, perhaps irresistible, when by revolutionary methods they overthrew the will of the people and defrauded the nation of its legally elected president in 1876. That great wrong never can be condoned. Nor can the people for-get how with despotic feet a republican senate trampled upon the rights of a state just born into the union and shut its doors against its legally elected democratic senators. Nor will it forget the wicked revolutionary methods

of a political czar, strengthened and sustained by a republican majority of an American house of representatives who, rough shod, rode like a squadron of mailed robbers over the constitutional rights of a minority and enacted legislation which has enslaved the people and so impoverished the treasury of the country that its authorized mili-tary agents have been obliged to suspend work upon the fortifications of New York city and discharge two hundred workmen, with two months' pay due them for labor performed, notwithstanding the fact that the Harrison administration began its sway with a surplus of hundreds of millions in the treasury. The same revolutionary spirit now

seizes the party in the state of New York. Having stipulated with the democrats that all contests of the legislature should be finally adjusted by the court of appeals, the highest legal tribunal of the state, and that they would abide forever by said decisionthe court having given judgment against them-they now seek to override the court's authority by methods of the most revolutionary character. They have ruled the state so long by means of a wicked gerrymander they are loth to surrender, and hug the delusive hope of preventing the democrats from correcting the evil by blocking the organization of one branch of slaves. A slave is an earner whose the legislature by absenting them- earnings are legally taken from him selves from its sessions. Having been repudiated by the people by a majority of over fifty thousand, and every office of the state taken from them, as well as the control of the legislature, in their desperate straits they resort to the methods of robbers and would put in motion the whirlwind of revolution. First, appealing to what they agreed was a non-partisan court, asserting their entire willingness to abide the result whatever it might might be, relying, they alleged, upon the justice of their cause, they endeavored to hood-wink the people into the belief they this fight they would abandon the ofwould rule by the forms of law. Overthrown by this high court of appeal they return to their natural level of revolutionists and disorganizers.

The country may be assured, how-ever, that the legally elected and lawabiding democratic legislature will organize each body in accordance with the forms of law, and in obedience to come more seriously involved than it the will of the majority, and, without has been in many years. But under all resorting to the imperious ways, nor circumstances its way lies forward, embracing the example and revolutionary methods of the billion-dollar congress, proceed at once to inaugurate the reforms in legislation so long in demand. -Chicago Herald.

TRYING TO UNLOAD. Republicans Would Like to Be Rid of

There is a very evident desire on the part of certain of the leading papers in the republican party to free the organization from the weight it carries in the shape of objectionable leaders. The Philadelphia Press, for example, has reached the point of protesting with emphasis against the boss rule distribution of the party spoils. And, not content with this effort to "turn down" the great leader of the party in its own state, the Press makes a similar attempt in the case of the New York republican boss. Pretending to believe that the democracy of New York has stolen the state it insists that the republicans are largely to blame, and that the party in the state has been brought to its sad condition by division in its ranks and bad leaderhip. "One thing after another," it says. "has been lost until finally they have been ousted from every hold on power in the state," and it adds: "It is pertinent to a reasonable basis.—Chicago Globe. ask the man or men who have assumed to lead the New York republicans whether the situation does not demand their retirement and the bringing of

new leaders to the front." This desire to purge the party would be very commendable if it came at a time when the corrupt leaders were at the height of their power; but unfortunately it does not. While Platt had the whole of New York in his grasp, and was using his power for his own benefit and that of his friends—and incidentally for that of the party-the Press and the other organs had no word of remonstrance; and it was substantially the same in the case of Quay. The effort to unload these objectionable and obnoxious leaders because they have ceased to profit the party by their iniquities, does not argue any growth of political morality. It indicates only partisan selfishness. - Detroit Free

NOT MUCH DIVISION. The Policies of Mills and Springer Are Al-

most Identical. Some democrats have been led by the

republicans to suppose there may be a wide divergence between the tariff Springer committee. That committee will give most of its attention to free raw material, and Mills will only offer to

extend reduction to the manufactured products belonging to free raw material."

No damaging division among the democrats can be assumed in that. It means rational practical politics. There is no backward movement in it. That is why the republicans do not like it. They would have the democrats frame and stand by a comprehensive measure, covering all the points they would include in a bill if they had control of all the legislative branches. That would put the democrats on the defensive and compel them to waste their efforts in sustaining the weakest points, with the republicans solidly confronting them and furnished material aid by the manufacturing interests affected It would be a needless embarrassment to the party in the coming campaign to be held responsible for the details of a measure that it had no power to enact. -St. Paul Globe

THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY. It Supports the Right of the Earner to His Earnings.

When American democracy ceases to mean the lowest possible taxation on the people it will be meaningless. Every dollar of tax that goes into the federal treasury from any source whatever is a dollar taken from the earnings of the productive labor of the country, and when these taxes are tariff taxes, levied to prevent exchange. they rob the earner of three dollars for every dollar that goes into the treas-

Opposed to all unnecessary taxation as robbery from the earner, democrats oppose unnecessary tariff taxation most because it robs the earner most.

From the very first the democratic party has maintained the sacredness of the right of the earner to his earnings and has denied the right of government to take from him any part of them not absolutely necessary for economical government. It stands for this principle because it stands for individual liberty; for where government can take away earnings for other purposes than those of keeping the peace and administering justice the people are for the benefit of others, and the purpose of a tariff made high enough to stop trade is to make slaves of the earners of the country. This is its effect as well as its purpose.

The fight the democratic party has been making for the lowest possible tariff taxation is a fight for freedom. It is not a fight that can be abandoned. Democrats will never face to the rear on it. Before they would do so they would sacrifice every democrat now holding office, and if to get the offices this fight they would abandon the of-fices instead. They want the offices merely as a means to an end-the end of embodying their principles in the laws and policies of the federal gov-

ernment. It seems possible that in the immediate future the democratic party, through internal treachery, will beand the way to get forward is to fight forward.-St. Louis Republic.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

-The New York court of appeals has rendered a decision which gives the democrats control of the senate. Republicans now can transfer their abuse from Gov. Hill to the court of last resort.-Kansas City Times.

--It has been supposed that the president was too busy in studying how to prevent gerrymanders to permit him to take part in the Ohio senatorial contest. But Benjamin is versatile. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

---It is about time for republicans of Senator Quay, and declares that it to begin to consider how they can carry is because of him that Philadelphia the presidential election of 1892 without gets less than she is entitled to in the New York. It would not be a bad plan for them to leave Illinois out of their column while figuring. - Chicago Times.

---Victory brings duties not to be shunned. With the possession of its own the democracy of New York finds itself face to face with great opportunities. Not one should be wasted or neglected; not one is likely to be .-Boston Globe.

-There is no question that this is not a billion-dollar congress. The democrats will endeavor to bear the reproach of "niggardliness" until the eficiency of the revenues shall be met and the appropriations are reduced to ---When the debate is opened in

New York upon the reapportionment and redistricting of the state President Harrison will be forced to take cognizance of the worst instance of gerrymandering ever practiced in this country, with the possible exception of the jackknife district in Iowa. But Mr. Harrison has never seen fit to rebuke his party friends for their shortcomings. Whatever is done in the interest of his party seems to Mr. Harrison as proper as the schemes of Dudley and the rulings of Woods.—Chicago Times.

---If President Harrison carries out his present intention of exerting the retaliatory powers conferred upon him by the reciprocity clause of the Mc-Kinley law and imposes a duty upon the products of countries which have failed to agree to reciprocity treaties with the United States the people of this country will learn more in three months of the effect of a tariff than all the text books and lecturers could teach them in thirty years. And the knowledge thus gained will not contribute to republican strength in 1892. -Chicago Times.

-Blind worshipers of magnetic movements contemplated by Mr. Mills statesmanship have their ears glued to and somewhat by those who supported the ground and republican organs are him for speaker, and the policies of the ringing forth double-leaded appeals. speaker, Mr. Springer, and their fol- Though the odor of political sanctity lowing. Mr. Bynum, one of the promi- may be tempered by the fragrance of nent Mills men, no doubt speaks ad- guano investments, they want Blaine visedly in his recent interview when to head their ticket. This Druid-like he says that "the Mills policy will be idolatry is utterly uncalled for. Blaine not to introduce a general bill, but is willing and when the convention merely to seek to extend the schedules of calls he will be there with the eagerrevision that may be introduced by the ness of the blithe robin when the early

The Cause County Courant.

W E TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The publishers of the Homestead. the weekly twenty four page agricul-tural paper of Des Moines, Iowa, edited by a practical farmer, inform us that they will send their paper, from now unt I the 15th of January, 1892, free of marge, to every farmer. send h. name and address, plainly written in a transport of the Home stead C., Des Moines Iowa The copies will be absolutely free, and will be sent to any farmer to enable him to judge for himself of the merits of

the Homestead as a paper devoted to his special interests. On the 15th of January the paper will be discontinued unless subscribed for in due form.

There are two big snags ahead of the Democratic ship in Kansas; one is re-submission and the other is Alliance fusion, but we trust that these obstructions will be promptly and effectually removed when the State convention convenes.—O.athe Leader.

Why wait until the meeting of the

State convention to remove these obstructions? For example, when the State convention meets, if it adopts a re-submission plank, and should it run the State officers to an election, as in the case of Governor Glick and Attorney General Ives, without electing a Legislature that will re-submit, to the suffrage of the electors of Kansas, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the State, we have but elected men representing a principle, who are shackled, per force of the law, from giving the people an opportunity of throwing off this incubus on the fundamental law of the State, and, aside from the glory attached to electing a Governor or some other State officer, the Democracy of Kansas have achieved nothing, and might as well not have been in the fight, but, should we throw off our coats hide-bound party prejudices—and go in for the election of Representatives and State Senators pledged to vote for a re-submission of this vexed question to the people, which is Democracy in its broadest sense, then will we have reached the goal of freedom and been crowned with the laurels of political manhood; and, as far as Alliance fusion is concerned, why should the coy Democratic maiden seek or ask an alliance—although this is leap year—with the boastful, overgrown Alliance youth before he has made any over youth before he has made any overtures whatever whereby this modest maiden may hope to better or may fear to worse her condition by entering into a marriage contract with him? Therefore, we hope that the Democracy of Kansas will sail on over the troubled waters of political terpitude, with a keel to buoy up all her hopes, and a rudder to steer her safely into the harbor of man's equality with man.

A REPUBICAN YEAR.

Bradstreet's review of the failures of 1891 shows 12,394 as against 10,673 for 1890, the liabilities for 1891 aggregate \$193 178,000 as against \$174,999,000

This is an increase of 16 per cent in the number of failures for 1891 over 1890 though the failures of that year showed a large increase over 1889 nd 1888, or over any year of the Cleveland administration.

Radical legiclation and administration have been so disastrous to the country that the effects of our epormous grain crops are offset even at a time when severe famine in Europe moves out our agricultural surplus in

spite of the policy of trade restriction.

The Republic is willing to have business man believe that its views are more or less affluenced by partisan-As a Democratic newsparer, it would be bound to call attention to these fac s, even if there were no other reasons for doing so. It does not wish to alarm anyone, and business men may say as much as they like that its views are partisan. But never mind about the views. Study the figures. They can that to keep business from collapse business men must be safe and conserva-tive. The wort has not come for a great part of the territory tributary to St. Louis the west is temporarily relieved from eclosure under its most pressing a cessities, but the relief is only temporary, and the cotton States in the trade territory of St. Louis, having no such relief, will need all the help that can be extended to their merchants on a safe basis. The

will pinch them hard There are times when business men can afford to be enterprising first and safe afterwards, but there are no such times under the Radical restoration. Their policy now must be safe first and enterprising afterwards, as they can afford to be when business is restored to a safe basis under sound government.—St. Louis Republic.

pinch is yet coming for them, and it

STATE OF KANSAS.)

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TOPEKA, January 2, 1892.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Kausas Historical Society will be held in the Hall of the House of Rep. resentatives, at Topoka, on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1892, for the elecevening, January 19, 1892, for the elec-tion of the members of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. James S. Emory, President of the Society, and by Dr. Peter Mc-Vicar President of Washburn College. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at three o'clock p. m. of the same day in the rooms of the So-ciety. All members of the Board are requested to be present.

requested to be present.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

Hamer, R. M. Louis, Joseph Miller, Elijah P. Steig, Samuel (2). All the above remaining uncalled for, January 28, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office

CLEMENTS, Jan. 11, 1892. Mr. W. E. TIMMONS, Cottonwood Falls,

Kansas DEAR SIR:—The following is a re-port of the Teacher's Association which met at Clements, January 9: On account of sickness the President, Miss Montgomery, was unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. T. J. Perry was elected temporary President and H. C. Stephenson was chosen temporary Secretary.

dearly the entire programme was carried out, with justice to each subject discussed The recitation delivered by Jessie

Shaft was loudly applauded.
The paper, "How to Conduct Recitations," read by Miss Jessie Faris,

was an interesting one.

Song, representing baby on the tree top, was sung by the Primary Department of Clements School Mr. T. J. Perry read an able pro-

duction on "Incentives to Study."

A paper was read by H. C. Stephenson on "Proper and Improper forms of Punishment," which met the approval of all.

The recitation delivered by Luella

Dye was one of the most excellent recitations ever delivered in the Clements school-house by so small a child. Take it all in all, the meeting was a grand success, there being present in all 50.

T. J. PERRY, Tem. Pres. H. C. STEVENSON, Tem. Sec'y.

THE SOUTHERNER AND THE PEN-The subject of the civil war was inadvertantly introduced in a mixed company of Northern and Southern

gentlemen, the other day, and unin-

tentionally, the discussion became warm.
"Well, we licked, you Rebs, anyhow." said one of the Northerners.
"Yes," replied the Southerner, blandly, "you did; but, from the number of applicants for pensions, I should judge we crippled every blamed one of

Our Little Men and Women For Youngest Readers at Home

and in School.

Bright short stories, natural history pa-pers, "pieces to speak," jingles and beauti-ful pletures, will appear in every number, besides the following serials: A BOY AND A GIRL, by Elizabeth Cumings.

THE DOINGS OF THE STUTIO DOLLS, by E. S. Tucker; pretty, funny, quaint. These dolls live in a "painter-lady's" studio. The fun will set little men and women laughing ev-JOKER AND HIS RELATIONS, by Mary

C. Crowley—the tale of a monkey, the adventures he had, and the relations he met.
ALL ABOUT THINGS, by Annie L. Hannah—what you want to know about "Raisins" "Paper," etc.

TALKS BY QUEER FOLKS, by Mary E. Bamford animals accounts of themselves from their own point of view.

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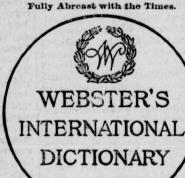
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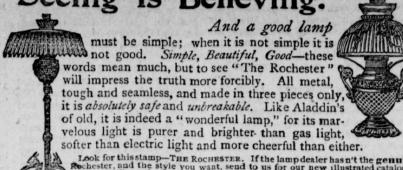
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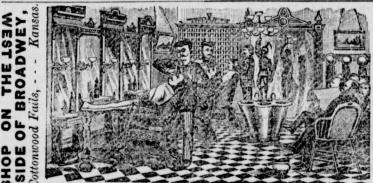
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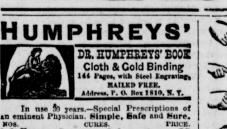


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Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obtenrity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they lock back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passifier, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace, it was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, nerre to return." How shall you find the Goldens opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The Goldens opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily carning from \$5 to \$10 per day. You can do so well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you goen. You can give sparetime only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how. Prec. Failure unknown among our workers. No aroom to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. II.
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COTTONWOOD:FALLS, KANSAS

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KATE FIELD.

This notice published first on Dec. 31, 1891.] Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS
County of Chase. SS
In the matter of the estate of Cynthia A. Cooley. late of Chase county, Kansas Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1891, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Cynthia A. Cooley, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. sted in said estate will strain themselves accordingly.
ELISHA COOLEY,
Administrator.

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on 'to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and ce rtainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction: I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says the one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother say, that it is that that makes her such a famoua housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really Family magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see eurs, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that the other of the cutter of the cutter of the cutter of the cutter of the



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Is prosperous beyond any town in the South dur ing all thes ; hard times.

COME and SEE! COME and SEE!

To See is to Believe.

Our bank is solid; our merchants are prosperous; and our mills are all running. We want more mills, and in fact we need them. A sash, door and blind factory would succeed from the start. Then, a furniture factory, machine shop (needed very much), implement factory, and a dozen other factories are bound to succeed. Cheap iron, timber, labor and freight, with pure air and water.

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Our talk about COLONY is not all wind.

If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and see Us!

Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., is new local manager of the LAW-RENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO., and also is

getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. COME AND SEE HIM. We are bound to build up not only a town, but a farming com-

munity. Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to-day. COME AND SEE. That is

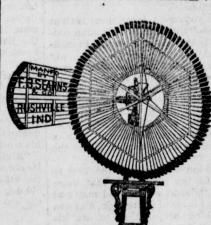
all we ask. The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address

Major George A. Clarke, or The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co.,

Lawrenceburg, Tennessez V. S. PEASE, Sec'y,

NASHVILLE, TERN.

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Mention this paper.

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that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



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

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POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has substitled or not—is responsible for the payment 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it unt I payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. The Rev. John Maclean was quite

William Hillert was down to Emporia, yesterday. Dr. F. Johnson is Sheriff J. H. Mur

dock's Under-Sheriff. Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to

Kansas City, last week. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mrs. F. W. Myers, of Newton, was visiting in Strong City, last week. Percy Hunt, of Clements, is attending a business college at Emporia.

E. D. Replogle has again returned to the State University, at Lawrence. Don't fail to go to R. L. Ford's and look at his fine line of holiday goods. A. J. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Newton, on Wednesday of last week. Dr. W. H. Cartter has sold forty acres of his bottom land to Sol. Var-

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones have taken charge of the Bank Hotel, in Strong

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reynolds, of Strong City, were both quite sick, last week.

· Miss Ida Phillips, of Emporia, who was visiting in this city, has returned home. W. F. Dunlar, of Matfield Green,

was at Cimarron, last week, buying Mrs. George B. Carson was down to

Emporia, over Sunday, visiting her parents.

William Austin has returned to his studies at the State University, at Lawrence.

Charles R. Winters left, last week for Southern Kansas, to work in the lead mines.

H. S. Lincoln, of Strong City, has returned home from a business trip to Kansas City Miss Bertha Crum is acting as De-

puty Recorder of Deeds for Recorder Aaron Jones. F. P. Cochran returned, Friday

morning, from his business trip to Trinidad, Colo. William Rettiger, of Strong City,

was at Ottawa, Salina, and Kansas

poria, last week that city, to morrow night.

Marriage licence have been issued to Gust Huffman and Miss Anna Rogebochn, of Cedar Point.

Ten degrees below zero, Monday night, and 7 degrees below zero Tnes day night, and last night 3 below.

A. R. Ice, of Clements, returned home, Friday morning, from Kansas City, where he had been taking some fat hogs.

Born, on Friday, January 8, 1992, on the Lee Ranch, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, a daughter. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have been

awarded the contract to furnish tho stone trimmings for the Court-house at Ottawa. Mark and Roy Hackett, of Law-

rence, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Mo., respectively, are visiting their parents, south of town. The first Tuesday in January, Judge

Lucien Earle will open the regular term of the District Court, in this city, in and for Chase county. Mrs. J. K. Milburn, who was visit-

ing her mother, Mrs. Isaac Matthews, at Strong City, started back to her home at Toledo, Ohio, last Friday. Happy and contented is a home with

"The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Candy ten cents per pound at

HAGER'S. If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. John A. Murphy was in town, last Thursday night, and visited at his father in law's, M. P. Strail, while on his way from Illinois to the Texas

Pan Handle. H. F. Gillett went to Topeka, Tuesday night, as the representative of the Chase County Agricultural Society, at the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

On Wednesday evening of last week, J. J. Comer, W. J. Deshler and E. E. Chandler were at Emporia, attending the organization of an Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The G. A. R. will hold their regular meeting on Saturday, January 16th, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., when the installation of officers will take place. A. B. WATSON, P. C.

M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City. Colo., has our thanks for late papers of that city, which have, in large edi-tions, told of the wonderful growth and remarkable resources of that city New perfumes at the Corner Drug

Married, in Strong City, Kansas, on Wednesday evening. January 13, 1892, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. library. Tickets, 25c.; school chil-Richard, Mr. M. A. Richards and Miss dren. 10c. Nancy A. Mattingly, all of Strong City.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has on hand one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and day evening. About 7 o'clock Mr. examine his goods before purchasing Coulter came in from work. Soon elsewhere.

At a recent meeting of the Literati Club the following officers were elected: W. B. Hilton, President; Herbert Clark, Vice-President; George W. Somers, Secretary; Joe McDowell. Treasurer.

Roland Roberts gua rantees that he will care fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these di seases, to give bim a call. dec26 tf

Last Thursday night, the following named gentlemen were elected Trus-tees for the Methodist Church in this city: George George, G. E. Finley, Samuel Comstock, Robert Cuthbert and J. S. H. Barker.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and two daugh ters, Mrs. Frank Lee and Mrs. Charles sioners met, Monday, January 11, M. Gregory, left. Friday night, for Washington, D. C., in response to a telegram announcing the serious illters, Mrs. Frank Lee and Mrs. Charles ness of the Doctor's mother.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and El Dorado, defies competition; and don't you forget it.

Mrs. J. H. Scribner and Mrs. J. H. Mercer returned, Sunday, from their visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Kansas City. Kansas, accompanied by Mr. Scroggin, who came on a short visit to friends and relatives here.

Wanted, to exchange a well improved eighty acre farm, in Cowley county, Kansas, for a stock of general merchandise or groceries, farm is clear, and will pay cash, if any difference Apply to A. S. Manhard, Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col. Cheap excursion tickets now on sale to principal Colorado resorts, and

Mrs. Robinson was given a most enjoyable surprise party, last Tuesday night, by about thirty of her lady

friends, the occasion being the thirty sixth anniversary of her birth, the advertising in each and all of our resurprising parties taking with them edibles and a number of useful and valuable presents. As our foreign editor has not said anything in this week's COURANT

Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, to wait until last night, we will have was visiting Miss Ella Lyons, at Emport of said meeting. be "renewed?" Now, we have one or such advertising for Chase county point, will wake up the statesmen, pol-two sidewalks of our own that we that is required by law to be done in iticians, journalists, military critical

we may be willing to repair them. Emel Nelson, who was arrested, and placed in jail in this city, last week, charged with having robbed a man. M. K. Harman has sold his trotting named Curtis, on a train, had his pre-bred stallion Sullivan H, ag d 2 years, liminary examination before 'Squire

at this office. aug6-if

with Mrs. Jessie Woodworth Monday Rose, Treasurer.

Married, on New Year's Eve night, the other parties.

December 31, 1891, at the home of the Then sealed bids for this work were December 31, 1891, at the home of the bride's parents, on Mercer creek, Chase county, by the Rev. Blackburn, Mr. Clay O. Jennings, of Matfield Green, and Miss Emma Cox. daughter of William Cox, Esq, all of this county. The happy couple have the best wishes of the Courant, for a best wishes of the Courant, for a county.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at

HAGER'S. ceived one of the largest and finest signed be awarded the contract for stocks of holiday goods, in his line of the county printing, of Chase county, business, ever brought to this market, and you should see the rare and unique designs he has in rings, breast tices. In consideration of awarding and scarf nine watch chairs silved the said contract to him the under and scarf pins, watch chains, silver the said contract to him, the under ware, etc., etc.; also his large assort-signed hereby agreet to do said counment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold ty printing, including said delinquent watches, musical instruments, sewing tax lists and Treasurer's notices, for maceines, etc., before making your the legal rates provided by law.

Purchases for Christmas presents.

Respectfully.

B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City have been awarded two large con-tracts by the Santa Fe R. R., recently, one for rip-rapping on the bank of the Cimarron river, near Kiowa, and the other for sixty miles of grading and bridge work on a branch road, in Arizona; and, last week, five car loads of tools, derricks, etc., were shipped from Strong City, and quite a number of Strong City men will be employed on these works. D. M. Ross will have charge of the Cimarron river contract.

Professor Miller, of the State University, will deliver a lecture, at the Opera House, on Friday evening, January 15. He will talk about recent observations made from the Leick Observatory, and give twenty-eight stereoptican views of the sun, moon, and planets. as seen through the most powerful telescope in the world. The lecture has been most enthustically received wherever it has been delivered, and the views alone furnish abundant entertainment and instruc tion for an evening. The proceeds, above expenses, go to the school

William Coulter, a farmer, residing about ten miles south of Matfield Green, in Greenwood county, on the head of South Fork, was murdered in the presence of his family, last Saturafter an unknown masked man opened the door and stepped into the room, with a revolver in each hand. With one weapon he intimidated Mrs. Coulter and with the other he shot her husband dead. There is no clue as to the ident ty of the murderer or the motive of the deed. Coulter was a peacable citizen in moderate cir-cumstances and had no known enemies. However, he was treasurer of both his township and school district, and was known to have kept these

public moneys at home, but which he recently began to deposite in bank.

Store. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PRO-CEEDINGS.

The new Board of County Commis-

road petition, between Chase and Butler counties, was rejected. COUNTY PRINTING. The matter of letting the contract

for County Printing for the year 1892 being the next business in order the following proposition was read by W. COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kansas, !

January 11, 1892. TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE

COUNTY, KANSAS: GENTLEMEN: - We, the undersigned, believing that the matter of county advertising for Chase county, Kansas has given better satisfaction to the voters and tax payers of the county since the pay for the same has been equally divided between the newspapers published in the county, each and every year, from the beginning of 1883, to the present year, the full legal rates being allowed to and equaldivided between the papers published in the county, with the exception of last year, when a little over half rates was divided between the papers published in the county, than to Los Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, the favorite all-the-year-round watering place, where Montezuma Hotel is located. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent of the Springs, New Mexico, the favorite all-the-year-round lieving that, as a fertilizer to the soil, if the weather is favorable, will produce a better and larger growths. ever before since more than one paper Comer, local agent of the Santa Fe same kind and adjoining soil will produce, the newspapers of the State of Kansas have acted as stimulators for the material interests of their certain localities, as well as of the State at large, we propose to do the county's spective newspapers, viz: The Chase County Courant, the Chase County Leader the Chase County Republican and the Reveille, at full legal rates for the same, for the year 1892, under the about the Democratic Editorial Convention that was held at Newton, last Friday, and we did not know of this omission until last night, we will have you fail to agree to this proposition Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, was visiting Miss Ella Lyons, at Emport of said meeting.

Is not the City Council a little off when it passes an ordinance saying that all the sidewalks in the city shall give a dance at the Opera House in give a dance at the Opera House in the City Council a little off that all the sidewalks in the city shall be "renewed?" Now, we have one or

> Pub. of COURANT. W. A. MORGAN. Pub. Chase Co. Leuder. W. Y. MORGAN, Pub Chase Co. Republican. At the conclusion of reading this

Residence property for sale. Apply Nichol being the refusing parties, this office. "The Ladies' Reading Club" met thought this was a fair proposition, that he had been elected, not entirely evening of this week. This club was organized November 7th, 1891. Its object is literary improvement. The Woodworth, Secretary; Mrs. D. A. ff ial county news, without bolstering up the organ of one political party at the expense of the tax payers of all

opened in the following order: TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COM-

MISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY: The undersigned represents to the joyous and prosperous journey down wood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, the stream of life. known as the Reveille, and would respectfully ask that said newspaper be designated as the official county paper R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has just re- for the year 1892, and that the under

Respectfully, E. W. ELLIS, Proprietor of Reveille, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 11, 1892. Cottonwood Falls, Kans.,

Jan. 11, 1892. TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS: GENTLEMEN:—I will publish all the advertising matter required by law to be published in a newspaper, for which Chase county will have to pay.

for the year 1892, for 12½ per cent. of legal rates.

Respectfully,
W. A. Morgan, Pub. of Chase County Leader. COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kans., (

January 11, 1892. TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY KANSAS:

GENTLIMEN:-For and in consider ation of one dollar (\$1.00), to be allowed me, by your Honorable Body at your January term, 1893, I will publish in my paper, the Chase Coun-ty COURANT, all the advertising to be paid for by said Chase county, Kansas, during the year 1892, and, hoping to receive the contract for the same, I

Most Respecifully, Yours, W. E. TIMMONS.
TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMIS-SIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KAN-

GENTLEMEN: -- I will do the advertising for Chase County, for the year 1892, for twenty-five per cent. legal rates, in the Chase County Republi-Respectfully, W. Y. Morgan, can.

Pub. Chase Co. Republican. Mr. Nichol then moved that the Reveille be designated as the official paper of Chase county, Chairman Peck seconded the motion, which was followed by a lively discussion, from which was ascertained the fact that Warren Peck, although elected merely as an opponent of the Republican candidate, and J. C. Nichol, elected because of the Remograts endorsing New perfumes at the Corner Drug his candidacy, were willing to go down Nichol stated immediately after he of pec Nichol stated immediately after he had given his vote to make the Rev eille the official paper of Chase county during the current year, which motion of Mr. Nichol's prevailed, and the Democrats and Republicans of Chase county must pay tribute to keep alive a paper in opposition to their political a paper in opposition to their political views. Republicans and Democrats, are you willing to do it, go down into your pockets, to the amount of about eight hundred dollars, for that pur-

A. B. Emerson was allowed a rebate of \$11.71 on his personal property tax of last year. J. R. Hoimes was allowed a rebate of \$36 48 on his taxes in Bazaar town-

ship, for last year. J. R. Blackshere was allowed a re bate of \$21.15 on his taxes in Bazaar

township, for last year.

A. R. Palmer was allowed a rebate of \$6.28 on his taxes in Toledo township, for last year. The appointment of J. A. Oursler and Mrs. A. E. Knox, by the County Superintendent, as members of the

Treasurer of Matfield township, was In the matter of the assessment of

In the matter of the McDowell road

petition, Bazaar township, it was ordered that the petition be made more Dr. F. T. Johnson was made health

officer for the ensuing year. In the matter of the assessment, in Cartter's addition to Strong City, of blocks 8.9, 10 and 11, it was ordered that the taxes on the same be reduced 40 per cent., on account of said prop-

erty being in a slough. L. P. Lantry & Co. were allowed rebate in their taxes, on \$1,550.

ACENTS WANTED.

would dislike very much to tear up a newspaper published in this county. and the people generally to an extent we find the people generally to an extent never before witnessed for many iticians, journalists, military critics never before witnessed for many years. It will electrify the living and wake the dead. We can give instruc-tions to intelligent people without experience that will enable them to make a brilliant success of this canvass from the start. Canvassers who Miss Bert Conaway, of Saffordville, is spending the winter with her brother, Dr. C. L. Conaway, in this city.

J. B. Davis, Monday, and was reproposition Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board consider it before opening the winter with her brother, Dr. C. L. Conaway, in this city.

J. B. Davis, Monday, and was reproposition Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board consider it before opening the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused, the Chairman and Mr. Timmons asked that the Board refused th

EYERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN. Should subscribe for his home pa-

per, to keep up with the local news but he also needs a first-class agricultural, live-stock and market journal. to keep him posted in his own line of business. Such a journal is the Kan-sas City Live Stock Indicator, a handsome 16 page paper, covering all the lines of stock-raising and general farming, besides giving the best and most complete market reports of any journal published in the West.

Desiring to give our present readers a benefit, and at the same time increase our own circulation, we have made arrangements by which we will furnish the COURANT (subscription price \$1.50 a year) and the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator both for one year, for only \$2.25, provided subscriptions are received not later than January, 1892. Sample copies of the Live Stock Indicator can be had by addressing the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

THE PANSY. The contents of the January Pansy will delight all its readers as well as help to create more. The Pansy is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the young people, but every member of the household is always sure to find something of interest as well as help. Its stories are characterized by that high moral tone which stamp this magazine as the young folks' friend its sketches graphic and real, its poems, pictures and verse replete with incident, interest and merit, making this publication one we can every where heartily commend to the fam-The price is only \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAMME. Instrumental Solo-May Jenson. Recitation-Gertie Estes. Duet-Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Wood

Reading-Herbert Clark. Vocal Solo-Miss Stella Kerr.
Paper—"Thoughts for the Quiet
Hour,"—Mrs. T. B. Moore.
Duet—Mrs. J. Maclean and D. A.

Gillett. HERBERT CLARK, IDA ESTES, President. Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockolders of the Chase County Agricultural Association, for the purpose of

electing directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house en Saturday, January 16th, at 2 o'clock. H. F. GILLETT, Sec'y. The Leavenworth Times is, without doubt, the ablest Republican paper printed in the Missouri Valley. Times not only has convictions, but it has the nerve to promulgate them regardless of consequences. To any person who desires to read a true blue Republican newspaper in connection

with a good Democratic paper, like

the COURANT, we will agree to furnish the weekly *Times* and COURANT for 1892, for \$1.75, or the daily *Times* and

COURANT for one year for \$350. Try

the combination for the coming year. Wood taken on subscription.

GENERAL CRANT'S MEMOIRS-ORIGINAL \$7 00 EDITION FOR 30 CENTS.

his candidacy, were willing to go down into the people's poctets—the County
Treasury—and give boodle to their party organ, to keep it alive, as Mr.

No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United states as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it beyond the reach

FOR 30 CENTS-FOR 30 CENTS-ABSOL! TELY ONLY 30 CENTS!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book punishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 650,000 copies have been already sold—not a cheap elition, but the best—for 30 cents; provided you send your subscription to this journal for one year, and also a subscription of \$3 00 for the Cosmopolitan Magazine, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthles, itself equal to the best \$4,00 magazine.

The Cosmopolitan is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the cosmopolitan we are enabled to offer our readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the Cosmopolitan's offer will permit you to take instead,

GER, SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols, sold by subscription for \$5,00. Board of Examiners, was approved.

The official bond of J. F. Perkins,

GEN. SHENDAY'S MEMORS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$6.00. subscription for \$6.00.

G. N. M'CLFLLAN'S 'MEMOIR'S, sold by subscription for \$3.75.

In the matter of the assessment of in the Santa Fe addition to Strong City. of blocks 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, it was ordered that the taxes on the same be reduced 40 per cent., because of said property being in a slongh.

Scription for \$3.75.

All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs.

The Cosmopolitan is sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of gent per ounce. must be remitted with the cents; Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz.—46 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 84 oz.—24 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents.

cents; Gen. McCoccents Cents Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscrip Send us at OCSMOPOLITAN, \$1.50 for year's tion to the COSMOPOLITAN, and 30 cents for

THE PANSY.

G. R. ALDEN, Editors. G. R. ALDEN, Seators.

A week-day and Sunday magazine. The best publication for children of all ages. Bright sparkling and interesting.

This year THE PASSY will be brighter more attractive and more helpful than ever. Pansy's new serial, "Way Stations," will deal with a real girl and boy.

Our Golden Text Story this year, The Little Card, will be the work of the loving hand of Pansy herself.

Our Golden Text Solythins year, The Little Card, will be the work of the loving hand of Pansy herself.

Margaret Sidney's Little Paul; and the Frisbie School, will introduce novel, quaint and interesting young folks.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston's Baby's Corner will delight the little toddlers.

"English Litterature" will acquaint you with celebrated characters in fiction.

A novel and interesting feature will be a series of autobiographical stories of dogs—actual occurrences, correctly reported.

Our Bible Band, Sunday Afterncon, The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, the S. P. Corner, The Missionary Department, All Along the Line, the Queer Story, will continue to uplift, instruct and guide every member of the family; for The Pansy is a favorite with young and old alike.

The Pansy is \$1.00 a year. New volume begins with the November number.

**Land Afree subscription by sending two new subscribers with two dollars, direct to D. LOTHBOP COMPANY, BOSTON.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON.

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JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton

THOS. H. GRISMAN

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Office over the Chase County National Bank.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Isa sas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN,

al courts

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office and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow

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Business Failures, Startling Casualties and Atracious Crimes-Leading Political ant Social Events-Disastrous Fires, Etc., Etc.

Jan. 13-E. H. Amidon, dry goods dealer, New York; \$697,766. Jan. 16—Stoneboro savings bank and Sandy Lake savings bank, both of Pennsylvania. Jan. 19—American national bank, Kansas Jan. 19—American national bank, Kansas City, Mo.; \$2,000,000. Jan. 29.—State bank of Cawker City, Bank of Downs and Glen Elder bank of Glen Elder, all

of Kansas, suspended.

Jan. 21—Kawaka City (Kan.) state bank.

Jan. 26—Savings bank of Wichita, Kan.; 81,000.
Feb. 5—First Arkansas Valley bank, Wichta, Kan.; \$120,000.
Feb. 12—First national and North Middlesex savings bank, Ayer, Mass.
Feb. 19—John D. Knox & Co., private bankers, Topeka, Kan.; \$340,000.... Union investment Company, Kansas City; \$1,000,000.
Feb. 25—Windsor national bank, Windsor VI.

sor, Vt.
Mar. 19—J. & A. Simpkinson, boot and shoe
manufacturers, Cincinnati; \$400,000.... United
States savings bank, Topeka, Kan., \$350,000.
Mar. 20—Theodore Schwartz & Co., private
bankers, Louisville, Ky.; \$500,000.
Mar. 24—Washington national bank, New
York... Schall & Downer, bankers, York, Pa.
Apr. 2—The John McNabb bank, Eufaula,
Ala.
Apr. 4—Columbia Iron & Steel Company and Apr. 4-Columbia Iron & Steel Company and Pennsylvania Construction Company, Union-town, Pa; \$1,000,000. May 7—Bank of Allen county at Scottsville. Ky. May 9-Spring Garden national bank, Phila

May 9-Spring Garden national bank, Philadelphia.
May 15-People's bank at Knoxville, Tenn.
May 22-Hills Shot Company at Memphis,
Tenn. \$600,000.
May 25-Potter, White & Bailey, shoe manufacturers at Boston: \$1,000,000.
May 27-John Ryan's Sons, wholesale dry
goods, Atlanta, Ga.; \$1,000,000.
June 4-The City national bank at Marshall,
Mich. June 4—The City national bank as Marshai, Mich.

June 5—Connell, Hall, McLaster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Nashville, Tenn.; \$500,000

... The Huntington (Ind.) bank.

June 13—Central national bank, Broken Bow, June 13—Central national bank, Broken Bow, Neb.

June 16—Sevill Scofield, woolen manufacturer at Manayunk, Pa.; \$800,000.

June 23—The Florence national bank, Florence, Ala., and Sax Brothers' savings bank, Nashvilte, Tenn.

July 7—Moses Bros., bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; \$500,000.

July 8—Bank of Commerce, Sheffield, Ala.

July 14—E. C. Stark, banker at Oneida, N. Y.; \$220,000.

July 14—E. C. Stark, banker at Oncida, N. Y.; \$220,000.

July 16—Spooner R. Howell & Co., lumber dealers, Chicago, and other cities; \$2,000,000.

July 17—First national bank, Wyando tte, Kan.; \$1,000,000.

July 18—First national bank, Palatka, Fla.; \$200,000.... Bonnell & Co., printer's ink manufacturers, New York, \$400,000.

July 21—Central bank of Kansas at Kansas City, Kan.: \$100,000.... Merchants' national bank, Fort Worth, Tex.; \$500,000.

July 23—Citizens' bank of Jefferson, Tex.; \$100,000.

Aug. 4—Abraham Backer, dry goods commis-

July 23—Chizens' bank of Jenerson, Tex.; \$100,000.

Aug. 4—Abraham Backer, dry goods commission, New York; \$4,000,000.... Samuel Hano, real estate dealer, Aliston, Mass.; \$500,000.

Aug. 8—Masonic savings bank, Louisville, Ky.; \$1,000,000.

Aug. 19—Johnston, Tailman & Co., fireworks importers, New York city; \$600,000.

Sep. 23—S. V. White & Co., New York, commission merchants, \$2,000,000.

Sep. 30—F. B. Wallace & Co., New York, brokers; \$300,000.

Oct. 1—First national bank at Clearfield a... Chrisman (Ill.) bank; \$100,000.

Oct. 3—Turner & Bro., Boston bankers; \$300,-

Oct. 3—Turner & Bro., Boston bankers; \$300,100.
Oct. 5—Ulster county savings' institution,
Kingston, N. Y., robbed by officials of \$463,000.
Oct. 16—State bank at Gritna, Neb.
Oct. 17—The Columbia bank and the Bank of
Columbia, at Nashville, Tenn.
Oct. 23—Bank of Lewisburg, Tenn.; \$80,000.
Nov. 2—Maverick national bank of Boston,
suspended: liabilities, \$10,000,000.
Nov. 7—The Cochrane-Fulton Company, distillers, at Louisville, Ky.; liabilities, \$500,000.
Nov. 7—The Corry (Pa.) national bank closed
its dfors; \$700,000.
Nov. 73—California national bank at Santi480, Cal.

14-Bonner & Bonner, bankers at Tyler,

Nov. 14—Bonner & Bonner, bankers at Tyler, Tex.; \$500,000.

Nov. 25—Farmers' and Miners' Deposit bank, Irwin, Pa.... First national bank, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 28—Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., bankers and brokers of New York, \$1,000,000.

Dec. 22—Private banks at Waynesboro, Warrentown and New Market, Va., closed their doors ... Thomas H. Allen & Co., cotton dealers, Memphis, Tenn.; \$544,932.

Dec. 23—Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Miss.; \$1,000,000.

CASUALTIES.

Jan. 1—beven children perished in burning building near Bayboro, N. C... Four men killed and three fatally hurt by blast explosion near Leroy, N. Y.

Jan. 15—A runaway car at Split Rock, N. Y., killed four men and tatally injured four others.

Jan. 27—Capt. Godfrey and six soldiers reported fatally injured in railroad wreck at Irving. Kan.... One hundred and fifty-one men killed by explosion in coal mine near Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Feb. 4—Eighteen miners were drowned in

Rilled by explosion in coal mine hear Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Feb. 4—Eighteen miners were drowned in mine at Jeanesville, Pa.

Feb. 7—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Reidsville, Ga.

Feb. 17—Several men killed by explosion in Meyer mine near Scottdale, Pa.

Feb. 19—Six persons suffocated in burning building at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 21—Six trainmen killed and seven injured in railway wreck in New York city....Nine miners killed by avalanche in Colorado camps.

Feb. 22—Seventeen men drowned by steamship wreck in San Francisco harbor....Six persons burned to death in tenement house fire in New York... Five persons drowned by flood at Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 23—Four persons killed and large number wounded in railway wreck at Hagerstown, Ind.

Feb. 26—Four persons killed and large number wounded in railway wreck at Hagerstown, Ind.

Mar. 3—Twenty-four oystermen drowned in mouth of Warwick river, Virginia.

Mar. 4—Seven railroad laborers frozen to death in Montana.

Mar. 10—Seventy persons reported drowned by sinking steamer in Puget sound.

Mar. 14—Six inmates of an insane asylum near Nashville, Tenn., burned to death.

Apr. 7—Four men killed and 30 injured by powder mill explosion at Bucco, N. Y.... Nine Italians burned to death in Rochester, Pa.

Apr. 20—Five men drowned near Addison, W. Va.... Two express trains collided on the Lake Shore road at Tipton, O., killing nine men.

May 12—Seven men burned to death by forest fires in Potter county, Pa.

May 14—One hundred persons reported burned to death in forest fires near Austin, Pa.

May 19—Twelve persons killed in railroad wreck near Aibuquerque, N. M.

May 20—Four men drowned at Newark, N. J.

.... Eighteen persons killed and 15 injured by explosion of train load of dynamite at Tarrytown, N. Y...

May 22—Between 30 and 40 people killed by

explosion of train load of dynamics at Tartytown, N. Y.

May 22—Between 30 and 40 people killed by
cyclone in Missouri.

May 23—Five persons drowned at St. Mary's,
O.... Ten negro convicts and one free miner
killed by gas explosion at Pratt mines, in Ala-

bama.

June 17—Nine deaths from sunstroke in New York.

June 20—Six persons killed in railroad wreck at Kenner's Station, La.

June 22—Seven persons killed in railroad wreck near Dover, O.

June 27—Six men killed by cyclone at Natalle, Pa.

June 27—Six men killed by cyclone at Natalie, Pa.

July 1—Forty-three persons poisoned by ice cream at Brushton, N. Y.... Four men killed by boiler explosion near White Haven, Pa.

July 3—Nineteen persons killed and 23 injured by a rear-end collision at Ravenna, O.

July 4—Fourteen persons killed and 58 injured by railway wreck at Farm, W. Va.

July 7—Ten convicts killed and 35 injured by cyclone at Baton Rouge, La.

July 11—Seven persons killed in railroad collision near Aspen, Col.

July 12—Six persons drowned in Lake Michigan at Chicago... Eight persons killed by explosion of boiler on boat at Coney Island, N. Y.

Forty persons killed by landslide near Skenna River, Wash.

July 13—Five persons killed and 20 injured by falling building at West Superior, Wis.

July 25—Four persons killed and nine injured in railroad collision near Carlisle, Col.

July 26—Five persons killed in railroad collision near Galion, O.... Four persons killed and 50 injured by railroad collision at Woodsdale Park, O.

July 28—Six persons killed by cars near Elmira N. Y.

Aug. 18—Sixteen persons killed by deck of excursion barge failing on them at Cold Springs. L. I.

Aug. 22—Sixty-one lives lost and 70 persons injured by collapse of two buildings in Park

Aug. 12—Sixteen persons killed by deck of excursion barge failing on them at Cold Springs. L. I.

Aug. 22—Sixty-one lives lost and 70 persons injured by collapse of two buildings in Park Place, New York city.

Aug. 23—Forty persons killed in railroad wreck near Statesville, N. C.

Sep. 4—Sixteen persons killed by dynamite explosion at White Pigoon, Mich.

Sep. 0—Nine persons fatally poisoned at dinner at Belleville, Kan.

Sep. 13—Twenty-six persons killed by railroad wreck near Beaver Brook, Col.

Sep. 16—Several persons killed by caving in of coal mines near Dubar, Pa.

Sep. 23—Several persons killed by bursting of bomb at Newark, N. J... Nine persons killed in railroad wreck at Smyrna, Ga.

Sep. 25—Four persons drowned at Memphis, Tenn. .. Twelve men killed by gas explosion in colliery at Gien Carbon, Pa. ... Eight persons killed and ten injured by boiler explosion on tug in Chicago river.

Oct. 16—Four persons, three newspaper men, killed in railroad wreck at Crete, Ill.

Oct. 23—Thrashing machine boiler exploded at Mayville, N. D., killing six men... Thirty-six men reported drowned at Gloucester, Mass. Oct. 28—Four men killed and five fatally injured by powder explosion at Great Falls, Mont... Five men killed in railroad wreck at Glenwood, Minn.

Oct. 30—Several persons killed in railroad wreck at Taopi, Minn..., Twenty persons drowned by burning of Mississippi excursion boat at Miliken's Bend.

Nov. 4—Eighteen men killed by running away of ox team at Knoxville, Tenn.... Ten men killed and six injured by mine explosion at Nov. 12—Seven men killed in railroad wreck at Taopi, Minn... Nov. 3—Four persons killed in railroad disaster near Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 14—Seven men killed by explosion of tow boat at Dixmont, Pa.... Five persons burned to death in building at Columbus, O.

Nov. 17—Seven persons killed and 20 others body injured in railroad collision on Flint & Pere Marquette road mear Toledo.

Dec. 5—Kine men killed by explosion of ammonia tank at Kansas City, Mo.... Eleven persons killed, six fatally injure

some of the more atrocious murders.
Jan. 3—Four residents of Gladesville, W.
Va. killed in a drunken row.
Jan. 14—Chief of Police Hawley of Denver.
Col., fatally shot Harley McCoy who returned
the fire killing Hawley.
Jan. 17—Five men killed by masked men at
McCartheysville. Mont... William Nair shot
his wife and himself at Tipton, Ind.; jealousy.
Jan. 19—Four persons, all colored, poisoned
at Lexington, Ky.
Feb. 1—Four negroes killed and several fatally wounded by striking miners in Walker
county, Ala... Mrs. Heary Wysong killed herself and her two children at Horton, Kan,; poverty. SOME OF THE MORE ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

erty. Feb. 21—William McCubin killed his wife, his hired man and himself at Leigh, Neb.; jeal-

ousy.

Feb. 24—In a fight with pistols on the streets of Columbus, O., between N. J. Elliott and A. C. Osborn, the latter was mortally wounded, one bystander killed, and several others injured. Mar. 9—Mrs. Sarah Belknap killed her two little daughters and herself at Darden, Tenn. ... At Batesville, Ind., John Birsshire killed his wife, his little daughter and himself; jeal-oney. Mar. 12-Peter Hecker killed his wife and

Mar. 12—Peter Hecker killed his wife and himself at Albany, N. Y... Ten men were shot at a dance at Kilgore, Ky.

Mar. 14—Eleven Italians, acquitted of the murder of Chief Hennessy, were shot dead in the parish prison at New Orleans by a mob.

Mar. 23—In a theater at Spokane Falls, Wash., Charles Elliott shot and killed two of the performers, Mabel Debabian and Carrie Smith; jealousy.

Apr. 6—At Bowermont, N. D., Fred Bartlett shot three men and killed himself: revenge.

Apr. 10—Mrs. Andrew Dall, at Herman, Neb., killed her two children and herself while insane.

killed her two children and herself while insane.

Apr. 20—Mrs. Frank R. Hyde killed her two children and herself at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Apr. 21—John Lutman killed one man, fatally wounded another and then killed himself during quarrel at Oldtown, Md.

Apr. 23—In a fight between strikers and deputy sheriffs at Unientown, Pa., one girl was killed and many of both parties wounded.

May 12—One man killed, two mortally and 10 seriously wounded in riot between Italian and American workmen at Pine Creek, W. Va...

Two striking bricklayers killed and 10 injured in a riot between strikers and colored laborers at Denver, Col.

May 26—Mrs. Christian Penderson killed her four children and herself at Harlan, Ia.

May 20—Mrs. Christian Penderson killed her four children and herself at Harlan, Ia.
June 23—Walter G. Shaw killed his daughter, two young men and himself at Beverly, Mass.
June 24—Mrs. John Larson drowned her three children at Troy, Wis.; Insanity.
July 19—Three persons beaten to death by an insane negro near Oimsted, Ili.
July 15—Three children and mother of George Newberry murdered by robbers at Joshua, Tex.
July 21—Mrs. Thomas Lochridge killed her three children and herself in Maury county, Tenn.
July 25—Negro tramp killed Nathan Conway,

July 21—Mrs. Thomas Locariage killed her three children and herself in Maury county, Tenn.

July 25—Negro tramp killed Nathan Conway, his wife and two sons near Paris, Ky.; neighbors caught murderer and shot him.

Aug. 1—Italian laborers murdered family of seven persons near Cattlesburg, Va.

Aug. 14—Six men killed in fight at Lake Charles, La.

Aug. 23—Three persons killed in street fight in Georgetown, Ky.

Sep. 18—J. P. Montgomery killed his sweetheart, Miss May Adams, and himself at Woodland, Cal.... Two editors killed in street duel at Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Sep. 24—Ex-Gov. Morehouse, of Missouri, committed suicide at his home in Marysville. Sep. 25—Elijah Watt killed his sweetheart, Kate Halloran, and himself at Topeka, Kan.... At Quincy, Ky., Thomas Carr killed his wife, his sister-in-law, his mother-in-law and himself; jealousy.

Oct. 5—At Walla Walla, Wash., Fritz Forn killed his wife, wounded his mother-in-law and shot himself.

Sep. 19—An insane woman drowned her two children and herself at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Oct. 14—Ray F. Burke shot his aunt, Mrs. Frank Burke, and himself at Lima, O.

Oct. 17—Near McGregor, Ia., Henry Hahn killed Mr. Otto and his brother William.

Oct. 29—Five men killed in a riot at Farmers' Alliance meeting in Buckport, Ark.

Nov. 30—D. C. Thomas, of Marshalitown, Ia., shot and killed John Hockridge, and then himself.

Nov. 30—D. C. Thomas, of Marshalltown, Ia., shot and killed John Hockridge, and then hims elf.

Dec. 5—Henry L. Norcross, a money crank, threw a bomb in Russell Sage's office in New York city killing himself and a clerk and injuring Mr. Sage and five others... Prof. W. H. McCubbins, of Maysville, Ark., killed his wife and then himself: jealousy.

Dec. 12—Miss A. H. Bruce, Frank Puckwood, Mrs. L. D. Hatch and her little son found murdered near New Smyrna, Fla.

Dec. 13—John Miller, while drunk fatally wounded his wife, then killed himself by shooting at Mount Olive, Ill.

Dec. 23—Nicholas Fox shot his wife, then cut his throat with a razor at Omaha, Neb.

Dec. 24—William Rhades mortally wounded his divorced wife and then committed suidide, at Augusta, Kan.... Thomas Dasson fatally shot Eda Rutzer, because she rejected his attentions, and then committed Suicide.

Dec. 25—Fourteen United States soldiers were killed in an engagement with an armed force of Garza's followers, near Carriso, Tex.

Dec. 39—Bob Sims and six followers lynched by mob in Choctaw county, Ala.

Dec. 29—A three-year-old child disrobed and placed in a tub of ice-cold water and afterwards whipped fatally at Little Rock, Ark.

Jan. 18—City of Alamosa, Col., almost entirely destroyed.

Jeb. 3—Hecla bronze and iron works at Williamsburgh, N. Y.; loss, \$300,000.

Feb. 8—Four incendiary fires at Sioux City, Ia.; loss, \$300,000.

Feb. 29—Business portion of Edina, Mo.; loss, \$100,000.

Mar. 1—Incendiary fire destroyed 20 business houses in Hermon, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.

Mar. 3—Renfrew Manufacturing Company, Adams, Mass.; loss, \$500,000.

Mar. 7—Courthouse and county records at Archer City, Tex.

Mar. 12—Weldon building, Germania bank building and chamber of commerce building, Pettsburg, Pa.; loss, \$500,000.

Mar. 16—Post office, express office, operations and number of business houses at Fowler-ville, Mich.; loss, \$100,000.... Destructive fire in business portion of Syracuse, N. Y.; loss, \$1,000,000.

Mar. 17—Business portion of Highland, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.

Mar. 18—Fire in business portion of New York caused a loss of \$2,000,000.

Mar. 19—Steam cordage works, Elizabeth, N. J.; loss, \$700,000.

Apr. 14—Post office, First national bank and other buildings burned at Elizabethport, N. J.; loss, \$400,000.

Apr. 17—Station C New York post office destroyed; loss, \$500,000.

Apr. 30—The stores of Gus Blass & Co., wholesale dry goods, B. Levinson & Co., wholesale liquors and A. Kutterer, millinery, destroyed at Little Rock, Ark; loss, \$500,000.

April 28—Twenty-five dwellings at Forestport, N. Y., destroyed... Town of Specht's Ferry, Ia., entirely destroyed. Harrisville, N. Y., entirely destroyed.

May 5—Fire in steel works near Troy, N. Y., caused loss of \$400,000.

May 6—Hayes county (Neb.) courthouse and county records destroyed.

May 7—Entire lumber district of New York city burned; loss \$1,000,000.

May 11—The towns of Cinton, Otia, Fields, Park City and Lilley, Mich., destroyed by forest fires.

May 14—Town of Middlebury, Pa., destroyed May 14—Town of Middlebury, Pa., destroyed v forest fires.
May 18—Business portion of La Monte, Mo., setroyed by incendiary fire.... Thirty-five quares in the heart of Muskegon, Mich., deroyed; 1938 nearly \$1,000,000.
May 20—Village of Amherst, Wis., destroyed of forest five.

y forest fire. June 2—Factory building in New York; loss, ,000,000. June 17—The city of Seabright, N. J., de-

destroyed.
Sep. 24—Entire business portion of Bradley,
Sep. 24—Entire business portion of Bradley,
S. D., destroyed... Towns of Pearley and Comstock, Wis., destroyed by prairie fires.
Oct. 10—Business portion of Dwight, Ill., destroyed.

Oct. 10—Business portion of Dwight, Ill., destroyed.
Oct. 23—Ammas Forks, Col., destroyed...
Opera house, five business buildings and five residences destroyed at Laucaster, Ky.
Oct. 27—Fire in gas works at Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of \$50,000.
Oct. 29—Eighteen houses at Muskegon, Mich., destroyed.
Oct. 31—Nineteen buildings burned at Clinton, N. J.: loss \$100.000.... Newbury, Ind., almost wholly destroyed... Fifty-eight buildings destroyed at North Baltimore, O.: loss \$300.000.
Nov. 7—Village of Buffalo Gap, S. D., entirely destroyed.

Nov. 7—Village of Buffalo Gap, S. D., entirely estroyed.
Nov. 13—Ybor City, Fla., partially destroyed; oss \$40,000.
Nov. 18—The firms Penny & Gentles, Sonnendle Millinery Company and the Farmers shoe and Clothing Company destroyed at St. Louis; loss \$1,200,000.... Wholesale grocery and lardware stores in St. Paul, Minn; loss \$50,000.
Nov. 25—Thomson-Houston Carbon Company and McLean spike works, Fremont, O.;

S230,000.

Nov. 30—Large portion of business part of Tracy, Minn.

Dec. 11—Business part of Red Key, Ind.

Dec. 15—Large part of Oaks, N. D.

Dec. 19—Eleven business houses, Creston Landing, N. Y.

Dec. 29—Business part of La Grange, Wyo., by incendiary fire. r incendiary fire. Dec. 24—Business block, Hutchinson, Kan. \$150,000.

Dec. 25—About one-half the business houses at Waverly, Ill.

Dec. 25—Hospital for the insane at Pontlac, Mich.; \$250,000... Several pusiness houses at Chattanooga, Tenn.; \$560,000.

Dec. 28—Two boot and shoe houses in Boston; \$500,000.

500,000.

In addition to the above disastrous conflagrations occurred in the following towns: Bolivar, Tex.; Macombe, O.; Mount Vernon, Mo.; Armour, S. D.; Houstonia, Mo.; Seaville, Ky.; Winnebago, Ill.; Greenville, Ill.; Ellisville, Ill.; Hosolerville, Ind.; Fennville, Mich.; Wellstown, O.; North Washington, Ia.; Rushville, Ala.; Schoeton, Wis.; Beebe, Ark.; Toblas, Neb.; Cheviot, O.; Latham, Ill.; West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Lynn, Ill.; West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Lynn, Winn.; Manning, Ia.; Osseo, Wis.; Mandovi, Wis.; Jefferson, Tex.; Demersville, Mont.; Chrisman, Ill.; South Haven, Mich.; Blair, Wis.; Camp Douglas, Wis.; Grand Mound, Ia.; Ceres, N. Y.; Yarmouth, Ia.; Camargo, Ill.; Columbus Junction, Ia.; Mayfield, Ky; Shawneetown, Ill.; Rice Lake, Wis.; Canton, O.; Lavalle, Wis.; Loda, Ill.; Waterville, Me.; Terry, Miss.; Edgerton, Mo.; Correctionville, Ia.; Middleburg, Va.; Rock Creek, O. In addition to the above disastrous conflagra

Jan. 3—Large number of miners killed by fire-damp explosion in Trinity Pit, near the Polish town of Ostran.... Alexander William Kinglake, English historian, died in London, Ringiake, English and A. Martenez, president of Spanish chamber of deputies, died.

Jan. 23—Prince Baudouin, heir to Belgium throne, died.

Jan. 25—Fifty miners killed and 30 others injured in mine explosion at Gelsenkirchen, Germany. many.

Jan. 28—World's fair at Kingston, Jamaica,

many.

Jan. 28—World's fair at Kingston, Jamaica, formally opened.

Jan. 30—Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., died in London, aged 58.... Serious earthquake shocks felt in Java.

Jan. 31—Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the famous French painter, died in Parls, aged 78.

... Miles Bertrand Bethet, French novelist, died in London, aged 78.

Feb. 21—One hundred and nineteen persons killed by explosion in Spring Hill coal mine, Nova Scotia.

Mar. 6—Canadian elections resulted in success of the conservative party.

Mar. 16—Dr. Ludwig Windthorst, leader of Catholic party in German parliament, died in Berlin, aged 72.

Mar. 17—One hundred dervishes killed by explosion in armory at Onduruain, Egypt.

Mar. 18—Prince Jerome Napoleon died in Rome, aged 60.... Five hundred and sixty-nine persons drowned in Gibraltar bay by steamship collision.

Mar. 23—Oxford won annual boat race be-

Rome, aged 69.... Five hundred and sixty-nine persons drowned in Gibraltar bay by steamship collision.

Mar. 23—Oxford won annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge university crews.

Mar. 31—City of Pryzraw, Germany, destroyed by fire and over 100 persons perish...

Earl Granville, English statesman, died in London, aged 76.

Apr. 2—Insurgents of Chili gained possession of northern provinces and thousands of people killed.

Apr. 3—Marquis de Rudini repited to Secretary Blaine's letters on Baron Fava's recall. The reply was a concession to Secretary Blaine's position.

Apr. 22—B. and A. Homayer, bankers, at Bombay, tailed; liabilities \$2,500,000.

Apr. 25—Field Marshal Count von Moltke, died at Berlin, age 90... Twelve Manipuris villages destroyed by British Indian troops and hundreds of persons killed.

May 2—Many persons killed in cities of France and Italy during fights between workmen and troops.

May 7—Chilian insurgent warship, Blanco-Eucalada, was blown up in Caldera bay and 180 of her crew drowned.

May 19—Students prevented the expulsion of ex-Queen Natalie, ex-queen of Servia, forcibly expelled from Belgrade.

June 3—Chilian insurgent steamer, Itata, surrendered to United States men-of-war at Iquique.

June 9—Rebellion in Bayti crushed and lead-

Iquique. June 9—Rebellion in Bayti crushed and leaders executed.

June 12—Repeated earthquake shocks in Ver land.
June 18—Many persons killed by hurricane in
North German coast cities.
June 20—Sixty earthquake shocks experienced throughout the province of Bengal,
India.

enced throughout the province of Bengal, India.

June 27—Much damage by cloudbursts and waterspouts throughout Germany.

July 36—Fifty persons killed and 100 injured in railroad collision at St. Mande, France.

Aug. 22—Battle between President Balmaceda and the insurgents near Valparaiso. Chill: 3,000 soldiers killed.... Henry Cecil Raikes, British postmaster general, died in London, aged 53.

Aug. 29—Balmaceda's power in Chili broken, his army crushed and 5,000 men slain.... A mob took possession of Santiago, Chili, burning Balmaceda's residence and other property valued at over \$1,800,000.

Sep. 10—Earthquake shock killed many people and destroyed much property in the republic of San Salvador....Jules Grevy, ex-president of the French republic, died in Paris, sged 85.

Sep. 11—Alexander & Son. corn brokers of London, failed with liabilities of £1,870,908.

Sep. 12—Over 100 persons drowned by stampship collision of the coast of Attica.

ommitted suicide at the Argentine legation in antiago.

Sep. 22—Sir John Ferguson appointed post-aster general of Great Britain.

Sep. 25—Twenty-five persons killed by rail-oad collision in Spain.

Oct. 1—Gen. Boulanger committed suicide in treasile. Crussels.

Oct. 7—Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, first ord of the British treasury, died in London, ged 68 years.... The king of Wurtemburg died t Stuttgart, aged 68 years.

Oct. 8—Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish parliamentary leader, died in Brighton, Eng., aged 5 years.

mentary leader, died in Brighton, Eng., aged 45 years.
Oct. 16—Admiral Jorge Montt elected president of Chili to succeed Balmaceds.
Oct. 17—In a street fight in Valparaiso, Chili, between Chilian soldiers and police and American sailors from the steamphip Baltimore one American was killed and six injured and several Chilians were injured.
Oct. 27—Nineteen lives lost by vessel collision in the English channel.
Oct. 28—Many persons killed and hundreds wounded in anti-Jewish riots in Russia.
Oct. 39—Severe fighting between the two Irish factions in the streets of Cork.
Nov. 6—Report that Brazilian congress had been dissolved and President Fonseca declared himself as dictator confirmed.
Nov. 10—Seventy-seven persons drowned by sinking of English vessel in bay of Bengal.
Nov. 11—Two hundred lives lost in cyclone on the Andaman islands.

Nov. 11—Two hundred lives lost in cyclone on the Andaman islands.

Nov. 13—Fifteen hundred houses destroyed by fire in Hancon, China.... Fifty persons killed by severe storm in England.

Nov. 19—Hardmeyer & Michaelsen, bankers at Hamburg, failed for \$3,750,000.

Nov. 24—The Brazilian dictator, Fonseca, resigned in favor of Floriano Peixotto.... Four thousand persons killed or injured by earthquake in Japan.

Nov. 25—Rt. Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, British ambassador to France, died at Paris, aged 60.

Dec. 1—Archduke Henry of Austria died in Vienna.. Three hundred foreigners killed by rebels near Takon, China.

Dec. 5—Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil died in Paris, aged 66.... Standard bank at Melbourne, Australia, suspended... The imperial forces in China defeated the rebels near Chooyang, killing 1,100 rebels on the field... Official dispatch to Paris stated that 500 Christians, a Mongolian prince and some natives were massacred at Tsientchang and Pingsuten China.

Dec. 6—Seventy-three miners killed by explo-

China.

Dec. 6—Seventy-three miners killed by explosion in a mine at St. Etteme, France.

Dec. 18—W. Hauser succeeds Weiti to the executive chair of Switzerland.

Dec. 24—Twelve persons killed in a collision near Cuernevaca, Mex., on the Southern rail-

Jan. 9-Shoemakers strike at Rochester, N. Y., declared off.
Jan. 11-Twenty-three blast furnaces in Ohio closed, throwing 10,000 men out of work.
Feb. 2-The Alaska colliery in Pennsylvania suspended operations.

Feb. 0—Seventeen thousand miners went on strike in Connellsville (Pa.) coke regions for raise of wages.

Mar. 7—The strike of miners in Monongahela (Pa.) valley ended in victory for strikers.

Mar. 21—Seventeen hundred miners thrown out of work in Montana.

Mar. 31—Strikers attack Tricks' coke works at Morewood, Pa., and destroyed much property. at Morewood, Pa., and destroyed much property.

Apr. 1—Locked-out clothing cutters at Rochester, N. Y., repudlated Knights of Labor and declared strike off.

Apr. 2—Planing mill employes at New Orleans locked out.

Apr. 3—Fourteen coal mines near Ashland, Pa., closed.

Apr. 29—Strikers attacked deputy sheriffs at Scottdale, Pa., fatally wounding one.

Apr. 22—General lockout of stone-masons at Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

May 2—Miners in Illincis, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania made demands for au eighthour day and then quit work. hour day and then quit work.

May 5—One striker killed and one wounded in fight between deputies and strikers at Uniontown, Pa.

May 15—Chicago & Northwestern railroad switchmen discharged and places filled with June 17—Iowa miners strike ended in favor of operators.
Dec. 24—After a two months' strike, Indiana

METEOROLOGICAL.

Jan. 3-Two earthquake shocks at Elwood Jan. 7-Cyclone did much damage near Sher Jan. 7-Cyclone did much damage near Sherman, Tex.

Jan. 10-Severe shock of earthquake near
Pepperell, N. H.

Jan. 25-Terrific wind and snowstorm in New
York, doing much damage.... Severe wind and
snowstorm throughout the eastern states....
Loss by storm in New York eity \$2,000,000.

Feb. 2-Destructive cyclone in western part of
Clay county, Miss.
Feb. 17-Heavy floods in Pennsylvania, Ohto
and West Virginia.

Feb. 18-Much damage done at Pittsburgh by
floods.... Salt fell with snow during a storm in
Salt Lake City.
Feb. 19-The damage by floods at Pittsburgh
estimated at \$2,000,000.

estimated at \$2,000,000. Feb. 2.—Severe storm of sleet and snow in Feb. 25-A large meteor burst near Madison. Feb. 23—Thermodynamics of the northwest.

Mar. 2—The town of Yuma, A. T., almost destroyed by flood.

Mar. 7—Destructive cyclone in Attala county.

Mar. 7—Destructive of Mar. 11—Fifteen houses destroyed by cyclone at Salem, Ala.

Mar. 14—Earthquake shock felt at Newburg, N. Y.... Heavy snowstorm in Texas.

Mar. 24—Heavy snowstorm in Colorado.

Mar. 25—Twenty inches of snow fell in Nebrasita. braska.

Mar. 28—Heavy snowstorm in Virginia and
Maryland.

Apr. 1—Street car lines in Denver tied up on

Apr. 5—Snow fell all over northern Alabama.
Apr. 15—Earthquake shock feit at Healdsburg, Cal.
Apr. 18—Windstorm at Marion, Ind., damaged many buildings.... Cyclone entirely destroyed Paludora, O. T.
Apr. 28—Wind and rainstorm did much damage at West Superior, Wis.
May 4—Cyclone at Paducah, Ky., damaged 100 buildings and injured several people.... Snow fell all over western Minnesota and the Dakotas.
May 9—Large meteor exploded near Victor, Tex.... Earthquake shock at San Francisco.
May 15—Twelve inches of snow at Sherman, Wyo.
May 21—A cloudburst drowned three children near Protection, Kan.... Cyclone near Creston, L., damaged many buildings... Cyclone near Centralia, Mo. destroyed 90 buildings and in jured many people.... Hallstorm damaged crops at Benton, Ill.
June 3—Much damage to property and three persons killed by cyclone in South Dakota.... Much damage done at Keokuk, Is., Darlington, Wis., Portsmouth, O., and throughout Indiana by wind and rainstorms.

June 29—Cyclones did much damage at Cairo, Nokomis, and Effingham, Ill., Lewisport, Kan., and southeastern Kansas.
June 29—San Francisco shaken by an earthquake.... Damage to crops in Iowa by floods estimated at \$1,000,000.... Several houses destroyed by tornado at Harrington, N. J.... Severe cyclone near Denver, Col.
July 28—Crops in Cheyenne valley and several houses in Hot Springs, S. D., destroyed by tor-

July 28—Crops in Cheyenne valley and several houses in Hot Springs, S. D., destroyed by tor-nado. July 23—Crops in Cheyenne valley and several houses in Hot Springs, S. D., destroyed by tornado.

July 7—Cyclone destroyed Louisians state penitentiary and 50 houses at Baton Rouge.

July 29—Cloudbursts at Council Bluffs, Ia, done great damage to many buildings... Much damage done by cloudburst at Austin, Nev.

Aug. 11—Earthquake at North Stonington and Preston, Conn... One hundred cases of heat prostration in New York city.

Aug. 13—Thirty persons in New York city and eight in Philadelphia died from effects of heat... Hurricane at Landenburg, Del., destroyed several buildings.

Aug. 15—Village of Campo, Cal., destroyed by cloudburst.

Aug. 19—Darbury, Bethel and Wilton, Conn., shaken by violent earthquake shock.

Sep. 23—Extreme heat necessitated the closing of public schools throughout Minnesota, thermometer ranging from 92 degrees to 108 degrees in the shade.

Sep. 26—Snow fell at Leadville, Col.

Sep. 28—Severe earthquake shocks in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

Oct. 11—Earthquake shock at Napa, Cal., damaged many buildings.

Oct. 17—Several persons killed and much damage done by cyclone at Lawrenne, Akron and Ashtabula, O... Terrific windstorm swept over New York, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, doing great damage and injuring several persons ... A hurricane at Washington, D. C., killed two persons and damaged the white house.

Nov. 28—A damaging tornado in Allegheny

on, no. Nov. 30—Earthquake at Seattle, Wash. Dec. 5—Severe earthquake at Cincinna' Dec. 23—Much damage done by hurrica farshalitown, Ia.

Jan. 2—Judge Daniel H. Clarke, of the United States district court for New Hampshire, at Manchester; aged 81. Jan. 5—Emma Abbott, at Salt Lake City, U. r.; aged 40. Jan. 17—George Bancroft, historian, at his nome in Washington; aged 91.

Jan. 25—Bainbridge Wadleigh, ex-United
States senator from New Hampshire, in Bos-

ton.
Jan. 29—William Windom, secretary of the treasury, in the banquet hall of Delmonico's in New York; aged 64.
Feb. 8—Congressman James Phelan, of Tennessee, at New Providence island.
Feb. 13—Admiral David Porter, at Washingnessee, at New Providence island.

Feb. 13—Admiral David Porter, at Washington; aged 78.

Feb. 14—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, at New York.

Feb. 20—Prof. Alexander Winchell, Michigan State university, at Adrian, Mich.

Feb. 24—Senator E. K. Wilson, of Maryland, at Washington; aged 80.

Feb. 28—Senator George Hearst, of California, at Washington; aged 70.

Mar. 11—United States Minister John F. Smith. at Tokio, Japan.

Mar. 21—Lawrence Barrett, tragedian, at New York; aged 33... Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Washington; aged 84.

Mar. 26—James P. Pickersham, ex-United States minister to Denmark, at Lancaster, Pa.

Mar. 30—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, a prominent Presbyterian minister at New York; aged 65.

Apr. 3—Gen. Albert Pike, grand commander Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, at Washington; aged 73.

Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, A Washington; aged 73.

Apr. 8—Gen. Daniel G. Fowle, at Raleigh, N. C....Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman, at Bridgeport, Conn., aged 81.

Apr. 20—Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, at Washington, aged 81.

Apr. 21—Congressman H. M. Ford, at Grand Rapids, Mich., aged 42.

May 22—Ex-Attorney General Alphonso Taft, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 81.

May 25—Henry Shelton Sanford, ex-United States minister to Belgium, at Healing Springs, Va. May 26-Congressman L. C. Houk, at Knoxville, Tenn., from accidental poisoning, aged 55. May 27—Admiral Carter, U. S. N., in Wash-

ville, Tenn., from accidental poisoning, aged 55.
May 27—Admiral Carter, U. S. N., in Washington.
May 28—Gen. B. B. Eggleston at Wichita, Kan.
May 29—Judge D. M. Breckinridge, of St.
Louis, dropped dead while speaking at Presbyterian assembly at Detroit, aged 63.
June 4—Dr. Benson J. Lossing, at his home near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 79.
June 22—Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 72.... Prof. Francis H. Brown, author and composer, at Stamford, Conn.
July 24—Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, of heart disease, at Bangor, Me., aged 82.
Aug. 1—Commander Charles McGregor, United States navy, at Cincinnati, aged 53.
Aug. 2—Ex-Senator Bayless Hannah, at Crawfordsville, Ind.
Aug. 12—James Russell Lowell, poet and diplomat, at his home in Cambridge, Conn., aged 72.... George Jones, editor and proprietor New York Times, at Poland Springs, Me., aged 80.
Aug. 15—Congressman John R. Gambol from South Dakota, at his home in Yankton; aged 43... Mrs. James K. Polk at her home in Nashville, Tenn.; aged 88.
Aug. 22—United States consul Henry W. Beckwith at his mother's home near Hinsdale, Ill.; aged 28.
Aug. 23—Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy at Whitensville, Mass.; aged 76.
Sep. 1.—Judge G. W. Scofield, at Warren, Pa.

Pa.
Sep. 9-Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, at San Francisco; aged 71. Oct. 16—James Parton, well-known author and writer, at Newberryport, Mass.; aged 69.
Oct. 17—Commodore Ingraham, on the retired list of the United States navy, at Charleston, S. C.; aged 81.

Nov. 13—Journalist Col. Donn. Platt. at Mac-O-Chee. O.; aged 73.

Nov. 14—Edwin E. Pratt, president of A. N.
Kellogg Newspaper Company, at Chicago, aged
58. Kellogg Newspaper Company, at Chicago, aged 58.

Nov. 2)—William J. Florence, the comedian, at Philadelphia; aged 60.

Nov. 24—Gov. Aivin P. Hovey of Indiana at Indianapolis; aged 70.

Dec. 19—Rear Admiral Pattison, U. S. N., at New Brighton, S. C., aged 60.

Dec. 23—Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, at Washington, aged 54.

Dec. 24—Frank Hereford, an ex-congressman, at his home in Monroe county, W. Va., aged 66.... John A. J. Cresswell, postmaster general under President Grant, at Elkton, Md., aged 63.

Dec. 25—E. J. Pons, state treasurer of Florida, at Jacksonville, aged 58.... J. Lawrence Getz, an ex-congressman, at Reading, Pa., aged 70.

Dec. 24—Brig-Gen, William Raymond Lee, in Boston; aged 85 years.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, ETC. Jan. 1-Edwin R. Winans sworn in as governor of Michigan.

Jan. 5—Judge Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, installed at Washington as associate justice United States supreme court.... Gov. Peck installed as governor of Wisconsin... Newly placeted Lyra officials installed. Jan. 7—Hiram A. Tuttle (rep.) was elected governor of New Hampshire by a vote of the joint convention of the legislature over Amsden

(dem.).

Jan. 12—The new governor and state officers of Kansas installed.

Jan. 13—Reported that Gen. Miles had rereceived the absolute submission of all the Brules....Supreme court of Nebraska recognized Gov. Elect Boyd....Leland Stanford reelected to United States senate from California.

Jan. 14—Senate passed the free coinage bill. Jan. 15—Gen. Miles reported the Indian war at an end and complete submission to military at an end and complete submission to military power.

Jan. 19—John V. Buchanan inaugurated governor of Tennessee.

Jan. 29—Gov. Hogg inaugurated at Austin, Tex.... Robert E. Pattison inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania.

Jan. 21—The following United States senators elected: New York, David B. Hill (dem.); Connecticut, Orville B. Platt (rep.); New Hampshire. Joseph Gallinger (rep.); Pennsylvania, J. D. Cameron (rep.); Indiana, D. W. Voorhees (dem.); Missouri, George C. Vest (dem.); Arkansas, J. K. Jones (dem.); Colorado, H. M. Teller (rep.); Washington, W. C. Squire (rep.); Oregon, J. H. Mitchell (rep.); North Carolina, Z. B. Vance (dem.).

Jan. 23—The confederation of industrial organization perfected at Washington with Ben Terrell, of Texas, as president.... H. C. Hansbrough elected United States senator from Kansas.... National Farmers' Alliance convention met at Omaha.

Jan. 29—John H. Powers, of Nebraska, relected president of the National Farmers' Alliance, at Omaha.

Feb. 12—W. H. Claggett elected United States senator from Idaho.

Feb. 13—Arthur McAllister elected president of National Bullders association.... James W. Scott, of Chicago, re-elected president of American Newspaper Publishers association.... James W. Scott, of Chicago, re-elected president of United Mine Workers.

Feb. 13—Ex-Cov. Charles Foster, of Ohlo, nominated for secretary of the treasury.

Feb. 23—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohlo, nominated for secretary of the treasury.

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Feb. 23—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohlo, nominated for secretary of the tr Jan. 19-John V. Buchanan inaugurated gov-

Mar. 3—Senator Manderson, of Nebraska elected president pro tem. of the United States senate.

Mar. 4—Fifty-first congress adjourned sine disat 12 o'clock (noon).

Mar. 12—John M. Palmer elected United States senator from Illinois.

Mar. 20—N. H. Lake, of Rose, Mich., elected president supreme association Patrons of Industry.... Charles N. Felton elected United States senator from California.

Apr. 1—Baron Fava, Italian minister to this country, recalled by Italian government.

Apr. 2—Secretary Blaine replied to Italian minister's note of recall.

Apr. 3—Rhode Island republicans carried a sufficient number of towns in spring election to elect their state officers.

Apr. 15—W. T. Baker, of Chicago, elected president of the world's fair directory.

Apr. 23—National convention of republican league clubs at Cincinnati, O., adjourned. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, elected president. Apr. 27—Horace A. Chilton appointed United States senator from Texas, vice Reagan resigned.

May 6—American Medical association, in session at Washington, elected Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, president.

May 19—The national convention of Farmers' Alliance and industrial organizations anet at Cincinnati with 1,334 delegates present.

May 29—The people's party of the United States organized at tincinnati by Farmers' Alliance and industrial organizations. H. E. Taubencek, of Illinois, elected chairman of national committee.

May 27—Wilkinson Cali reelected United States senator from Fiorida.

May 30—The appointment of Dr. Charles A. May 32—The appointment of Dr. Charles A. May 34—The Appointment of Dr. Charles A. May 34—The Appointment of Dr. Charles A. May 34—The Appointment of D

tion granting privilege of copyright to eitizens of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, July 12—Rev. F. E. Clark of Boston reelected president of Christian Endeavor societies in session at Minneapolis, Minn.

July 18—Rev. F. E. Clark of Destat reselected president of Christian Endeavor societies in session at Minneapoits, Minn.
July 15—J. H. Baker elected president National Educational association in session at Toronto, Can... National Educational association convened at St. Paul.
July 16—National organization of railway postal clerks formed at Cincinnati, O. C. A. Guthrie of Chicago elected president.. Tenth National Temperance convention met at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
July 17—F. H. Clappof Massachusetts elected president National Temperance convention at Saratoga Springs... E. H. Cook of New York elected president International Educational association, Toronto, Can.
July 18—W. S. Capeller, Mansfield, O., elected president National Editorial association at St. Paul.

Paul.

July 23—National Temperance assembly under auspices of Woman's Temperance union, opened at Ashville, N. C.

July 22—Miss C. H. Buell, of Evanston, Ill., elected president of Woman's Christian Temperance union in session at Mountain Lake Park, Md

July 24—Joseph P. Horner, of New Orleans, elected general grand high priest of the general grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Minneapolis.

Aug. 3—Kentucky state elections coarsed by Minneapolis.

Aug. 3—Kentucky state elections carried by Aug. 3—Renticery state elections carried by democrats with majority from 20,000 to 40,000.

Aug. 7—Captain John Palmer, Albany, N. Y., elected commander in chief G. A. R. at Detroit....James F. Roche elected national commander Regular Army and Navy union at Bos-

States.
Oct. 16—Joseph E. Palmer, of Brooklyn, elected national commander of the Union Veteran legion.
Nov. 4—Result of various state elections as follows: New York, Flower (dem.) elected governor; Massachusetts, Russell (dem.) for governor; Pennsylvania, entire republican state ticket elected; democrats retain the New Jersey legislature; in Iowa, Gov. Boles (dem.) reelected; in Ohio, McKinley (rep.) chosen governor; pepublicans successful in Kansas, Nebraska and New Hampshire; Frank Brown (dem.) elected governor of Maryland. Congressmen elected as follows: New York, Second district, Alfred C. Chapin (dem.); Tenth, Bourke Cockran (dem.); Twelifth, Little (dem.); Twenty-second, N. M. Curtis (rep.). Michigan, Fifth district, Charles E. Belknap (rep.). South Dakota, Second district, John J. Jolly (rep.)... Gov. Page, of Vermont, is succeed George F. Edmunds, resigned. Nov. 5—Prof. Brizgs acquitted of the charge of heresy by the New York presoytery. Nov. 11—Eleventh annual session of National Farmers' congress at Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 12—Miss Frances E. Willard elected president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union at Boston.
Nov. 13—Richard M. Nelson elected president national convention at New Orleans... A. W. Smith, of Kansas, elected president National Farmers' congress at Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 14—Mrs. Salibe Joy White, of Boston, elected president National Farmers' congress at Sedalia, Mo.
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Nov. 14—Mrs. Salibe Joy White, of Boston, elected president National Farmers' congress at Sedalia, Mo.
Nov. 18—J. H. Bringham, Deta. O., reelected master National Grange at Springfield... Miss Frances E. Willard reelected president Voman's Christian Temperance union at Boston.
Nov. 24—National republican committee at Washington elected J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, chairman and W. G. Barbour, of New York, treasurer.
Dec. 7—Fifty-second congress assembled at Washington.

treasurer.
Dec. 7--Fifty-second congress assembled at Washington.
Dec. 9--Mr. Crisp was formally elected speaker of the house.
Dec. 10-E. E. Meredith (dem.), of Alexandria, Va., succeeded the late Gen. Lee to con-

gress.

Dec. 11—James C. Carter was chosen president of the National Bank association in Washington..., Eugene Secor was elected president of the American Beekeepers' association at Albany.

Dec. 16—John W. Daniel reelected United States senator from Virginia....Gen. Russell

States senator from Virginia....Gen. Russell A. Algor, of Michigan, elected president of the American Shipping and Industrial league at Washington.

Dec. 17—Stephen B. Elkins nominated for secretary of war by the president.

Dec. 18—Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, was reelected president of the Sabbath union in Des Moines, Ia.... National prohibition committee decided to hold convention in St. Louis June 29 next.

SPORTING.

SPORTING.

Jan. 15—Fitzsimmons, of Australia, defeated Jack Dempsey, the champion middleweight of America, in thirteen rounds at New Orleans, Jan. 22—The chess contest between Steintz and Gensberg, for the world's championship, was decided in favor of Steintz. Feb. 1—Cartwright won the six-day walking match at Minneapolis, making 524 miles.

Mar. 23—Miss Zoe Gayton completed her walk from San Francisco to New York: time 213 days. April 15—Memphis Derby won by Scoggan Bros, coit Valtera.

May 10—Steamship Fuerst Bismarck broke the maiden voyage record; time, 6 days, 14 hours and 15 minutes from South Hampion to New York.

May 23—The pacer, Silver Trail, made a mile in 2:03½ in Philadelphia.

June 25—Columbia won the eight-cared race between the Columbia, Yale and Harvard colleges; time, 9:41.

June 26—Gornell won the eight-cared three-mile race at New London, Conn.; time, 21:23.

July 14—Pussy Cat paced mile at Lexington, Ky., in 2:21½, fastest time ever made by two-year-old.

July 17—N. H. Van Sicklen, of Chicago, made 23 miles in 1 hour, 25 minutes, 11 seconds on a bicycle at Detroit, Mich.

July 30—Hal Pointer paced the three fastest heats in a race on record at Cleveland; 2:10½, 2:10½, 2:10½, 2:10½, 2:10½.

Aug. 6—White Star line steamer Majestic broke Atlantic record; time 5 days, 18 hours, 8 minutes.

Aug. 15—Nelson broke world's stallion record at Independence, 1a.; time 2:10.

Aug. 28—Nancy Hanks trotted three straight heats in 2:12, 2:12½ and 2:13 at Independence, 1a.; time 2:10.

Aug. 28—Nancy Hanks trotted three straight heats in 2:12, 2:12½ and 2:13 at Independence, 1a.; time 2:10.

Sep. 2—P. J. Berlo broke the American record for half mile at Springdeld, Mass.; time, 1:33-5.

Sep. 5—Allerton trotted a mile at Independence, 1a. in 2:10, breaking the world's stallion record.

Sep. 15—Allerton went the two fastest consecutive heats ever made by a stallion at Independence.

sep. 3—Allerton trotted a fine at independence, Ia., in 2:10, breaking the world's stallion record.

Sep. 15—Allerton went the two fastest consecutive heats ever made by a stallion at Independence, Ia.: time for both, 2:114.

Sep. 19—Nelson trotted a mile in 2:10 at Grand Rapids, Mich.... Allerton lowered all previous stallion records by trotting a mile in 2:094 at Independence, Ia.

Sep. 25—Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2:194 at Cambridge City, Ind.

Sep. 26—At Independence, Ia., Allerton beat all previous records to wagon by going a mile in 2:15.

Sep. 29—Special train from San Francisco to New York beat all previous records by making the trip in 4 days, 19 hours and 20 minutes.

Oct. 5—National league baseball season closed with Boston in the lead.

Oct. 21—Sunol broke the world's trotting record at Stockton, Cal., by going a mile in 2:084.

Oct. 16—Allerton won race with Delmarch at Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 22—Direct defeated Hal Pointer at Nashville, Tenn., in three straight heats.

Oct. 27—George Slosson defeated Jacob Schaefer in billiard match in New York, by score of 800 to 392.

Nov. 7—Joe Jefferson lowered world's three mile pacing record at Knoxville, Ia.; time, 7:334.

Nov. 9—Norman L. Munro's steam yacht

mile pacing record at Knoxville, Ia.; time, 7:334.

Nov. 9—Norman L. Munro's steam yacht Norwood made a mile in New York harbor in 2:124.

Nov. 11—Arion, two-year-old colt, trotted a mile at Stockton, Cal., in 2:104.

Nov. 12—National baseball league awarded pennant for 1821 to Boston.

Nov. 14—Joe Jefferson lowered four mile trotting record at Knoxville, Ia.; time, 10:10.

Nov. 18—Palo Alto lowered stallion trotting record at Stockton, Cal.; time, 2:084.

Nov. 26—Two world's yearling records were broken at Stockton, Cal., by Frou Frou trotting a mile in 2:244.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, to bona fide farmers in taking off the SINGLE TAX TRIUMPH IN NEW

The tax on land values irrespective of improvements, has been adopted in New Zealand. It is not the single tax, for it taxes incomes as well as land valnes, and subjects improvement values in excess of £3,000 to taxation. But it provides, as definitely as a perfect single tax could, for the single tax on land values as to all lands whose improvements do not exceed £3,000 in value. Nothing now remains but to increase this exemption, either gradually or at once, until all improvements are exempt, and to abolish the income tax. With these simple changes the New Zealand system of taxation will be strictly in accordance with the single tax idea. The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted, and driven half way

New Zealand comprises a group of islands, lying 1,200 miles east of the Australian continent. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and at the broadest part 200 miles across, and the area is estimated at 104,471 square miles. In 1887, of a total acreage of 66,861,440, there had been alienated 19,378,511 acres. Exclusive of aborigines, the Maoris, the population increased from 59,413, in 1858, to 578,482 in 1886. The legislative power is vested in a governor and a general assembly, consisting of two chambers-the legislative council and the house of representatives. The proportion of representation in the house of representatives was, in 1888, one European member to every 6,675 persons, excluding natives, and one Maori member to voters to population being, in 1887, one to every 3.4. Members of the legislative council are named by the crown for life; they are the only obstruction to party is the most advanced political party in the world.

In 1886, the size of land holdings held by the largest number of people ranged from 100 to 200 acres, 5,926 people holding, in the aggregate, both freehold and leasehold, only 904,350 acres. In striking comparison with this showing, it appeared, that double that amount of land, 1,835,957 acres, was held by only 26 holders, while 611, 460 acres were held by only four people. The largest holdings aggregated 3,070,560, the number of holders being 106.

The value of land holdings now held by the largest number of people is under £100 for each holding, 20,752 owners owning only £843,561 worth of land. The value held by the smallest number of people is £200,000 and over, 11 owners holding £4,835,862. The most valuble holdings, in the aggregate, range from £20,000 to £50,000 each, and owned by 338 people. The aggregate land value of the colony is £84,208,230 and the number of owners 84.547, of to arouse envy of the rich and enmity whom nearly one-fourth (20,752) own about one-hundredth (£843,561) of all means anything at all, observes the the land value; and one-seven-thousandth (11) own more than one-fif-

ures has made the land question a prominent one, and Sir George Gray, the most influential man in the colony, has been openly committed to the single tax for more than ten years.

teenth.

At the present session of the general eral leader and prime minister, introsessment This bill, which has now become a law, provides that "taxation annual act to be passed for that pur- pulpits, and the single tax, is here indipose, upon all land situated in New Zealand and on every mortgage of land," and upon "all income derived or received in New Zealand from business employment or emolument." The term mean and include "all lands, tenements, buildings and hereditaments, whether corporeal or uncorporeal." and also "all chattel interests in land" -in other words, real estate. Certain specific exemptions of land devoted to public or semi-public uses are made. tax men nothing particularly gratifying in the law.

land; but the value of improvements upon all land owned by any person or company up to three thousand pounds, value, and any mortgage then due or | silly, it is injurious. owing upon such land, shall also be deducted from such value." And to make the meaning of this clear, "actual value" is defined as meaning "the capital ing social conditions in such manner as value which the fee simple of land with all improvements (if any) could be purchased for cash;" and "improvements" as including "houses and buildings, fencing, planting, draining of land, clearing from timber, scrub or fern, laying down in grass or pasture, and any other improvements whatsoever, are as yet so far unused as to leave

the time of valuation." The general land tax is supplemented with a graduated land tax, by which land ranging in value from £5,000 to £210,000 and upwards, is to be taxed at eighth of a penny in the pound on land of the speakers was for the enactment penny and six-eighths in the pound on | The Standard. and worth £210,000 and upwards. And if the owner is a non-resident, or absent from the colony for three years, the graduated ax is to be increased by 20 per centum. In assessing the graduated tax, all improvements are exempt; and, therefore, this feature of the bill is in every sense, except the varying rate, a single tax feature.

That the significance of this measure is fully appreciated by the leaders of Kansas Commoner. the party is apparent from a speech

taxation on improvements below £3,000, while on the other hand people who had more than £3,000 of improvements were well able to pay their share of where drought, hailstorms or other clitaxation. He believed that much of matic disturbances are prevalent does the outery against the taxation arose not pay. A good year does not compen-from the fact that New Zealand was sate for the several bad ones to which the first country in the world to put on it is neighbor. It has now been clearly graduated taxation, but it was a de- demonstrated that for wheat, oats, barparture which he considered right ley and live stock the successful farmand proper. With regard to the Econ- ers are those who have gone north and omist's statement that the tax had the west. Their wheat yield is heavier, effect of preventing large capitalists their cattle of larger size and better buying land in New Zealand, he condition than any raised by their said that if that was an effect of southern friends. Not only is this so the tax it would be a good effect. He in the United States, but our Canadian did not want to see the land of New Zealand monopolized by large capitalists and companies out of New Zealand. Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Sas-He wanted to see it in the hands of resident occupiers under conditions which would prevent the accumulation of large estates. Another effect of the tax, he believed, was that some owners of already existing large estates had made up their minds to break up those estates. If that were so, then this tax, which was not put on primarily for the purpose of bursting up, would have the beneficial effect of causing a subdivision of the large estates. If the tax was imposed on the broad grounds of justice-that the men and companies who held these estates did not contribute their fair proportion to the revenues of the colony—then he had no doubt that the secondary result would be practically the recolonization and densely populating large areas which were now only carrying sheep; for the owners of the properties must either highly improve their properties in order to make them remunerative, or sell them. The cry that the taxation imposed by the every 10,492 natives; the proportion of government would injure the colony and drive capital from it he regarded as mere moonshine, It could not drive away the big estates. The land would remain, but there would be more peoprogressive legislation. The liberal ple upon the land, and that would be a good thing for the country. The crown land remaining, which could be settled upon were limited in quantity, and if New Zealand was to become a prosperous and a great country there must be close settlement. For the first time the government of the colony, supported by the great liberal party, has been enabled to put into operation a policy in the interests of the people in respect of the land. Hence these tears."

The Only Remedy.

The New York Times publishes editorially a discriminating criticism of the speeches at the Episcopal church congress, in which it shows that the only tangible proposition for social reform made by any of the speakers was that of the single tax as advocated by Henry George. In Christian socialism as expounded by dilletante pulpiteers it sees what most thoughtful men have amount to £9,535,543 worth of land, already seen, vague generalities about competition and co-operation, harmless at best, and harmful when calculated against them. If this kind of talk Times, "it means that the wealthy ought to be punished for living in pleas-In conclusion it adds, reant places." The condition exhibited by these fig- ferring to Christian socialists: "When they denounce the existing social system, and the men who are successful under it, and either expressly or by implication hold these men up to odium, they are doing what is worse than silly. because they are aggravating the evils assembly Hon. J. Ballace, the lib- they deplore without suggesting any lies for them, and the trend duced a bill for land and income as- their remarks is to provoke a breach of the peace.

A marked difference between the shall be levied at stated rates in the namby-pamby socialism, of which there pound sterling, in accordance with an is so much in college chairs and church cated. We do not denounce men because they are successful; we hold no man up to odium because he is rich, unless he has acquired his wealth by personal dishonesty; and though we depict "land" is so defined by the bill as to the evils of our existing social system. for they exist and are most deplorable, we trace their origin to the violation of a fundamental natural law, and offer for remedy the discontinuance of the wrong. No individual is responsible for this condition. No individual can cure it. If any rich man should disand up to this point there is to single tribute his wealth, and pinch himself and his family, he could not diminish human suffering except in a few indi-But the law does not stop here. In vidual cases. The responsibility is updirecting the mode of taxing real es- on all men. By laws that restrict optate, it provides: "Every person and company, being the owner of land, shall diverted from its producers to those be liable to tax in accordance with this who secure control of opportunities for posture.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg. act and such tax shall be assessed and duction. These opportunities, in the levied upon the actual value of such last analysis, are natural opportunities -land; and, any thing short of a removal of the monopoly in land is not only no remedy for the condition, it is shall be deducted from such assessed an intensification. It is not merely

The only reform worth working for is one that has for its object the adaptation of fundamental rights to changto preserve that equilibrium of the scales of justice which is sure to follow the due observance of natural laws. This the single tax does. It exempts the worker from all public burdens upon his products; it opens to common access all those natural opportunities that the benefit of which is unexhausted at enough of equal desirability for all; and it takes for public purposes the premium that attaches to the more de-

sirable opportunities. The Times is right in saving of the Church congress discussion that "the an additional rate varying from one- only tangible proposition made by any worth from £5,000 to £10,000, to one of Mr. Henry George's single tax."-

> WHEN the truth is fully made plain, as it shortly will be, that the denial of the natural right of all to the use of land is as grave and serious an injury to humanity, as either chattel of slave ry or polygamy, radical changes will result in the tenure by which land is held and it will become impossible for a millionaire or a railway company to hold out of use vast reaches of land.—

-Somehow or other the word "jag" made at Wanganui by the premier, on the 7th of October, as reported by the local press: "He said that the government had made an enormous concession gag.—Rochester Post-Express."

—Somehow or other the word "jag" always creates a smile. But we have been told that it takes several "smiles" to create a really robust and vociferous jag.—Rochester Post-Express.

MONEY.

Farming on poor land or in localities cousins find themselves with unexpected wealth in their new provinces of



katchewan. Their crop of 1891 has surpassed the figures given even by the boomsters. Manitoba is sought out by the eastern Canadians as the Israelites sought for the promised land, but with more expedition and a better spirit, and they are spreading into and taking possession of the equally fertile prairies and park lands of the territories beyond, which, with great enterprise, they have gridironed with railways. The New York Sun, in an article on the Canadian provinces west of the Red river, said that people from those parts smiled at the stunted grain in the more eastern districts of the continent. Said the Sun: "Men who have seen many seasons of Minnesota wheat-raising said in Manitoba last week that they had never looked upon such wheatfields before," and the St. Paul Journal speaks of that country as "The future granary of the world, which, with beckoning fingers, invites the home hungering people of the congested east to its hospitable and rich domain."

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

How the Great Lawyer Would Deal With an Aspiring Clerk.

"Young Legalcap is a smart fellow," said the manager of the collection department to the great lawyer. 'Yes? What's he been doing now?'

asked the great lawyer. "Why, he was in the office alone yes terday when he heard that Silk & Satin were financially embarrassed. We were holding one or two claims against them. and he rushed out and slapped on an attachment just fifteen minutes before they closed their doors."

'Got in ahead of every one, did he?" "Beat every other creditor," said the

nanager. The great lawyer looked pleased. "It was a good piece of work," he said. "I like to see a young man with some enterprise and brains. What did

you do?" "I told him it was a good piece of work.

"What!" The great lawyer looked startled. "Why. I complimented him for his

promptness and business sense." "Merciful heavens, man, that will never do!" cried the great lawyer. "He'll be asking for more salary. Go ort and tell him that if he hadn't been here the office boy could have done it just as well."—Chicago Tribune.

The Physiology of a righ.

There is not much difference between sighing, or sobbing, and laughing; when one sobs the corners of the mouth are drawn down, and when one laughs the corners of the mouth are turned up. A sigh is a sort of preliminary sob. We should avoid sighing or sobbing, because it makes a good deal of difference with us whether the corners of the mouth are up or down. When the corners of the mouth are drawn up, the spirits come up a little, too; and when the corners of the mouth are drawn down, the spirits sink. Sometimes persons are compelled to sigh in order to get a long breath, in which case the sigh is an advertisement of the fact that they have curtailed of dress or by an unhealthy sitting posture.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

MARKET REPORTS. WANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.

| П | KANSAS CI | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | CATTLE-Shipping steers \$ | 3 | 50 | @ | 5 (| 00 |
| 1 | Butchers' steers | 3 | 70 | @ | 4 1 | 10 |
| 1 | Native cows | 2 | 00 | @ | | |
| 1 | HOGS-Good to choice heavy | 3 | 50 | @ | | |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 83 | 0 | | 831/2 |
| 1 | No. 2 hard | | 794 | 600 | 1 | 80 |
| 1 | CORN-No. 2 | | 34 | @ | | 341/2 |
| | OATS-No. 2 | | 29 | 0 | | 30 |
| | RYE-No. 2. | 1 | 79 | 0 | | 80 |
| | FLOUR-Patents, per sack | 2 | 10 | @ | 2 | 30 |
| 1 | Fancy | 1 | 80 | 0 | 1 | 95 |
| 1 | HAY-Baled | 5 | 50 | @ | 7 | 50 |
| 1 | BUTTER-Choice creamery | | 26 | 0 | | 27 |
| 1 | CHEESE-Full cream | | 9 | 0 | | 10 |
| | EGGS-Choice | | 22 | 0 | | 23 |
| 1 | BACON-Hams | | 9 | 0 | | 11 |
| 1 | Shoulders | | 7 | 0 | | 716 |
| 1 | Sides | | 9 | 0 | | 10 |
| ı | LARD | | 71 | 400 | | 814 |
| | POTATOES | | | 0 | | 40 |
| 1 | ST. LOUIS. | | | | | |
| • | CATTLE-Shipping steers | 4 | 00 | 0 | | en |
| | Butchers' steers | 9 | 00 | @ | | |
| 1 | HOGE Dealing | 0 | 00 | 0 | | |
| , | SHEEP—Fair to choice | 0 | 75 | @ | | |
| • | FLOUR Choice | 9 | 50 | 6 | | |
| 1 | WHEAT No 2 red | 0 | 80 | | | 8914 |
| 3 | CORN-No. 2 | | 97 | | | 371/4 |
| 1 | OATS-No 2 | | 31 | | | 31 % |
| ı | OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 | | 82 | 66 | | 83 |
| ı | BUTTER-Creamery | | 98 | 6 | | 30 |
| | PORK | | | | | 3714 |
| N | CHICAGO. | | 00 | as | •• | 0.78 |
| ı | CATTLE-Shipping steers | | | - | | - |
| 3 | HOGS—Packing and shipping. | 4 | 20 | | | 25 |
| 3 | HOGS Packing and snipping. | - | 40 | | | 20 |
| 1 | SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat | 1 | 50 | | | 85 |
| | FLOUR-Winter wheat | 9 | | | | 60 |
| ą | WHEAT-No. red | | 89 | @ | | 8914 |
| ı | OATS-No. 2 | | 38 | | | |
| ; | | | 29 | | | |
| | RYE-No. 2 | | 86 | @ | | 861/2 |
| , | BUTTERCreamery | | 27 | @ | | 29 |
| ij | PORK | | 31 | 120 | 8 | 50 |
| - | WEW VODE | | | | | |

WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2.....

OATS-Western mixed ...

BUTTER-Creamery

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 00 @ 5 00 HOGS—Good to choice...... 3 90 @ 4 30 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 50 @ 4 90

4 00 65 3 90 62 4 30 3 50 62 4 90 1 02 62 1 04 51 36 52

of thiaght?"

"That," said the tall man, and he pointed to the advertisement of a theater on which, after the names of the play and the star, was this mysterious announcement:

"Ev'gs. - Mats. Wed. Sat." "There," went on the tall man, "is a sample of one style of abbreviations. cannot but think that that advertisenent must be a source of weariness to the foreigner who is studying our language, and who attempts, as all of them do, to read the signs as he walks along the street. How in the world is he to knew that it means that performances are given in the evening and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees? It certainly does not say so."

"That's so," said the short man. "At the opera one night, I remember, a countryman and his wife sat behind me. The names of the ballet dancers were printed on the bill as 'Mlle.' Soand-so and 'Mlle.' So-and-so. The countryman, after reading the bill, says to his wife:

"This is funny, Mary; the front

names of all these gils is Milly." "Yes," said the tall man, 'it's very misleading. But it's not only words that are abbreviated. Nearly every-thing is abbreviated. Take for instance; that is abbreviated. And I was pained to notice this morning that the trousers of my youngest son are abbreviated. Everything, in fact, seems to be abbreviated, except my appetite." He sighed.

"Cheer up," said the short man. "I'll cough."

They rose from their seats in the lobby of the hotel, and walked toward the doors, on one of which was the word "pull" and on the other the word "push." With one accord they pushed on the pull-door and then pulled on the push-door. Both angrily tried it again, succeeded, and disappeared .- N. Y.

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

It is not so much what you take out of your pocket as what you leave in it, that shows the state of your religion.—Ram's

A Shabby Little Game,

Generally foiled by legal measures ere it Generally foiled by legal measures ere it has attained any degree of success, and that is the palming off of fiery local bitters and trashy tonics as akin to or identical with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The genuine bears a vignette of St. George and the dragon with a minute note of hand, with directions for use on a bronze label. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and rheumatic troubles, malaria and la grippe.

After all, the old-fashioned meter by moonlight is about the only one that has stood the test of time and the experts.—Texas Siftings.

Poor little child! She don't look well. She don't eat well. Papa, she needs a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

Toward twilight you want to keep your own counsel, since it is about then that you may expect the eve's-dropping. — Boston

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Pur a handle to a man's name even if he is a crank. A crank without a handle is of little use.—Boston Transcript.

HE—"Why is justice represented as a woman?" She—"Because her work is never done."—Elmira Gazette.



The wrong way, with Catarrh, is to stop it without curing it. The poisonous, irritating snuffs, strong caustic solutions, "creams," balms and the like may, perhaps, palliate for a time. But they may drive the disease to the lungs. The wrong way is full of danger.

The right way is a proved one. It's with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures, perfectly and permanently, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

It has proved itself right, thou-It has proved itself right, thousands of times, when everything else has failed.

And this makes its proprietors willing to prove that it's the right thing for you, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing. If they can't cure your Catarrh, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

They mean it. They're certain of their medi-

CURED TO STAY CURED. BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHERE THE FARMERS MAKE AN AGE OF ABBREVIATIONS. Beware of Continents for Catarrh That

Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should acver be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The clouds are supposed to be teetotalers, but they take a drop now and then.—Binghamton Republican.

When the fair skin is disfigured with ugly eruptions, when boils, carbuncies and sores make life miserable, when the whole system feels weak and feeble, and mere existence is pain'ul, do not hesitate, but commence at once a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will drive out all blood impurity and make you well and strong.

Tommy—"Look out for that cow!" Willie (from the city)—"Why, is she going to blow her horn?"—Chicago Tribune.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS USE Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

The man who "grasped at a straw" wasn't drowning. He was trying to "drown his sorrows."—Boston Post.

GOOD BEER! Good Health! The American Brewing Co. of St. Louis make the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer."

Love hopes always because it believes always.—Ram's Horn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous filness. Beecham's Pills sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

LA GRIPPE is not a thing to be sneezed at.

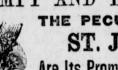
IVORY SOAP

9944 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.



"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!"



THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF ST. JACOBS OIL Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

PHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 126 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennisgave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor."

DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

HERMAN SCHWAYGEL,



KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill # Success

Pity rooms for the accommandation of patients. Physicians and trained nur
For further information call on or address

CP Special attention paid to the care and coinfort of children left in our charge.

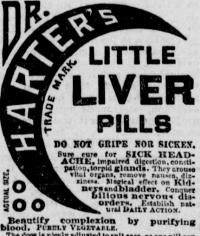
11th & B DR. C. M. COE, President,

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chilblains, Etc. Taken Internally, Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 10 cts. VASELINE SOAP, Unscented 25 "VASELINE COLD CREAM 15 "VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 "VASELINE CAMPHORICE 10 "CAMPHORATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 25 "CARBOLATED VASELINE (2-oz. bott Recareful to accept only the genuine, put up and labeled by us. if you wish to receive value for ur money. If any dealer offers you an imitation or substitute, decline it. DO NOT BE CHEATED.

CHESEBROUCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



Beautify complexion by purifying blood. Furnity Vegerages.
The does is nicely squisted to suit case, as one pill can never betoo much. Each vial contains 42, carried in vest pocket. like lead pencil. Business mann's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Eoid everywhere. All genuing goods bear "Crescent."
Send 2-cent stamp. You get 32 page book with sample, DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WEST MISSOURI

BOILING WATER OR MILK. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

LAW OFFICES MORTIMER F. TAYLOR



LLANO, TEXAS The greatest Bessenier Iron Ore and Granite District in the world. Railroad contracted by Huntington. of N. Y. City, to be built by April 1st, 182, 1 offer £160,000 LLANO IMPROVEMENT AND FURNACE CO. STOCK, in blocks of \$500.00, at \$55 cents on dollar, Many bankers and business men stockholders, Invest now. Don't delay. Offer good until January 30th, 1822, Full particulars on application. References given. Address E. M. LONGOO'PE, Lampasas, Texas.

Address A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.,

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. FINE ST. BERNARDS Write for NEW R. J. SAWYER, Menominee, Mich.

YOU want to make a small investment that is Sons. Musicegon. Michigan. and they will make you FREE Plate. Maps and Views with full instructions. TABLE TRIE PAPER very use you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.



A. N. K .- D. THEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

RAILROAD WRECK.

A Fast Express Hurled Down High Embankment.

TWO KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Breaking of a Rail the Cause-The Smok ing Car Takes Fire-List of the Injured-Hardly a Passenger Escaped.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday after-noon the north bound Monon train ran off the track about two miles north of here at Nicholson crossing and four cars rolled down a fifty foot embank. ment, the engine and one baggage car keeping the track. The trouble is supposed to be due to a broken rail. The first passenger coach rolled over three It was full of passengers, and caught fire from the stove, but all occupants escaped alive. The express car went over, but no one in it was severely hurt. The ladies' coach was literally torn to pieces, as was also the parlor car. Here was the greatest damage. There was hardly a passenger on the train who escaped injury. Help was soon at hand and in a few moments the road was full of the maimed on their way to town. The following were killed:

Ben Hamburg, Cincinnati, a traveling man, and Madame Eina Van Rokey, of the "City Club" Opera Co. THE INJURED.

The injured of the "City Club" Co. Mack Rogers, badly hurt in leg and

Gus Rogers, back injured. Stella Clifton, legs and back hurt. Helen Love, internally injured. Cora White, Syracuse, N. Y., slightly injured about the head.

Fannie Everett, St. Louis, internally injured. Olla Lewis, bruised about head. Henry C. Bryant, Philadelphia, back

sprained and head hurt. Madge Barner, Pittsburgh, head bruised.

The other injured are: M. G. Rutledge, porter chair car, face mashed. C. N. Cornwell, roadmaster, internal

injuries. John Winshecter, Louisville, bag-gagemaster, injured about shoulders

George Cutter, express messenger, Louisville, internal injuries. W. M. Snyder, newsboy, Chicago, shoulder broken. William Bishop, brakeman, Lafayette,

Ind., severely burned. John Bills, conductor, hurt internally. Nellie Hanley, crushed; will die. Ezra Hibbs, Wheatfield, left arm broken, right hand cut off.

Mrs. Ann Hibbs, Wheatfield, face mashed. Dr. E. Whitesides, spine seriously fractured.

Dave Malsbury, Romney, eye gouged out, arm and leg broken. C. N. Creek, Greencastle, right leg cut off below the knee.

- Fox, New Albany, head cut and leg mashed.

Paul Allen, head crushed. Thomas Monase of the opera troupe, C. F. Hoyt, side and back and head

badly injured. W. Loeveden, Salem, leg badly crushed.

Eva Marshall, Ellettsville, side and face crushed. J. J. Enright, Chicago, knee and head

Melvin McKee, Chicago, head, hip and back injured. Of this city there were also eight per

sons injured, but none seriously. Rescuers are now searching for the body of a litt'e girl supposed to be buried in the debris. The cause was the breaking of a rail.

The piece broken off was eight feet long. The 1 comotive and baggage cars moved it out of position and escaped. The mail and express made a header

down the steep fill, which was ninety feet high, and stopped right side up, resting on the sleeper. The smoker, the ladies' coach and the Pullman chair car went over and over sidewise and stopped 100 feet from the track. Forty passengers were in the smoker

and it took fire and burned up. One end of the Pullman fell on the ladies car, in which were the "City Club" Opera Co. Then the trucks came rolling down the steep slope. One struck the Pullman and smashed it and another crashed through the ladies' car.

Fifty men cutting ice a few feet away rushed to the rescue and prevented a holocaust. They got everybody out of the cars and saved those at the smoker from fire. The train was running thirty miles an hour when the accident happened.

Assau ted the Jailer. SCOTTSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.-Three prisoners awaiting trial escaped from

the county jail late last night. James H. Loomis, the jailer, had gone to lock them in their cells for the night. As he opened the door to gain admittance he was assaulted with an iron poker. knocked down and severely kicked in the side and breast by the prisoners. The prisoners were James Avery, Thornton Baker and Tevis Jennings. The sheriff and a posse are in pursuit. Tewfik's Life Might Have Been Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 12.-The Cairo corre spondent of the Daily News says: Much indignation is expressed here at the native doctors' treatment of the khedive's case and there is general belief that the khedive's life might have been saved if proper medical skill had been applied earlier. The local press is unanimous in declaring the British evacuation of Egypt an impossibility now. The new khedive will have a difficult task in fighting against the intrigues which must beset him on all sides, as every advantage of his youth will be taken by many to regain the power they lost under Tewfik.

WORLD'S FAIR ESTIMATES. The Department of Publicity and Prome

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The department of publicity and promotion of the world's fair has issued a statement showing the scope of the work in hand. Thirty-nine nations and twenty-four colonies have made appropriations for their exhibits amounting in the aggregate to \$4,104,565, and the indications are that this will be increased to \$5,-000,000. The states and territories of the union have appropriated \$2,695,000, which will be largely increased. In nine states where, for constitutional reasons no appropriations have been made, organizations of citizens are raising \$1,030,000. The aggregate of the states is expected to reach \$5,000,000. The United States government has appropriated \$1,500,000. The exposition company has raised \$5,723,230. Chicago has given a \$5,000,-000 loan and the government will be asked to lend or appropriate an equal

amount. The cost to the exposition company of constructing and holding the exposition is estimated at \$18,500. 000, of which \$8,000,000 is to be put into the general department buildings alone, exclusive of the national and state buildings of all sorts. To meet this it is figured that the company has \$23,-750,000 of prospective resources, including in addition to the sums already given and exclusive of the proposed sum from the government, \$10,000,000 from gate receipts and \$3,030,000 from the sale of privileges and from salvage. The company has paid out to date \$2,-779,767, and the current expenditures are about \$1,000,000 per month. The aggregate amount to be spent on the fair by the exposition company, the various states and foreign nations and the federal government is approxi-

ANOTHER UPRISING.

mated at \$30,000,000.

Disturbances in Several Mexican States-A Town in the Hands of a Mob.

DEMING, N. M. Jan. 11.-Couriers from Ascension, in the state of Chihuahua, 100 miles south, report a terrible uprising there Thursday. For some time bad feeling had existed be-tween the adherents of the church party and the supporters of the Diaz riddled with bullets. The other government. Affairs reached a crisis Thursday, when the election of the president of the town was held. Rafael Anchela, who has twice held the office, was re-elected by a few votes. Anchela was distasteful to the opposition on account of his efforts to inaugurate reform, and threats were openly made against his life.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a mob of 100 men suddenly surrounded the city building and opened fire.

Anchela and his friend Develas wer instantly killed. The mob then took possession of the town after a hard fight with the friends of Anchela. During the battle three revolutionists were killed and many on both sides fatally wounded. Franco Sanzo, one of the leaders of the mob, was among the killed. The impression prevails that this is a movement in support of Garza. The strength of the insurgents is reported at eighty armed men. Troops are reported to be hastening to the point of outbreak. Meanwhile the town is in possession of the mob and further bloodshed is expected.

THE KANSAS TROUBLE.

Matters Quieting Down in Judge Botkin's ed in the Late willing. ARKALON. Kan. Jan. 11. - There is no prospect for any further trouble in Seward county as long as the troops remain here. The excitement has all disappeared and arms have by general

consent been laid aside. The shrievalty contest was ended at Springfield Saturday night and the decision was in favor of E. S. Guyman, the contestor, Judge Vessel dissenting. The court was composed of Probate Judge E. S. Vessel and D. E. Mahaffy and A. J. Crothers, selected by the probate judge.

County Attorney Beauchamp arrived in Arkalon yesterday afternoon. He would not offer any explanation of the course of Acting Sheriff Larabee in discontinuing all efforts to serve warrants on alleged murderers. He thinks that only Anderson and Leach, the former of whom Sheriff Guyman recognized, will be held to the district court, as he has been unable to gather convincing evidence against the others. The men against whom positive evidence exists have disappeared. Most of the warrants issued were sworn out solely on suspicion, and when testimony was sought against them it was found not

A Ghastly Discovery. CHICAGO, Jan. 11. - Seated in a back room of a house in the rear of 67 Central court the dead body of Mrs. Anna Kelly was found by the police. Since Christmas the corpse had been in the char while the police were searching the city for the woman, whose disappearance was recorded at that time. The deceased lived alone in the little house, and had few intimate friends. Her neighbors, however, noticed that she had not been around for several days, and reported the matter to the police. The usual bulletins were sent out, but only a desultory examination was made of the house, and the small room was not explored. Yesterday the landlord entered the house, and a few moments later rushed out, pale and trembling. He called for help, and the officer on the beat responding with neighbors, found the badly decomposed remains which had so startled their,

Bold Attempt at Kidnaping. St. Louis, Jan. 11.-The police are endeavoring to locate four men who Saturday afternoon attempted to twelveyear-old Flora lien from a street corner. The litgirl had just stepped out of a bakery, when a passing carriage stopped. Two men got out and one seized her and attempted to force her into the carriage, while his companion held the door open. The little girl broke away and ran home. The men followed her but a party of factory girls returning from work protected

STEVENS COUNTY WAR.

A Bold Plot to Assassinate Judge Botkin.

The Sheriff's Posse Waylaid-Sheriff Donn of Seward County, Assassinated-Troops Ordered to the Scene.

ARKALON, Kan., Jan. 6 .- The border war has again broken out and one more life has been sacrificed to the feud which has so long been the curse of this part of the state.

Sheriff Dunn has been shot down and his six deputies have been in battle with a band of forty men, who were lying in ambush for the purpose of assassinating Judge Theodosius Botkin as he went from his home at this place to Springfield to hold court.

Some days ago the judge received information that he was to be killed, when he went to Springfield to open court, by a band of Sam Wood's friends, but he paid little attention to the warn ing and made his arrangements to go there and do his duty. Two days ago he was again warned that his life would pay the forfeit if he presumed to go to Springfield, and then he demanded that the man who brought the warning should be brought before him. This was done and a long con-sultation was held between the judge, his friends, the county officers and the informant. The result of this consultation was that it was decided to send a posse to the front to see if the men in ambush could be arrested and brought to justice.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the sheriff and posse started towards Springfield, and when they got to the canyon between here and that city they made arrangements to lie in wait for the would-be assassins.

They had been there but a short while when a body of armed men from Hugoton and Springfield arrived at the mouth of the canvon and at once made an attack upon the officers. At the first fire Sheriff Dunn fell severely wounded and then his body was men at once saw that the odds were too great for them and made their way over the rocks to places of safety. Two of them reached Springfield and thence sent word to Judge Botkin warning him of the intention of the mob to go to his house and murder him if he did not make his appearance at Springfield. This word was brought by a woman who walked the three

miles in order to carry the message. The judge at once telegraphed the The judge at once telegraphed the facts in the case to the governor and asked for troops to protect him and arrest the violators of the law, as the sheriff was killed and there was no one in the county who could make the arrests. arrests. HISTORY OF THE FEUD.

Since July, 1888, there has been turmoil in Stevens county. The county seat contest between Woodsdale and Hugoton culminated then in the massacre of Sheriff Cross and his depu-ties by Sam Robinson and his gang of twenty-seven men from Hugoton. There was an abatement of the killing then until June 23 last, when James Brennan, of Richfield, Morton county, shot and killed Sam Wood, of Woodsdale, the Hugoton, Judge Theodosius Botkin having converted the church into a court room, where the June term of the Stevens county district court was being held. Brennan was arrested and after two attempts to give him a trial or the stevens and the government of Venezuela. acknowledged leader of the Woodsdale faction. District-Disappearance of Parties En. after two attempts to give him a trial on the at Hutchinson to await the third and last at-

tempt to secure a jury this month.

Since Wood's death hostilities have ceased in Hugoton and now apparently have been transferred over the boundary line into Seward county, which has been peaceful heretofore, though it has always been acknowledged that Springfield, the county seat of Seward, has been in sympathy with Woodsdale and Arkalon, prospective county seat, in sympathy Hugoton. This feeling of favoritism, which unquestionably exists, has evidently risen to that point where it became uncontro able and the Springfield people have gone

help out the Woodsdale faction This new killing increases the number of men slaughtered in the counties of southwestern Kansas to about twelve, not taking into accoun the famous Leoti-Coronado county seat fight in Wichita county.

There has never been a feeling of security in

Stevens county since the famous Hay Meadows massacre of 1888, though at times the public pulse has been serene and bloodshed seemed an impossibility. But hot-headed are these men in Stevens, Seward and Morton counties and in all of the counties surrounding that quarter. They never forget a wrong or forgive an injury.

The direct cause of the projected attack

The direct cause of the projected attack on Judge Theodore Botkin is the fact that ever since the feud began his sympathies have been with Hugoton, though his home is at Spring-field, Seward county, forty miles away. James Brennan, who killed Sam Wood, was his counselor and friend and traveled about with him on his judicial journeys through the counties comprising the district.

At the first attempt to try Brennan in Sep-tember last at Hugoton Judge Botkin refused to preside for the reason, he said, that Brennan had been his friend. So no trial was had nor any attempt made to secure a jury until No-vember 4, when Judge Wall, of Wichita, made

Judge Botkin was in Hugoton when last attempt to try Brennan was made and it is re-membered that when he drove out of town after the court had failed to get a jury, the sheriff of Seward county went with him with a Winchester over his shoulder. But this was no strange sight in that place. The sheriff of Seward county had simply taken Brennan's place as Botkin's body guard. But the body guard is dead now, the dispatches say.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6 .- At about o'clock yesterday afternoon Adjutant-General Roberts received a telegram from Gov. Humphrey at Independence rdering him to dispatch a company of troops at once to the scene of the troubles in Seward county and be ready to call out a larger force should more help be wanted. The governor told Gen. Roberts to act judiciously but decisively.

Queen of Roumania Dying.

LONDON, Jan. 6.-It is reported that the doctors who are in attendance on Carmen Sylva, queen of Roumania, de-spair of saving her life. Carmen Sylva has been unwell for some months. has been unwell for some months. Last September she was critically ill and little hope was entertained for her recovery. She rallied, however.

I any one securing me a position as messenger or laborer in any department of the government. Address M. E. W. covery. She rallied, however.

Thrown From a Bridge by a Train ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 6 .- Charles Keifer, a farmer, was knocked from a bridge west of this city by a freight train last night and badly injured. One leg was broken in two places.

A WARNING ISSUED.

Number of Countries Notified That They Will Be Barred Out After March 15th Unless They Enter Into Reciprocal Rela-

tions With This Country.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In view of the provision in the reciprocity section of the tariff law of October 1, 1890, making it the duty of the president after January 1, 1892, to suspend by proclamation the free admission of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides against such countries producing these articles as after that date maintain tariff duties upon American agricultural and other products which he may deem unequal and unreasonable, the president submitted to the attorney-general the question whether the law authorized him to issue a proclamation fixing a future day when the duties imposed by virtue of the proclamation would take effect. The attorney-general decided that the duties must attach and be collected on and after the date of the proclamation and that a future day can not be named.

Owing to this decision and to the fact that justice to importers of the articles named in section 3 of the tariff law requires that reasonable notice should be given of the president's intended action, Secretary Blaine yesterday sent notes to the diplomatic representatives of Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Spain (for the Philippine islands) and Venezuela, informing them that March 15 the president would issue his proclamation unless in the meantime some satisfactory reciprocity arrangements should be made.

Negotiations with France and some other countries have reached such a stage as, in the opinion of the president, to warrant the secretary of state in withholding notice to them of a proc-

lamation affecting their products. The following is the full text of Secretary Blaine's note to the minister of Venezuela and the others are in similar

terms: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Sir: I am directed by the president to again bring to your attention the provisions of the tariff law of the congress of the United States approved October 1, 1890, in which provision was made for the admission into the United States free of all duty of the following articles, to-wit: All sugars not above number 16, Dutch standard in color, molasses, coffee, tea and hides. In section 3 of this law it is declared that these re missions of duty were made "with a view to se cure reciprocal trade with countries producing those articles," and it is provided that "on and after January 1, 1892, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and provided or any of such articles improved duties. sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and fides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and pension duties shall be levied, collected and paid on sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country," at the rates set forth in said

section 3. I am further directed by the president to inthe product of Venezuela, he deems the duties imposed upon the agricultural and other products of the United States on their introduction into Venezuela to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, and that unless on or before the moved, the president will, on the late date named, issue his proclamation suspending the provisions of the tariff law cited relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of Vene zuela; and during such suspension the duties set forth in section 3 of said law shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from

In asking you to transmit to your government the foregoing information. I desire to repeat the assurance which has been given to you and your government at various times since the enactment of the law cited, of the earnest desire of this country to maintain with Venezuela the most intimate and friendly trade relations and to express the hope that you may yet be empowered by your government to enter with me upon a commercial agreement reciprocally equal and mutually advantageous. Accept, sir, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE. Senor Don Nicanor Bolet-Peraza, envoy extra-ordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Vene-

HUGE DEFICIENCIES.

The County Treasurer's Office at Hastings, Neb., Short \$60,000. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 8.—It had been enerally known for several weeks that there was a shortage in the county treasurer's office. Yesterday the board of supervisors met, and after an ex-

amination of the books reported a

shortage of something over \$22,000.

The bondsmen of Treasurer Paul at once arranged for the payment of this amount, but were confronted yesterday afternoon by a confession made to A. L. Clark and J. M. Ragan by Deputy Treasurer E. Fest that there was a still further shortage of \$30,000 that had not been discovered by the sifting committee, from the fact that the money had never been charged on the books. Members of the board say that the shortage will exceed \$60,000.

Deputy Treasurer Fest has not been seen since the confession. The office is now in charge of the sifting committee of the board of supervisors and experts are engaged in looking up further discrepancies. Sensational developments are looked for. The bondsmen are abundantly able to meet any

Treasurer Paul says he does not know what has become of the money, except \$16,000 which he lost by the failure of the City national bank two years ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. - Office brokers still flourish in the government service The following advertisement appeared in a paper of this city vesterday:

Near the above is another "ad." which indicates that civil service reform is not altogether what it is cracked up to be:

I WILL give \$100 for a \$900 government appointment. I hold fourth highest place on civil service copyist list, and have excellent senatorial indorsements. Address Deserving.

JACKSON DAY.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Honoring th Memory of "Old Hickory By the New York Democratic Club-Ringing Words From Ex-President Cleveland.

New York, Jan. 9. - The seventy-seventh anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, which brought to a close the war of 1812 and was Gen. Jackson's great victory, was celebrated by the pusiness men's democratic association last night by a banquet at the Hoffman house and was participated in by about 150 distinguished democrats.

In consequence of the recent death of his daughter, J. Edward Simmons, president of the club, was not in attendance. His place at the head of the festal board was filled by City Comptroller T. W. Myers, who presided, and on his right sat ex-President Grover Cleveland, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, and others, while on his left were Congressman William M. Springer, Hon. Joseph J. Little, Senator Jacob A. Canter and others.

Comptroller Myers referred to ex-President Cleveland in warmly complimentary terms and presented him as he arose to respond to the first toast of the night. He was greeted with vocif-

In opening Mr. Cleveland adverted to the purposes of the celebration and the reasons which impelled democrats to honor Gen. Jackson and continued:

The democratic party has lately declared to the people that if it was trusted and invested with power, their burdens of taxation should be lightened, and that a better and more just distribution of benefits should be assured to them.

There is no doubt concerning our commission from the people to do this work, and there is no doubt that we have received their trust and con fidence on the faith of our promises. In these circumstances there is no sign of Jacksonian de ermination and persistency in faltering or hesi-ating in the cause we have undertaken. If we accept the trust and confidence of the peopl with any other design than to respond fully to them, we have been dishonored from the be ginning. If we accepted them in good faith, dis grace and humiliation await us if we relax our efforts before the promised end is reached. At New Orleans Gen. Jackson attacked the

enemy as soon as they landed and fought against their making the least advance. It never occurred to him that if he yielded to them a foot of ground or gave them a moment's rest his opportunity to defeat them would be pro-moted. We who are proud to call ourselves Jacksonian democrats have boldly and aggressively attacked a political heresy opposed to the best interests of the people and defended by an arrogant and unscrupulous party. The fight is still on. Who has the hardihood to say that we can lay claim to the least Jacksonian spirit if in the struggle we turn our backs to the enemy or lower in the least our colors?

President Jackson believed the United States

bank was an institution dangerous to the liber ties and prosperity of the people. Once con-vinced of this, his determination to destroy in closely followed. He early began the attack utterly regardless of any considerations of political expediency or personal advancement, except as they grew out of his faith in the people, and giving no place in his calculations for any estimate of the difficulty of the undertak ing. From the time the first blow was struck until the contest ended in his complete triumph he allowed nothing to divert him from his purpose, and permitted no other issue to divide his energy or to

be substituted for that on which he was intent.
The democratic party of to-day, which conjures with the name of Jackson, has also at tacked a monstrous evil intrenched behind perversion of government power and guarded by its selfish beneficiaries. On behalf of those favoritism. W e have thus adopted an iss great enough to deserve the undivided effort of our party, involving considerations which we profess to believe lie at the foundation of the justice and fairness of popular rule.

We have given pledges to the people and they ave trusted us. Unless we have outgrown the democratic spirit of Jackson's time our duty is plain. Our promise was not merely to labor in the people's cause until we should tire of the effort or should discover a way which seemed to promise easier and quicker party ascendance The service we undertook was not to advise those waiting for better days that their cause was hopeless nor under any pretext to suggest a cessation of effort. Our engagement was to labor incessantly, bravely and stubbornly, se ing nothing and considering nothing but ulti-mate success. These pledges and promises should be faithfully and honestly kept. Party

faithlessness is party dishonor.

Nor is the sacredness of our pledges and the party dishonor that would follow their violation all we have to consider. We cannot trifle with our obligations to the people without exposure and disaster. We ourselves have aroused a spirit of jealous inquiry and discrimination touching political conduct which cannot be blinded, and the people will visit with quick re-venge the party which betrays them. I hope, then, I may venture to claim in this assemblage that, even if there had been but slight encour agement for the cause we have espoused, there would still be no justification for timidity and faintheartedness. But with the success we have already achieved, amounting to a political revolution, it seems to me that it would be the eight of folly, conside of party management, to relax in the least our determination and persistency. If we suspect anywhere in our counsels, compromising hesita-tion or a disposition to divert the unity of party efforts, let us be watchful. The least r bodes disaster; cowardice is often called con servatism, and an army scattered into sections invites defeat.

We have preached the doctrine that honesty nd sincerity should be exacted from political parties. Let us not fall under the cor tion which waits on shifty schemes and insin-cere professions. I believe our countrymen are prepared to act on principle, and are are prepared to act on principle, and are in no mood for political maneuvering. They will not waste time in studying conundrums, guessing riddles or trying to interpret doubtful phrases. They demand a plain and simple statement of political purpose. Above all things, political finesse should not lead us to forget that at the end of our plans we must meet face to pace at the polls the voters of the land, with ballots in their hands, demanding as a condition of their support of our party ing as a condition of their support of our part, fidelity and undivided devotion to the cause is which we have enlisted them. If, inspired by the true Jacksonian spirit, we hold to the doc trine that party honestly is party duty, an party courage is party expediency, we shall win a sure and lasting success through the deserved support of a discriminating intelligent, and thoughtful people.

A VERITABLE PLAGUE.

Grip Causes the Death Rate of London to Run Up Alarmingly.

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The death rate of London, taking the mean of the last two weeks, is found to be thirty-two per 1,000, which is much higher than it has been in any other consecutive two weeks in the last ten years, with the single exception of January, 1890, when influenza was at its worst. This excessive mortality is ascribed to the recent fogs and low temperature, and the deaths attributed directly to influenza rose last week from nineteen to thirty-seven

KANSAS FARM WEALTH.

Figures From the Board of Agriculture Showing Productions and Reserves as Working Capital. Official statistics compiled from returns of assessors and correspondents of the board of agriculture show the value of the total output of Kansas farms, together with the aggregate

value of live stock to be as follows Cereals-Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat. Aggregate value of, \$105,230,172.05. Other field crops: Potatoes, castor beans, sorghum, cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, millet, tame and prairie hay. Aggregate value of, \$16,465,073.71. Products of live stock, wool, cheese, butter, ani-mals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, milk sold, poultry and eggs sold. Aggregate value of, \$45,754,709.21.

Miscellaneous products-Garden and horticultural products sold, wine, honey and wax and wool sold. Aggregate value of, \$2,391,417.20.

The increase in horses and the number turned into cash each year is not given by the assessors. By a conservative estimate this is placed at one seventh of the whole number of horses, or 110,932, which at \$75 per head gives \$8,-310,975. Grand total, \$178,131,347.17. This represents the value of the total output of Kansas farms for the year 1891. The aggregate value of all the live stock of the state is placed by the correspondents of the board at \$117,-674,961.50. Adding this to the preceding amount (the total value of farm products, etc.) we have a grand total of \$295,806,308.67.

This amount is properly divided in two parts. Working capital and available surplus. First, the amount invested in live stock (\$117,674,961.50), horses, cattle, sheep and swine, needs to be kept on hand by the farmer and is, therefore, properly accounted working capital. By a liberal estimate 12,500,-000 bushels of wheat will be needed by the farmers for bread and seed for the year. This amount at 70 cents per bushel is \$8,750,000, which is to be re-garded as working capital. If threefourths of all the corn, oats, rye, barley, hay and sorghum grown in the state is allowed to be fed into stock on the farm (this is a liberal estimate) the amount consumed equals \$5,494,336. This also is properly accounted as work-

ing capital. The value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter is reported by the assessors for the state at \$37,922,192. From this amount must be deducted the meat consumed by the farmers of the state. In the report of the United States department of agriculture for 1890 it is seen that the department statistician estimates the annual consumption of meat per capita at 175 pounds. Placing the rural population of Kansas at 1,000,000, we have, on the basis of consumption given, 175,000,000 pounds for the farm population, which, at 41/2 cents per pound, amounts to \$7,-875,000. This amount the farmers of Kansas must keep on hand, and it also is classed as working capital.

From the above estimate it is seen that approximately the total working capital of Kansas is as follows; In live stock, \$117,674,941.50; bread and seed, \$8,750,000; potatoes, \$3,033,413.09; corn, oats, rye, barley, hay, sorghum, etc., \$54,943,361.88; meat, \$7,865,000; total working capital, \$192,276,739.47. ducting this amount from \$295, 806, 308.67. the gross aggregate value of all farm products and of all the live stock of the state, there is a balance of \$103,529,among our people neglected, we have insisted state, there is a balance of \$103,529,-on tariff reform and an abandonment of unjust 572.20. This amount less the cost of needed groceries, clothing, etc., repre sents the available surplus of Kansas farmers for this year.

Church and State in Brazil. ROME, Jan. 7. -It is rumored that the relations between the Vatican and the Brazilian government are so strained that a rupture is imminent. The pope, it is said, has intimated that he will excommunicate President Peixoto, his cabinet and the members of the Brazilian congress unless measures are taken to renew the former relations between church and state in Brazil. The Vatican has received numerous complaints from the Brazilian clergy of the disastrous effect upon church interests by the policy of separation adopted by the republic. It is said that many chu ches are without pastors, and the seminaries are being deserted, because the government refuses to continue contributions for the maintenance of the clergy,

and of chairs in the seminaries. A Santa Fe Change.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 7.-A prominent Santa Fe official is authority for the statement that the Montezuma branch of the Atchison system will be abandoned in the spring and the material will be used to put in the link in the Wichita & Western necessary to connect the road with the Santa Fe's main line at Dodge City. The completion of this link will naturally throw the east and west traffic over the St. Louis & San Francisco, as the distance through Kansas will be shortened over 100 miles, and St. Louis and Wichita will then get the travel and freight now going through Kansas City. Wichita will, it is stated, get the headquarters of the Frisco's Kansas line, and also of the gulf division of the Santa Fe system.

Kansas Federated Labor Officers. HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 7. - The convention of the Kansas Federation of Labor closed last evening. The next convention will meet at Kansas City, Kan., January 2, 1893. The following officers were elected: President, H. M. Ives, of Topeka; first vice-president, Frank Finn, of Wichita; second vicepresident, David Eccles, of Hutchinson; secretary. A. D. Bowers, of Topeka; treasurer, S. E. Lain.

Behring Sea Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- When Attorney General Miller made the announcement before the supreme court of the United States that a basis for arbitrating the Behring sea difficulty had been reached he was saying what was at the time strictly true. All this has now been upset by demands on the part of Lord Salisbury for further modification of the agreement reached in November. Precisely what the nature of these demands is it is impossible to ascertain.
That they are touching minor points, not heretofore raised, seems pretty certain. To that extent they appear frivolous and insincers